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CATALOGUE OF TEMPORARY MUSEUM.

WREXHAM MEETING, 1874.

CATALOGUE OF TEMPORARY MUSEUM.

WREXHAM MEETING, 1874.

THE temporary Museum was placed in a spacious apartment of the Corn Exchange.

PRIMÆVAL.

Four stone polished celts, varying from 6 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length, from Carnac.

Bronze celt, without stop or loop; said to have been found near Marseilles. It is pierced for suspending, and is 6 inches long.

Paalstab, found under the roots of a tree near Glyn Ceiriog, Denbighshire; $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches long.

Socketed celt, having an ornamental pattern, found in the deer park, Coed Marchan, near Ruthin; 3 inches long, and noticed in the *Archæologia Cambrensis*, 1860, p. 218.

Socketed celt, square, and slightly ornamented; found at Rosneven, near Le Faon, Finisterre.

Rev. E. L. Barnwell.

Three bronze celt-form implements, with unusually long slender shanks, without stops or loops. The cutting edge is semicircular, similar to some Irish ones represented in Sir W. Wilde's Catalogue of bronze implements, p. 373, fig. 272; but different in other respects, such as the stop and shank. These have all been washed with tin, and have never been used, or even finished after taken from the mould. They are all of the same length, six inches, and of the same proportions, so that they appear to have been cast in the same mould.

The shank only of a fourth example.

A remarkably small knife or dagger, about three inches long, and proportionably narrow. It has not been pierced for rivets.

Six paalstabs, all of the same length (6 inches), and evidently from the same mould. They do not appear to have been hammered or otherwise tooled, but to be in the same state as when cast.

A similar paalstab, except somewhat slighter. This has been broken in two parts. All the above found together at Rhosnesney, near Wrexham. They appear to have been portions of the stock of some manufacturer of such articles. Similar deposits have been found in North Wales.

Sir R. A. Cunliffe, Bart.

A

Two paalstabs of dark metal, six inches long, and without loops, and supposed to be Irish.

Three others with loops, one of them ornamented with the simple and common pattern of parallel lines.

One socketed celt, similarly ornamented.

Portion of bronze dagger from Gorsedd Wen, near Selattyn. This tumulus is supposed to be the burial-place of Gwen, one of the sons of Llywarch Hen, of the sixth century. A full account of the opening of this mound, and the discovery of remains of a man, probably more than six and a half feet tall, has been given by Mr. W. Wynne Ffoulkes in the *Archæologia Cambrensis*, 1851, pp. 9-19.

A singular and perhaps unique stone knife and two flint arrow-heads, found in connection with red and other ware on Moel Fenlli, near Ruthin. The knife has been rudely ornamented, and is of so soft a stone as not to be of much use as a tool. See *Archæologia Cambrensis*, 1850, p. 88, for an account and illustration of it by Mr. W. Wynne Ffoulkes, who discovered them during his examination of the great work on Moel Fenlli.

Major W. Cornwallis West, Ruthin Castle.

A wooden vessel or cup found in a turbary near the Castle of Caergwrle. It is elaborately carved and richly inlaid on the exterior with thin gold, in various patterns. The gold leaf, which is extremely pure, is beautifully tooled. The principal ornamentation consists of zigzag parallel lines and deeply indented borders, exactly similar in this respect to the gold lunettes which have on several occasions been found in Ireland, and may be assigned to the same date. Its having been found near Caergwrle Castle may be thought to confirm the suggestion that that isolated eminence was occupied by a people anterior to Roman times. It was exhibited at the Society of Antiquaries, June 5, 1823, and an accurate engraving of it is given in the appendix of vol. xxi of the *Archæologia*, p. 543.

Rev. Canon Cunliffe.

Four flint arrow-heads, finely chipped (Irish).

A gold torque.

Two silver armlets.

Gold penannular rings, by some considered as money.

A fragment of the well known corslet, found near Mold in 1833, now in the British Museum. Two representations of it are given in the *Archæologia*, vol. xxvi, p. 428. The same indented bands as those of Mr. Cunliffe's cup enter largely into the system of ornamentation.

Stone head, or button (British).

Bronze celt of the paalstab form, six inches long; found in North Wales.

Frederick Potts, Esq.

Flint arrow-heads, found near Llandderfel.

Col. Tottenham.

ROMAN, ETRUSCAN, ETC.

A collection of small gold ornaments and several patare from Etruscan tombs.

Collection of bronze statuettes from Italy. Among them is one of Mercury from Pompeii.

A large amphora.

Bas relief in terra cotta, both from Italy.

Glass, Samian ware, a bone skate and sandal from the bed of the Thames.

The following Roman remains were found in Chester :

A pair of gold ear-rings.

Three glass beads.

Lead stamp (CLAVDIVS).

Bronze statuette.

Part of a small figure of Venus in terra cotta.

Several tiles stamped with the number of the twentieth legion.

A large number of vases and fragments of pottery.

Frederick Potts, Esq.

Roman lamp.

Fragment of Samian ware, with dog and chevron pattern, found on Moel Fenlli, 1850.

Major W. Cornwallis West.

Fragment of cinerary urn, with other pieces of pottery and bones, found at Hillbury.

J. Bury, Esq.

Fragments of Samian, black, and other ware. One of the Samian fragments is stamped with the potter's name.

Scored double flue tile, used in the walls of rooms.

Square flooring tiles.

A mass of concrete of brick, part of a flooring.

Pieces of rough lead, slags, and charcoal from an ancient smelting place, probably a Roman one.

Bronze needle or bodkin.

Bronze pin, perhaps a hairpin, but more probably used to fasten dresses. It is rather more than three inches long.

Two brooches of unusual pattern, which have lost their pins.

Two others of more simple and ordinary type ; one of them is identically the same as that given in plate vii, fig. 11, in vol. i of Pennant's *Wales*.

Three brooches of the long form, similar to that figured in Pennant, plate viii, fig. 10.

A pendent heart-shaped ornament, similar to that given by Pennant, plate ix, fig. 17, and which he calls an amulet, suspended from the necks of children to protect them from certain evils. It is inlaid with red and blue enamel. The lower part of the shank is pierced, the head being large and slightly convex. All the above are of bronze.

A copper ornament, with blue and red enamel, edged with little projecting knobs, some of which are pierced.

In addition to the above were exhibited various rings of brass, ivory, and bronze. An iron pin and nails, and a large tooth of a wild boar.

The chief portion of the above, together with a Roman altar was found in 1828, during the levelling a part of Offa's Dyke. About 1870, the men digging for the foundation of a new house found the flue and other tiles and concrete floor; and during the present year were discovered remains of walls, strongly cemented with hard mortar, and the fragments of Samian and other ware above mentioned. All these articles were found in undisturbed ground, so that it is evident that the dyke had been thrown up over the site of a Roman dwelling. The lead and slags were found at the foot of Nant y Ffrith. There is a great similarity between these Roman relics and those found near Flint, described by Pennant as above mentioned.

R. V. Kyrke, Esq.

Vase dug up on the site of the house of Asinius Pollio.

Sir R. A. Cunliffe, Bart.

COINS, MEDALS, ETC.

Electrotypes of decadrachms, and other coins of Syracuse, Crotona, Clazomenæ, Amphipolis, etc.

Three first brass of Antoninus Pius. *R.*, BRITANNIA.

Brass medallion of Commodus. *R.*, BRITANIA.

Pennies of Alfred (Osneford), Canute, Harold, William I (Pax type).

Crown-piece, so called, of Henry VIII.

Silver badge presented to Blake by Parliament about 1656.

Silver medal of Oliver Cromwell, by Simon.

Ditto of Gustavus Adolphus, by Hedlinger.

Ditto of baptism of the King of Rome, by Andrieu (the Napoleon series).

Thomas Jones, Esq., Llanerchrugog Hall.

Hemidrachm of Antalcidas. *R.*, Jupiter with a Victory in right hand; a small elephant in front.

Ditto of Philoxenus. *R.*, helmed horseman.

Ditto of Menander. *R.*, the Thessalian Minerva to left.

All found at Sompat, near Delhi.

Messrs. Egerton.

A small collection of denarii, and second and third brass, with some other coins not ancient.

Dr. Williams.

Second and third brass of Domitian, Nerva, Marcus Antoninus, and Postumus. Found at Nant y Ffrith.

R. V. Kyrke, Esq.

Two denarii, undescribed; found, one near Llanellidan, the other near Corwen.

Mr. Roberts, Wrexham.

Augustus. *R.*, dates of office.

Claudius. *R.*, LIBERTAS AVGVSTA.

Nero. *R.*, VICTORIA . . OV...

Vespasian. *R.*, VICTORIA NAVALIS. Ditto, *R.*, ...REDUC... Ditto, S.P.Q.R. ADSEPTORI LIBERTATIS PVBLICÆ. Rare.

Hadrian. *R.*, uncertain. Ditto, ANNONA.

Faustina the Elder. *R.*, SALVTI AVGVSTAE. Ditto, a tower; CONSECRATIO.

Commodus. *R.*, female standing; legend defaced.

Severus Alexander. *R.*, PROVIDENTIA AVG.

Gordian III. *R.*, uncertain. Ditto, PROVIDENTIA AVG. supporting globe.

Philip the Elder. A stag; SÆCVLARES AVGG. To commemorate the exhibition of the Sæcular Games.

Maximinus. *R.*, a female standing; legend uncertain.

All the above are second brass.

Diocletian. Smaller size. *R.*, IOVI ET HERCVLI AVGG.

In addition to the above second brass:

A female head, AVGVSTA. *R.*, female sitting, holding a globe.

A crowned female head; inscription illegible. *R.*, three females standing.

Copper coin said to have been found in Pompeii. Legends and reverse uncertain.

Bronze medallion. Name obliterated. *R.*, a tower of three stories, found on coins of consecration.

Small copper coin of Philip II of Spain.

Two Nuremberg tokens. These, with three others, were found under five skeletons in a cavity in the lime-rocks at Llysfaen, near Abergele.

Gold unit of James I. *R.*, FACIAM EOS IN VNAM GENTEM.

Silver medal of Oliver Cromwell. PAX QVÆRITVR BELLO; a lion holding a shield.

Richard Williams, Esq., Denbigh.

Halfpence of Edward II or Edward III.

Groats of Edward III, Henry VIII, and Charles II.

T. Rymer, Esq.

Set of Maundy money (Charles II) and five other silver coins.

Miss Trevor Parkins.

Six Japanese coins.

J. Gladstone, Esq.

Two glazed Frames exhibiting various coins.

A cabinet of tokens of the seventeenth century, of Roman and English coins.

J. F. Edisbury, Esq.

Cabinet of coins.

T. T. Griffith, Esq.

Five silver medallettes.

Mrs. Yorke.

Peninsula medal with twelve bars.

E. Rowland, Esq.

Badge of a Druid society.

Miss Trevor Parkins.

A collection of various coins and tokens.

Mr. John Powell of Regent Street, Wrexham.

Bronze coin of the Julian family. An elephant, below which is CÆSAR; the Punic for elephant. *R.*, the *capeduncula*, or small sacrificial vessel, the *aspergillum*, the axe, and the *albogalerus*, or white hat of the *Flamen Dialis*. This denarius was restored by Trajan with a slight alteration.

Denarius of Nerva. *R.*, CONCORDIA EXERCITVVM.

Alexandrus Severus. *R.*, titles.

Philip the Elder. *R.*, MONETA.

Another. *R.*, titles.

Edward I. Penny, London.

Edward IV. Groat, ditto.

Henry VII. Groat.

Henry VIII. Groat, second coinage; half-groats of York and Canterbury.

Edward VI. Crown.

Mary. Groat: VERITAS TEMPORIS FILIA.

Elizabeth. Halfcrown, shilling, and sixpence; sixpence milled.

Charles I. Real, or thirty shilling-piece: HIS PRÆSUM VT PROSIM.

Unit or sovereign of twenty shillings: FLORENT CONCORDIA REGNA.

Newark siege-piece: xxx, 1646.

Charles II. Two guinea-piece, 1664. Rose-crown.

William and Mary. Half guinea, 1690. Halfcrown, 1689.

Anne. Guinea. Crown, 1708. Halfcrown, 1703. Shilling.

George I. Quarter-guinea, 1718. Shilling, 1723.

George II. Five guinea-piece, 1729. Two guinea-piece, 1738. Half-crown, 1739. Shilling.

George III. Guinea, 1813. Halfguinea, 1802. Halfcrown (first type). Bank tokens of five, three shillings, eighteen-pence, and one shilling.

Touch-pieces of Charles II and James II.

Specimens of Maundy money from James II to George III.

T. P. Jones Parry, Esq.

BRONZE MEDALS.

Bust of Venus. *R.*, Cupid bound to a shell, a butterfly in his hands. A. Bovy.

Bust in profile of the Marquis of Cornwallis. *R.*, the Marquis receiving the two children of Tippoo as hostages, 1793. C. H. Kükler.

Earl Howe, bust in profile. *R.*, hostile fleets in battle; JUNE 1, 1794. Kükler.

Duncan, bust in profile. *R.*, sailor nailing the British flag to the masthead; defeat of the Dutch fleet, 11 Oct., 1797. Hancock.

Medal commemorating the defeat of the English on the coast of Brittany, 1757.

Bronze cast medallion of Charles I and Henrietta Maria. She is called here Maria alone. The same occurs in other medals.

Coronation medal, silver, of Charles I, 1625. *R.*, hand issuing from a cloud.

Silver martyrdom medal, Charles I. *R.*, a landscape, animals feeding; above, an arm issuing from a cloud, with a crown, from which rays issue; VIRTUT. EXME. FORTUNAM EX ALIIS.

Oval medal, silver gilt, of Charles I and his Queen. Bust of Charles on obverse, Henrietta Maria on reverse.

Silver medal of Oliver Cromwell, by Thos. Simon. A lion holding a shield on which are the crosses of St. George and St. Andrew and the Irish harp; and on an escutcheon of pretence, the Protector's family arms of a lion rampant; *PAX QVÆRITVR BELLO*.

Silver medal of Anne. *R.*, crown and heart, etc.; *ATAVIS REGIBVS*; around, ENTIRELY ENGLISH.

Another. *R.*, Britannia with olive branch, spear, etc., ships at sea, men ploughing and sowing; *COMPOSITIS VENERANTUR ARMIS*, 1713.

Coronation medal, silver, George I. *R.*, King seated in coronation-chair, 20 Oct., 1714.

Small gold coronation medal of Augustus II of Poland, 15 Sept., 1697. *R.*, an arm with sword issuing out of a cloud.

Gold medal, Clement XI. *R.*, Temple of Janus; *CLAUSIT ANNO IUBILEI MDCC*.

The later French *ecu* of Louis XVI, immediately succeeded by the five franc-piece. The bust of Louis is still retained with the title of "Roi des François." Struck "an. 5 de la Liberté."

Gold piece of Gustavus Adolphus II of Sweden, 1631.

Gold piece, half-*dobrao*, of Maria of Portugal, 1791.

Rix-dollar of Ferdinand VI of Spain, 1759. Arms of Spain, with those of France, in a scutcheon of pretence.

Quarter rix-dollar of the same, 1754. Another of 1748.

Rix-dollar and quarter rix-dollar of Charles III, 1774.

Small silver coin of Charles II of Spain. A cross with three pellets and annulet alternately in the angles of the cross; *CIVI. BARCINO*, 1682.

Half-thaler of John George, Duke of Saxony. Elected 1679.

Russian rouble of 100 copecks.

Ruyder, or fourteen guilder-piece of Holland, 1682. Armed figure standing with sword, etc.

American half-dollar, 1812.

T. P. Jones Parry, Esq.

SEALS, RINGS, ETC.

Massive gold ring with the monogram of the Virgin, of the fifteenth century.

Seal of the Commonwealth, by Thomas Simon.

Thomas Jones, Esq.

Impression of brass seal found in a garden at St. Martin, reading *SAYNCA, sic, MARGORETA, sic*, apparently of the fifteenth century, and coarsely executed.

Impression of brass seal found on the beach at Boulogne, reading *SPQ[?]IPES QVENEIL*, which may be *s* (*sigillum*) Philippes Queneil. A person of that name was commander of the French fleet in the fourteenth century, according to Froissart.

Brass thumb ring dug up in a field near Gresford, with a coat of arms, 1 and 4, three fleur-de-lis, 2 and 3 blank. It is probably of the seventeenth century.

Miss Cunliffe.

Cast of seal of Evesham Abbey.	T. T. Griffith, Esq.
Cast of great seal of Stephen.	J. Melly, Esq.
Gold ring from Coomassie with the twelve signs of the Zodiac.	Mrs. Trevor Parkins.

JEWELRY, GOLD, SILVER, ETC.

Star of Legion of Honour, from Waterloo.
 Brooch of Mary Queen of Scots, with a lock of her hair (authenticated).

Pair of gold Indian bangles.	Miss Cunliffe.
Ancient Normandy gold ornaments of cross and heart (with modern ear-rings) to match.	Lady Cunliffe.
Silver beaker (1613). In this Foster Cunliffe, grandfather of Sir Foster Cunliffe, and godson of Charles II, was placed when born.	Miss Egerton.
	Sir R. A. Cunliffe, Bart.
Gold pins, with portrait of the Queen and Prince Consort, presented to the late Miss Lloyd, of Wigaedd, by the Queen.	Mrs. Trevor Parkins.

Silver mace of the mayor of Holt, 1606.
 Another called the queen's mace, 1709.
 Ancient drinking cup, formerly used in the enrolment of the burgesses of Holt.
 Loving cup presented to the Mayors of Holt by Townshend Mainwaring, Esq., member for the borough.

Small silver casket used during the great plague.	T. Rymer, Esq.
	E. Rowland, Esq.
Gold sleeve buttons given by James II to Dr. Ralph Taylor.	
Silver punch ladle, given by Charles I to Sir Charles Molloy.	T. T. Griffith, Esq.

ARMS, ARMOUR, ETC.

Four suits of armour of the sixteenth century, some of them inlaid, and all of foreign manufacture. Sir W. W. Wynn, Bart., M.P.
 Iron arrow-head found in Ruthin Castle.
 Iron lock also found in the same castle.
 Pair of spurs of the time of the Commonwealth.
 Major W. Cornwallis West.
 Two swords found in the ruins of Holt Castle.
 Two other swords of older date.
 A sword ploughed up near Gravelotte.

Ancient spur.	T. Rymer, Esq.
Three pieces of armour.	Simon Yorke, Esq.
Indian matlock, scabbards, and cutlasses.	
Eagle from Waterloo.	

T. T. Griffith, Esq.

- Sword. Mr. Roberts-Corwen.
 Ancient dagger. J. Powell, Esq.
 Another. Miss Hayes, Gatewen.
 Brace of pistols. A. W. Edwards, Esq.
 Long knife (Cyllyll Hirion), said to be Saxon, found at Llwyn Glas,
 Cardiganshire. Miss Hughes.
 Ancient sword. John Lewis, Esq.
 Four oriental swords, two of them Indian.
 Australian war club. Mrs. Egerton.
 Pistol, supposed to have been one of a brace belonging to the young
 Pretender. General Townsend.
 Three dress swords. Simon Yorke, Esq.
 Cannon ball from Caergwrle Castle. Dr. Williams.
 Bavarian military badge from Gravelotte. Miss Trevor Parkins.
 French cutlass of the date of the first revolution. T. P. Jones Parry, Esq.
 Persian shield. J. Lewis, Esq.
 Three war clubs, South Sea. J. Broughton, Esq.
 Two hatchets of flint, ditto of bone, from the Friendly Islands.
 J. Pryce Jones, Esq.

MEDIÆVAL FICTILE WARE, GLASS, ETC.

- Dish and jar of Majolica ware.
 Tyg, or drinking cup, old Staffordshire.
 Essence bottle set with cameos.
 Eight specimens of Wedgwood ware.
 Portion of an ancient Japanese tea service, enamelled.
 Small Turkish china bottle.
 Water bottle from Cashmere. Miss Cunliffe.
 Vase of Gris de Flandres.
 A similar one dug up in Piccadilly.
 Three specimens of modern Egyptian pottery. Sir R. A. Cunliffe, Bart.
 Mediæval small jug, found near Ruthin. Major Cornwallis West, Ruthin Castle.
 Cup and saucer of Japanese egg shell overlaid with wicker work. Captain Gladstone.
 Specimens of Plymouth porcelain by William Cooksworthy.
 Plaque cup, saucer, and cream jug of Bristol ware.
 Basket of Dresden china. R. C. Rawlins, Esq.
 Vase of old Shrewsbury ware by Turner.
 Specimens of Burmese ware.
 Toilet service of Oriental china. J. Broughton, Esq.
 Glass bowl, engraved with name of William III. Mr. Daniel (Ship) Wrexham.

Two china jars, said to be of the time of Elizabeth.

T. P. Jones Parry, Esq.

Rev. J. Dixon.

Old Majolica ware.

Dish of Early English ware.

Four ale pots of the times of Charles II, William and Mary, George I.

Three ancient glass jugs.

Dish of old tortoiseshell ware.

Delf bowl.

Small jug and tankard of Fulham ware.

Two cornucopias of old Staffordshire ware.

Ancient plaque of porcelain.

Old English dish by W. Talor, about 1670.

Porcelain bust of Homer.

Collection of ancient tobacco pipes.

E. Rowland, Esq.

Vase of Majolica Savona ware.

Dish, old Staffordshire

Rev. J. Dixon.

Encaustic tile, with figure of Virgin and Child, found at Sheerness.

Mrs. Trevor Parkins.

Ancient vase.

Three old English ware dishes

Mrs. White.

Two Delft ones, one of them having the arms and motto of the Murray family.

J. F. Edisbury, Esq.

Three cups and a saucer of old English china. Mr. John Fraser.

China jug, basin, and teapot.

Basin of Lowestoft ware.

Mrs. J. Ellis.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Small brass cross found in the churchyard of Guilsfield, near Welshpool. It is figured and described in the collections of the Powysland Club.

Rev. D. P. Lewis.

Two handles of a bronze vessel found in digging foundations for the modern part of Ruthin Castle.

Human bones from a sarcophagus found at Perugia, 1857.

Gilt and enamelled Venetian metal-case of the fifteenth century, with the Contarini arms. It was secured by padlock against the bottles within being tampered with.

Major W. Cornwallis West.

Indian fanholder, supposed to be at least two hundred years old.

An étui-case and miniature of its owner, Mrs. Hunt, dated 1742.

Riding-whip inscribed "John Hunt, 1681."

Burmese idol taken during the second Burmese war.

Lyre-bird screen from Australia.

T. P. Jones Parry, Esq.

Gilt matchbox with agates inserted in lid.

Small silver box said to have been used in London during the plague of 1665.

Carved panel with armorial bearings.

Antique mosaics.

Two ancient enamels.

Ancient shoes.

E. Rowland, Esq.

Miss Hayes.

Ancient horn.

Brass miller's measure found near Llanbrynmair.

Sir W. W. Wynn, Bart., M.P.

Old snuffbox.

Mr. Fraser.

Wooden tongs for carrying dogs out of church, from Llanynys Church.

Rev. D. R. Thomas.

A jointed horseshoe. Cromwell is said to have left his horse at a smithy between Holt and Wrexham; but this is hardly ground for conjecturing that this shoe was connected with this animal. Jointed horseshoes were invented in the fifteenth century by Fiaschi, the first writer on the art of shoeing horses.

Mr. T. Williams, King's Mills.

Old thermometer.

W. J. Sisson, Esq.

Dish of latten, Flemish work, 1500. Such dishes are sometimes found in Wales, handed down from father to son as family heirlooms, and are generally used only on solemn occasions, as funerals or weddings.

Miss Cunliffe.

Panel carved in Arabesque pattern, said to be taken from a laundry of Queen Elizabeth.

J. F. Kelly, Esq.

Old Greek lace representing the Crucifixion.

Mrs. Trevor Parkins.

Mortuary stone chest containing bones.

Small stone statue of the fifteenth century, formerly attached to some part of a building.

G. H. Whalley, Esq., M.P.

Cast (in iron) of bird dug up near Mold.

Miss M. E. Trevor Parkins.

Table and frames made from the Ceubren yr Ellyll oak. The second

Sir Robert Vaughan of Nannau caused most of the tree to be converted into various articles.

T. Eyton Jones, Esq.

Two bronze vases (Japanese) stated to be three centuries old.

J. Sparrow, Esq.

Chinese idol and two cocoa-nut bowls.

J. Bury, Esq.

Model of the Taj Mahal at Agrah.

Captain Gladstone.

Native cloth from Ashantee.

J. Sparrow, Esq.

Moccassins.

Puzzle made from the wood of the *Royal Charter*.

Miss Trevor Parkins.

A collection of articles from Coomassie.

Pouch worn by native goldsmith, pipe, mirror, bracelets, necklets, and anklets.

J. G. Robinson, Esq.

Kaffir shoes.

J. Lewis, Esq.

Skull of an extinct race once inhabiting the Canary Isles.

N. R. Griffith, Esq.

- Collection of Oriental articles. Mrs. White.
 Italian jar, 1778, painted on chicken's skin. Miss Egerton.
 Carved casket of sandalwood; and another, smaller, of Indian work.
 Carved ebony writing-case.
 Opium pipe.
 Model, in bark, of an American canoe.
 North American quilt sewn on bark.
 Child's hat from Normandy.
 Needlework map of England. Mr. Egerton.
 Otaheitan hat. Miss Cunliffe.
 Harp-lute. Mrs. Yorke.
 A large collection of objects from the Friendly Islands: dress of
 King George, idol carved out of a whale's tooth, fans, basket, mat,
 two pillows, three combs. J. Pryce-Jones, Esq.
 Double flageolet. W. Fox, Esq.
 Specimen of carvings, marble. T. T. Griffith, Esq.
 Medallions of the late Sir H. Cunliffe and of Lady Cunliffe, executed
 by Miss Emily Cunliffe. Sir R. A. Cunliffe, Bart.

MANUSCRIPTS, ETC.

- The Salusbury Pedigree, commonly called the Painted Book. This
 collection appears to have been commenced by Thomas Salusbury
 of Erbistock, about the year 1644, and added to by his son John.
 Transcript of the Salusbury Pedigrees, being the collections made
 by Owen Salusbury, of Rûg, and John Salusbury of Erbistock,
circa 1630-1677. The originals were consumed in the Wynnstay
 fire, March 1358, and this is the only copy in existence.
 The Fifteen Tribes of Wales and the families descended from them.
 The Five Royal Tribes.
 Llyfr Silin yn cynnwys Achan amryw Deuluoedd yng Ngwynedd
 a Phowys, a transcript.
 A transcript of the collection of pedigrees by John Ellis of Tai
 Croesion, about 1723, with additions and corrections.
 A transcript of the Trebryn collection of pedigrees by Thomas ab
 Evan of Trebryn, Coychurch, Glamorgan, compiled 1683.
 A copy of a transcript by Mr. J. Jenkins of Kerry, of the Cedwyn
 collection of pedigrees, called the Manafon MS. (as belonging to
 the Rev. Walter Davies of that place).
 Transcript of the original Visitation of Caermarthenshire, Pem-
 brokeshire, and Cardiganshire, by L. Dwnn, the property of the
 late John Madocks, Esq., of Glan y Wern. All the above trans-
 cripts and copies were the work of the late Mr. Joseph Morris, of
 Shrewsbury.
 Sir W. W. Wynn, Bart., M.P.
 Llyfr Du Basing, or the Black Book of Basingwerk; the most per-
 fect copy of Caradoc's History of Wales, by Guttyn Owain, histo-
 rian and herald, an inmate of the abbey.
 The Cae Cyriog Pedigree Book, by John Griffith of that place, folio,

1698, with a carefully executed transcript of the same, by the great great grandson of John Griffith, who is also the exhibitor.

T. T. Griffiths, Esq.

The pedigree of Jones of Llwyn On, in the parish of Wrexham, collected out of the books of Owen Salusbury of Rûg, and other authentic sources, by John Salusbury of Erbistock, 1675.

T. P. Jones Parry, Esq.

The genealogy and historical records of the Eytou family to the present time, richly illuminated with drawings of arms, armour, monuments, etc.

Pedigree on vellum of the Eyton family, dated 1678, by Randle Holme.

Mrs. Parry Jones.

Dosparth Edeyrn Tavod Aur, a Welsh grammar, compiled about 1240. This work was printed in 1855 by the Welsh MSS. Society.

Survey of Rhwabon by Norden, 1634.

Drayton's Polyolbion, 1612.

Davies' Welsh Dictionary.

Ditto Welsh Grammar.

Cambria Triumphans, with the arms illustrated.

Humphrey Llwyd's Breviary of Britain, 1573.

Welsh Prayer-book, 1621.

T. T. Griffith, Esq.

Deed of conveyance of two fields at Minera, 1615. Purchase money, £20. From these two fields, lead to the value of £300,000 has been extracted.

R. V. Kyrke, Esq.

List of the sheriffs of Denbighshire, 1541-1642.

S. Yorke, Esq.

Letter of Cremieux (French communist)

Army commissions with autographs of George III, and other distinguished men.

J. F. Kelly, Esq.

PRINTED BOOKS, ETC.

Enderbie's Cambria Triumphans.

Mrs. Pierce.

Myvyrian Archaiology of Wales.

Genealogy of Wales.

Prayer-book of Queen Elizabeth.

Jones' Valle Crucis.

Dr. Williams.

Welsh Prayer-book, 1664.

Rev. J. Wilhan.

Bible, 1611, containing a notice of a visit from Cromwell's men, 1611.

The Iolo MSS.

Raleigh's History of the World, 1637.

Index to ancient records, grants, etc., by Jones. Another by Martin.

J. C. Owen, Esq.

History of Ceramic Art in Bristol.

J. C. Rawlins, Esq.

Godwin's succession to the English bishops, 1613.

J. Lewis, Esq.

L. Dwnn's Visitation.

Brut y Tywysogion.

J. Pryce-Jones, Esq.

Works of Charles I, second edition, containing his address to the inhabitants of Denbigh and Flint, at Wrexham, Sept. 27, 1642.

Book of Common Prayer, printed by Robert Barton, 1599.

History of Venice, by Paolo Panata, made English by Henry of Monmouth, 1658.

Cambro-Brytannicæ Institutiones, by John David Rhys, 1592.

Enderbie's Cambria Triumphans and other books.

Major W. Cornwallis West.

The works of Charles I.

Ormerod's History of Cheshire.

The regulations of plays, by Theo. Dorrington.

Opera Virgiliana, 1529, folio, with curious illustrations, 1529.

Rev. G. Bewsher.

Andrew's Pyramids of Gizeh.

With other volumes.

J. Broughton, Esq.

The Principles of Geography, 1640.

The Abridgment of the Book of Assizes, 1555.

Examination of Men's Wits, 1616.

The Historie of Cambria, 1584.

The Breviary of Health for all manner of sicknesses and diseases, which may be in man or woman, 1552.

Sir W. W. Wynn, Bart., M.P.

New Testament of Queen Elizabeth.

T. P. Jones Parry, Esq.

Irish Testament, 1690.

Mr. J. Frazer.

Bible, 1717, known as the Vinegar one, from the misprint for Vineyard (St. Luke, xx). Only five copies are said to have been struck off with this mistake. Two on vellum are in the Bodleian Library.

Certain observations on the office of Lord Chancellor.

History of the Inquisition, 1734.

Sermons preached at Whitehall before the Queen by the Archbishop of Canterbury (Tillotson).

Sermons preached at Guildhall before the Lord Mayor by Edward Stillingfleet, Dean of St. Paul's.

Latin version of the Prayer-book, 1705.

Whitehall Evening Post, Feb. 23, 1731.

Two abstracts of proceedings of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, 1726-27.

Alphabetical list of House of Commons, 1705.

Simon Yorke, Esq.

Proclamations of Cromwell and list of Parliament, 1653.

J. Lewis, Esq.

Proceedings of the coming of age of Sir W. W. Wynn, 1842.

Freeman's Journal, Nov. 12, 1799.

Account of incised slabs at St. Asaph.

Cambria Triumphans, with illustrations, etc.

Visitation of Surrey, with arms emblazoned, edited by Joseph Jackson Howard.

Yorke's Royal Tribes, with the arms added in tincture and metals.
Miss Cunliffe.

Biblia Sacra, 1796.

Du Val's Present State of the World, 1691.

Reynold's Display of Heraldry, 1739.

Aylett's Antiquities of Britain, 1676.

Powell's History of Wales, 1584, interleaved with corrections in his own handwriting.

Davies' Welsh Dictionary, 1632.

With many other volumes.

J. F. Edisbury, Esq.

Breeches Bible bound up with Prayer-book and Psalms, 1600.

Wm. Trevor Parkins, Esq.

Four other copies were exhibited, 1586, Canon Cunliffe; 1598, Mr. Edisbury; and two copies 1599, Dr. Williams and Mr. James Read.

Book of Psalms and New Testament, opening both ways.

Stowe's Chronicle of London.

Wm. Overton, Esq.

PRINTS, DRAWINGS, ETC.

Drawings of Cadwgan Hall, old Pentref Bychan, two views of Acton Park, gateway old Bryn y Ffynnon, the gold corselet found near Mold, drawings of ancient pottery, miniature of Foster Cunliffe, Esq.
Miss Cunliffe.

Portrait of Charles I, framed, together with his speech, some of his hair, and some lace worn by him. Mrs. Yorke.

Miniatures of George III and Queen Charlotte in brooch, presented to the Hon. Anne Boscawen. Miss M. E. Trevor Parkins.

Buck's view of Wrexham, 1748. It is remarkable that although several of the towns in South Wales are given in Buck's work; Wrexham is the only one in North Wales so honoured.

Jacobite rose, with arms of houses in Maelor and surrounding districts, arranged in three circles, the outer circle thus inscribed, "Under the rose be it spoken. Pense mais garde que parles. Ergo Dywedwch ychydig." The probable date is the reign of Anne. Copied from the original drawing by the late Mrs. Hughes of Acton.

Miss Trevor Parkins.

Rubbing of incised stone in Gresford Church.

W. Trevor Parkins, Junior, Esq.

Engraving of Dick of Aberdaron, the linguist. His name was Richard Robert Jones, who, not being able to read his Welsh Bible until nine years old, acquired, under extraordinary difficulties, a knowledge of Latin, Greek, Hebrew, French, and Italian. See a notice of him in the *Percy Anecdotes*, and an account of him printed in Liverpool, during his life, for his benefit. Dr. Williams.

- Drawing of the old house of Llwyn On. Miss Lewis.
 Portrait of Joshua Edisbury, High Sheriff of Denbighshire, 1682,
 and builder of the present house of Erddig.
 Coat-armour of Kenrick Edisbury, Esq., married 1638.
 Photograph of his monument in Chatham Church.
 J. F. Edisbury, Esq.
 Hatchment of Mrs. Langford, relict of Richard Langford of Trevalun, 1657. General Townshend.
 Engraving of Wrexham Church, 1746. William Overton, Esq.
 Ditto, dedicated to William Robinson, M.P. for the Denbighshire boroughs. J. Lewis, Esq.
 Ancient map of Cheshire.
 Collection of the arms of the gentry in Maelor, by the late Mrs. Hughes of Acton.
 Portraits of the Chevalier St. George and his sister, presented by James II to the Rev. Dr. Taylor.
 Engraving, by Virtue, of Dr. Taylor, the original picture of which, by Verelst, is in the possession of his great-nephew, the exhibitor.
 T. T. Griffith, Esq.
 Thirty coats of arms on wood panels, from a pew in Llwydiarth Church. Sir W. W. Wynn, Bart., M.P.
 "The Bold Keeper," a caricature referring to the Denbighshire election of 1740-41. William Myddelton of Gwenynog (or of Plas Turbridge according to the list of Sheriffs), being High Sheriff, returned his relation, John Myddelton, as duly elected, in opposition to Sir W. W. Wynn. John Myddelton was unseated on petition, and the Sheriff fined £1,000, and committed, until the end of the session, to Newgate, in which prison the print represents him.
 Major W. Cornwallis West.
 Engraving of Cenbren yr Ellyll. Sir R. A. Cunliffe, Bart.
 Two paintings on ivory.
 Delhi painting, ditto.
 A volume of Dighton's caricatures from 1795 to about 1820. They appear to have been sold in volumes similar to the one exhibited, as others exactly similar exist.
 J. Broughton, Esq.
 Engraving of Sir John Conroy.
 Portrait of a child. E. Humphreys, Esq.

In addition to the articles above described, interesting contributions of geological and natural history specimens were exhibited by Mr. Shone, Mr. Walton, and Mr. Egerton.

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE LOCAL FUND. WREXHAM MEETING, 1874.

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS OF LOCAL FUND, 1874.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
By subscriptions . . .	53	5	6	Advertising . . .	14	7	6
By sale of tickets . . .	27	18	0	Printing and stationery . . .	14	9	3
Admissions . . .	7	15	6	Hire of rooms . . .	10	13	0
				Glass cases, etc. . .	7	0	6
				Attendants . . .	4	5	0
				General expenses as per			
				statement . . .	8	3	9
				Balance . . .	30	0	0
	£88	19	0		£88	19	0

Examined and found correct.

(Signed) W. OVERTON, *Treasurer.*

EDWARD WILLIAMS, *Chairman of Local Committee.*

(Countersigned) C. C. BABINGTON, *Chairman of General Committee.*

SUBSCRIPTIONS.

	£	s.	d.
Sir W. Wynn, Bart., M.P.	10	10	0
G. O. Morgan, Esq., M.P.	3	3	0
E. Peel, Esq.	3	0	0
Ven. Archdeacon Wickham	2	2	0
Sir Robert A. Cunliffe, Bart.	2	0	0
Rev. E. L. Barnwell	1	1	0
J. Boydell, Esq.	1	1	0
Rev. J. Sydney Darvell	1	1	0
J. F. Edisbury, Esq.	1	1	0
A. W. Edwards, Esq.	1	1	0
E. Evans, Esq.	1	1	0
T. L. Fitz-Hugh, Esq.	1	1	0
Captain Godfrey	1	1	0
Boscawen T. Griffith, Esq.	1	1	0
T. T. Griffith, Esq.	1	1	0
N. R. Griffith, Esq.	1	1	0
The Hon. G. T. Kenyon	1	1	0
R. V. Kyrke, Esq.	1	1	0

B

	<i>£</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Rev. M. H. Lee	1	1	0
Harold Lees, Esq.	1	1	0
J. Lewis, Esq.	1	1	0
W. Low, Esq.	1	1	0
Rev. G. H. M'Gill	1	1	0
W. Overton, Esq.	1	1	0
T. P. Jones Parry, Esq.	1	1	0
W. Trevor Parkins, Esq.	1	1	0
F. Potts, Esq.	1	1	0
J. Pryce-Jones, Esq.	1	1	0
I. Shone, Esq.	1	1	0
E. Swetenham, Esq.	1	1	0
General Townshend	1	1	0
Captain White	1	1	0
Edward Williams, Esq., M.D.	1	1	0
Rev. T. Williams	1	1	0
Simon Yorke, Esq.	1	1	0
Mr. Potter	0	10	6
E. Rowland, Esq.	0	10	0
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	£53	5	6

Archæologia Cambrensis.

FOURTH SERIES.—No. XXI.

JANUARY, 1875.

THE VAUGHANS OF CORS Y GEDOL.

THE following history of the family of Vaughan of Cors y Gedol is from a transcript made by the late Miss Angharad Lloyd, of a MS. in the library at Mostyn, where there appear to be two copies of it. I have added dates, and other notes, which may make this curious tract the more interesting to the genealogist.

1874.

W. W. E. W.

THE purport of this small tract is to give a short history of the family of Cors y Gedol down to the present possessor, William Vaughan (the fourth of that name), living in 1770; and as, in all appearance, the name will soon be extinct, he and his brother, Evan Lloyd Vaughan,¹ being far advanced in years, and Evan unmarried, this is intended as a small monumental and general inscription of the family, and for the amusement of any of those of a collateral branch who may inhabit or possess the old house, and take delight in a retrospect of what it was. Collected by me, William Vychan, in 1770, aged sixty-three.²

I shall begin this short history of the family of Cors y Gedol from a fair MS. of Robert Vychan of Hengwrt,

¹ This Evan Lloyd Vaughan was a member of the infamous "Hell Fire Club," of which there is a notice in the *Adventures of a Guinea*. He died M.P. for the county of Merioneth, 4 Dec., 1791.

² Mr. Vaughan spells the name "Vychan" throughout the MS., almost without exception. The transcriber has not done so.

the learned antiquary, written in his own hand,¹ and shall make him my director as far as his MS. relates to this family; following him whilst he keeps in view the direct line, without branching, as he does, into collateral lines; and adhering to his account (with some additions as I find them elsewhere) of the descendants of Osbwrn Wyddel to the year Mr. Vychan wrote this account, that is, to October 25, 1654. Moreover, as he agrees with all the pedigree books, I shall follow his narration, as it is the most clear and perfect, which will save me the trouble of running over numerous volumes which he has already extracted and gleaned from most accurately.

In the time of William Rufus² one Gerald de Windsor was made keeper of Pembroke Castle, who, with the consent of the King, married Nest, daughter of Rhys ap Tewdwr Mawr, Prince of South Wales. Mawris Fitz Gerald his son, or rather grandson,³ was one of the first adventurers in the conquest of Ireland under Henry II, of whom descend the noble Earls of Kildare and Desmond. Osb. Wyddel came over to Wales (some of our Welsh pedigrees say it was the Earl himself; others say a descendant of his, which latter I am inclined to believe, both as to time, and as none of his children ever bore that title, which of right they would have done had he been Earl himself),⁴ Llewelyn the Great being then Prince of North Wales, about 1237,⁵ with whom he was in high favour and credit, so that he obtained large possessions from the Prince, was made Governor of Harddlech Castle,⁶ and was of great

¹ This MS. is in the Peniarth collection. Peniarth MS. No. 6.

² It was later. In the time of Henry I.

³ He was his son.

⁴ There is good evidence to show that Osborn was a son of John Fitz Thomas Fitz Maurice Fitz Gerald, the first Geraldine lord of Decies and Desmond. In the tax-roll for Merioneth, of a fifteenth, of the year 1293-4, in the Public Record Office, Osborn's name appears as assessed in the parish of Llanaber.

⁵ I am inclined to think it was some years later.

⁶ It does not appear that he was Governor of Harlech Castle; in

service to Llewelyn in all his wars afterwards. We have no certain account of what occasioned his coming over to settle in Wales. The tradition is that he had put to death some great personage, and was obliged to fly his country. According to tradition he came over with a troop of one hundred men well mounted upon grey horses, and made an offer of his services to the Prince, who accepted his proposal, and employed him during the remainder of his (Llewelyn's) life. The Prince gave him the heiress of Cors y Gedol, his ward, in marriage; near which place he built a small fortress, where he garrisoned his men. It is known by the name of Osborn's Palace, as are likewise the grounds about it, called to this day his lands: in British, "Brynlllys"¹ and "Berdir", contracted from Llys Osber and Tir Osber. He had two sons, Einion and Cynric. Einion had four sons, Grono Llwyd, Heilin, Cynric, and Llewelyn Goch.

Grono Llwyd had lands given him that bear his name to this day ("Cae Grono Llwyd"), which lands were escheated to the crown; and Heilin had other lands given him, which are now, and were, called "Cors Heilin"; both which lands at this time belong to, and are part of, the demesne of Cors y Gedol. The posterity of these four brothers are in our days scarce known, the custom of gavelkind having, in process of time, sunk them in oblivion.

To Cynric, his second son, Osbwrn gave the possession of Cors y Gedol, whose descendants in the direct line male enjoy it at this day, 1770. Besides Cors y Gedol, Cynric ap Osbwrn had likewise his part of his father's inheritance. It was the custom in those days for the father to leave to or settle upon the youngest son of the family the principal seat of the family, where he

fact there is no authentic evidence that there was a castle there before the conquest of Wales.

¹ Or *Berlllys*. There are the remains of an encampment at *Berlllys*, but too imperfect to enable any opinion to be formed as to their date.

always resided. The elder sons were generally employed in the service of the prince abroad, or in attending upon his person at home. The intention of this custom was to preserve and keep up the family in case any accident should befall the elder ones. I cannot find whom Cynric married, or what number of children he had; but his successor, Llewelyn, enjoyed all the father's inheritance.

This Llewelyn ap Cynric married Nest, daughter and heiress of Gryffydd ap Adda¹ of Dol Goch, and hereby had Ynys y Maengwyn, and large possessions besides in Ystymmaner and Ardudwy. By Nest he had a son named Gryffydd,² the first of the name, who enjoyed all his father's and great part of his mother's estate. He married Eva, daughter and heiress of Madog ab Elisau, a baron of Edeirnion,³ and a descendant from Owyn Brogyntyn, thereby much enlarging his possessions. By her he had one son, named Eignion, to inherit his estates; and a daughter called Angharad, who married Davydd ap Gronw of Flintshire.⁴

Eignion ap Gryffydd⁵ married Tanglwst, daughter of Rhydderch ap Evan Llwyd of Cogerddan (Gogerthan), by whom he had Gryffydd, who inherited after him; and Ievan ap Eign.,⁶ who married Angharad, daughter and heiress of Davydd ap Gwion Llwyd of Hen-

¹ The tomb of Gryffydd ap Adda is extant in Towyn Church. He was Raglot (governor) of the Comote of Estimaner, in the third and seventh years of Edward III.

² He was farmer of the office of sheriff of Merionethshire in 46 Edward III, and Sheriff in 15 Richard II. He died probably between 29 Sept., 20 Richard II, and the same day, 1 Henry IV.

³ Sister and coheiress of Leoline ap Madoc ap Ellis, Bishop of St. Asaph from 1357 to 1375.

⁴ They and their two daughters, Eva and Angharad, were living upon 7 Oct., 4 Henry VI.

⁵ He was captain of forty archers for the King, from the county of Merioneth, in 10 Richard II, and was living at Michaelmas, 20 Richard II.

⁶ A juror in an inquisition held at Bala, 6 Oct., 1427. One of the escheators of the county of Merioneth at Michaelmas, 1432. He was ancestor, in a direct line, to the Wynnes of Peniarth.

dwr,¹ and had by her three sons and two daughters. The third son of Eignion was Iorwerth.² The three brothers divided their father's inheritance between them. The offspring and posterity of these brethren did so multiply that from that time they were called "Tylwyth Eignion."

Mali, one of the daughters of Eignion, married Howel Sele³ of Nannau, of whom all the Nannys are descended; the other married first to Howel ap Ievan ap Iorwerth of Cynllaeth, and had two daughters. Her second husband was Evan Vaughan ap Evan Gethin. Her third husband was Griffith ap Bleddyn⁴ of the Tower of Mold, by whom she had a son called Reinallt, a very famous captain in the Lancastrian cause. More of him may be said hereafter.

Gryffydd,⁵ the second of that name, married Lowri, daughter and heiress of Tudor Vychan, son of Gryffydd of Rhuddallt. Tudor Vychan was brother to Owen Glyndwr; so that this lady was that great man's niece. Gryffydd had by her three sons, Tudyr, Elisau,⁶ and Gryff Vaughan of Cors y Gedol, between whom the inheritance, after his death, was divided.

¹ Called also *David de Hendour* or *Hendwr*, and *David*, son of *Gwido de Hendour*.

² Iorwerth, in other pedigrees, is stated to have been the eldest son. He was farmer of the ville of Towyn (lessee of the crown revenues in that ville), and of the office of Raglot (governor) of the Comote of Estimaner, at Michaelmas, 1415; and held in farm, from the crown, the office of woodwarden of Estimaner, at Michaelmas, 1425, for a term of two years, that being the first.

³ See the "Spirit's blasted Tree," notes to *Marmion*. Howel Sele was living at Michaelmas, 1400. His widow was remarried to Owen ap Meredith ap Gryffydd Vychan of Neuadd Wen in Powysland, who was living 9 Dec., 1446.

⁴ This is a mistake. Her third husband was Howel ap Tudur ap Grono, who at Michaelmas, 4 Henry VI, held on lease the extent lands of the crown in the comote of Penllyn. By him she was mother of Gwervil, wife of Griffith ap Bleddyn.

⁵ He held on lease the office of Raglot of the Comote of Ardudwy at Michaelmas, 1415.

⁶ He was a juror for the co. of Merioneth in 27 Henry VI, and held in farm the office of Raglot of the Comote of Penllyn at Michaelmas, 12 Edward IV.

Gryffydd,¹ the third of that name, was the first of the family who took upon him the surname of Vychan, which continues to this day. He married Mawd, daughter and coheir of Sir John Clement, Knt., of Caron, descended from Sir Jefferey Clement, Justice of South Wales (slain at Buellt, in 1293, by the natives).² Mawd was first married to Sir John Wogan of Wiston. By Gryffydd Vychan she had William Vaughan of Cilgeran. This Griffith was one of the three captains that held out Harddlech Castle against Henry IV.³

Here I shall digress a little to give a short account of that transaction, as it was conducted by many gentlemen, relations, and mostly descended from Osbwrn Wyddel, with whom we began our narrative.

In the time of Edward IV, whilst Henry VI lived, many of the nobility and gentry of Wales refused the government of Edward, and very stiffly resisted him and maintained the cause of Henry, though a prisoner. Among them were the posterity of Osbwrn Wyddel. Jasper, Earl of Pembroke, who had great confidence in this family, committed the keeping of Harddlech Castle, for the use of King Henry, to their care, which being very strong, and almost impregnable, yet of no great consequence, was then, as likewise in the time of Oliver Cromwell, the last which held out (for the declining Prince) both in England and Wales. King Edward having at last quieted the whole kingdom, save some few places in Wales, sent William Earl of Pembroke with an army to North Wales, to take this Castle, who

¹ Gryffydd was a juror for the co. of Merioneth in 27 and 31 Henry VI, and foreman of a jury for the same county in 33 Henry VI.

² Lands in the county of Cardigan were granted to Sir Jeffrey Clement for his faithful service, 10 Feb., 18 Edward I. Ayloffe's *Rotuli Walliæ*, p. 97. He had been slain before 1 Oct., 22 Edward I. Ditto, p. 100.

³ Edward IV. See *Life of Lord Herbert of Cherbury*, Strawberry Hill edition, pp. 7, 8; Pennant's *Tour in Wales*, vol. ii, p. 131; and *History of the Gwedir Family*, 8vo edition, p. 76. David ap Ievan ap Einion, the gallant Constable of the Castle, and Gryffydd Vychan, were the sons of two brothers.

accordingly besieged it until such time as they within, perceiving there was no hope of relief, yielded it to the Earl upon good and honourable terms. The chief men that held the Castle were these: Davydd (ab Ievan ab) Eignion, a man of great experience, having long served in the French wars in high command,—it was he that was Governor; Gryffydd Vychan (or Vaughan) ab Eignion of Cors y Gedol; and Siencin ap Iorwerth ap Eignion¹ was third in command. Besides these, there were six more lineally descended from Osbwrn Wyddel, in the Castle; John Hanmer of Flintshire, David ab Eignion ab Owain of Powis, Reinallt ab Gryff. ab Bleddyn (a very noted man, of Mold Dale),² Morys ab Dd. ab Sieffrey, Davydd ab Evan ab Eignion Rymonys (Rymus) of Bettws y Coed in Edeirnion, and Howel, Ednyved, and Thomas, the sons of Morgan ab Iorwerth Goch, of Bromfield; besides John Tydyr, clerk, and Gryffydd ab Iorwerth, Senior; being all kinsmen to the first named gentlemen.³

Now we shall proceed. This Gryffydd was in great credit with Jasper Earl of Pembroke, who lay at his house of Cors y Gedol, whence he absconded, with Henry Earl of Richmond, from Edward IV, and fled to France. After Henry came to England he made him Governor of Cilgerran Castle, and bestowed upon him other immunities.

William Vychan of Cilgerran,⁴ the first of the house in South Wales, where he lived, took to wife Margaret Perrott; and by her, who was the daughter of Sir William Perrott, he had Rhys Vychan of Cors y Gedol, Wm. Vān, and Gryffydd Vān. He had also a base son by Elizabeth Mortimer, daughter of Sir John Mortimer,

¹ He was foreman of a jury at Towyn, 31 Henry VI, and held the office of Ringild of the Comote of Estimaner, 10 Edward IV.

² See Pennant's *Tour in Wales*, vol. i, edition of 1784, 4to, p. 427.

³ The Castle was surrendered upon the 14 Aug., 1468.

⁴ 26 May, 1 Henry VIII, Wm. Vachan appointed Seneschal, Receiver, Apparitor, and Forester of Cilgerran, and Constable of the Castle, etc., during pleasure. (*Originalia Rolls; Additional MS.*, Brit. Mus., No. 6363.)

Baron of Coytmor, whose name was Tudyr, of whom descended several good families.

Rhys Vychan,¹ the eldest son of William, married Gwen Anwyl, daughter and heiress of Gryff. ap William ap Madoc of Llwyndyrys in Caernarvonshire, descended from Sir Gryffydd Llwyd, who brought tidings to King Edward I of his Queen's delivery of a son in Caernarvon Castle, for which he was knighted. By her Rhys Vaughan had Richard Vaughan, Robert Vaughan of Cilgerran,² and Thomas Vaughan. He had also four daughters: Elizabeth, who married John Wynn ab Humphrey of Ynys y Maenwyn, by whom he had Humphrey Wynn; and afterward she married David Llwyd ab Hugh, a younger son of the house of Mathavarn, and by him had Rhys Llwyd of Dolgelynen. Catrin, the second daughter of Rhys Vaughan, married Gryff. ap Risiart Llwyd of Ddôl. Ann, the third daughter, married Hugh Nanny of Nannau. The fourth was Mary, who married William Madryn of Madryn in Caernarvonshire. We find Rhys Vaughan in the list of sheriffs in 1545 to 1554. He settled the Cilgerran estate (at that time about £400 a year) on his son Robert, and he dying without issue male, it went amongst his daughters, so that little or no traces are now to be found of it.

I have not yet found what became of Thomas, the third son.³

Richard Vaughan, the first of the name, of Cors y Gedol and Llwyndyrys, took to wife Janet, daughter of Robert Vaughan of Talhenbont in Carnarvonshire, and

¹ He was Sheriff of Merionethshire in 1547-8, in 1554-5, and in 1556-7.

² Robert Vaughan of Kilgarran, Gent., then living, and executor of the last will and testament of Rice Vaughan ap William, Esq. *Plea Roll of Merioneth*, Great Sessions held at Harlech, Monday, 10 July, 29 Eliz.

³ A deed of settlement prior to his marriage with Lowry, daughter of Hugh ap John ap Howel of Llanvendigaid, Gent., bears date 3 Feb., 9 Eliz. It is covenanted that the marriage shall take place before the next festival of St. John the Baptist.

had by her six sons and six daughters. Gryffydd, the eldest son, Henry, William, Rhys, Robert, and John. Lowry, the eldest daughter, married Evans¹ of Eleirnion. Gwen married Richard Tudur of Egryn.² Gras married to Wogan³ of Stonhall. Mary married to Pugh⁴ of Llanvenddigaed. Marget married Edwards of Llwyndu;⁵ and Elin died unmarried. Richard Vaughan was Sheriff of Caernarvonshire in 1578.⁶

William Vaughan, his third son, married Mary, daughter and heiress of Henry Vaughan of Gelligoch in Montgomeryshire.

Henry Vaughan (the second son) married Mary, daughter of Morrys Wynn of Glyn, and had four sons and two daughters.⁷

Harry, the eldest son of Harry Vaughan, died without issue; the second son was Rhys Vaughan;⁸ the third, Morgan; the fourth, Rowland. The daughters, Ann and Lowry.

Rhys Vaughan, another of William Vaughan's sons, married; but I cannot find whom.

Robert and John there is no mention of.

Gryffydd Vaughan, fourth of the name, eldest son, married Catrin Griffith, daughter of William Griffith of Caernarvon, and had issue two sons and four daughters: William, and John Vaughan, who married Catrin, daughter and heiress of Harry Wynn of Pantdu in Arvon, by whom he had Gryffydd Vaughan. Marget, the eldest daughter of Gryffydd Vaughan of Cors y Gedol, married Hooks,⁹ and then Wynn of Conwy.¹⁰ Jane, the

¹ Humphrey ap Ivan ap Hugh, or Evans.

² Her husband was *Hugh ap William Tudur*. ³ John Wogan.

⁴ Hugh ap John ap Hugh, or Pugh. ⁵ Edward Edwards.

⁶ And died in or immediately about the year 1588.

⁷ "Second son." Here is a mistake. He married twice, and left issue. His first wife was Ellen, daughter of John ap Robert ap Howel of Dol y Moch; his second, Lowry, daughter of Thomas ap John ap Llewelyn Vachan of Harlech; but it was Henry, son of *William Vaughan*, who was husband of Mary Wynne of Glyn.

⁸ He was a barrister of Gray's Inn, and author of a little volume entitled *Practica Walliæ*, printed in London in 1672.

⁹ John Hooks.

¹⁰ John Wynn of Conwy.

second daughter, married Lloyd of Rhiwgoch.¹ Ann, the third daughter, married Nanneu of Nannau.² Janet, the fourth daughter, married John Owen of Clenenau, afterwards Sir John Owen.³

Gryffydd Vaughan rebuilt most part of Cors y Gedol in 1592 and 1593. He likewise built the family chapel in Llanddiwau in 1615; and in the following year, 1616, he died; and there is a handsome stone monument, altar-fashion, with a full inscription, erected to his memory. He was Sheriff of Meirionedd in 1585 and 1604. When a match was proposed between this Gryffydd Vaughan and Catherine (afterwards his wife), it was highly approved of by the parents on each side, and the young people were suffered to be together; but, however, when the preliminaries came to be canvassed over, on some pretence the old people differed, and broke off the match; upon which the lovers were not suffered to see each other. But this prohibition was not at all agreeable to them, for they had so far engaged one another's affections, that they soon got together, and married privately, without consent of either party. The old people carried their measures so far, and were so exasperated at the private marriage, that neither of them would suffer their children to darken their doors, not even for a night; so that Gryffydd and his bride were obliged to be concealed in the old garden-house at Cors y Gedol (which is now the same as it was then), and there they lived for some weeks; and then it was looked upon as a great favour done them, to let them live at a small farm called Cors y Gedol Uchaf. There they continued until his father died.

This inhumanity of the parents, and the short allowance made them, affected the young man so much that he became indolent, and passed most of his time in ale-houses, and spent what little money he could get upon

¹ Robert Lloyd, M.P. for Merionethshire.

² Hugh Nanney of Nanney.

³ The royalist. He died in 1666, in his sixty-sixth year, and is buried at Penmorva in the co. of Carnarvon.

undeserving companions who sponged upon him. However, one evening, when jovially engaged with these Harpies, word was brought him that his father was dead; upon which he retired to a small room near, may be to pay the natural tribute of a few tears to a deceased parent. He was not so far from the door but he could hear their conversation on the subject. They exulted, and were heard to say: "We shall now have lands enough on sale. We shall always live with him while it lasts; but his generosity and extravagance will soon ruin him." This so shocked him, as he acknowledged afterwards, that he soon changed his conduct. However, he returned, paid the reckoning as usual, and very cordially took leave of them for that night; but next morning sent his agent to pay them and others the money which he had borrowed, and forbade them for ever going near his house again, for he had overheard all they had said about his wasteful habits the night before. Afterwards he turned out a most sober, discreet man; provided handsomely for all his children, and lived to see them all happily settled, except his son John, who did not marry till after his death, to whom he left a handsome maintenance. His son William he left in possession of his estates.

William Vaughan, the second of that name, of Cors y Gedol, and eldest son of Gryff. Vaughan, had by his wife Ann (daughter and heiress of Richard Vaughan of Plas Hen and Talhenbont) only one son, Richard Vaughan of Cors y Gedol. He¹ rebuilt Plas Hen, as it now stands, in 1607, and likewise the Gate-House at Cors y Gedol in 1630. After his death his widow married William Lloyd, a younger son of Bodidris in Ial, who, when he was Sheriff for Carnarvonshire, in the time of Cromwell, was overtaken in the road to Carnarvon, and inhumanly put to death by a party of Royalists. Some say that he was dragged alive to the Cross at Bangor, and there left to expire. This William Vān was a man of letters and of polite education. He was a great friend

¹ William Vaughan.

of Ben Jonson the poet, who made him a present of his works, which I have by me. In James Howel's Letters you will find one to him,¹ which shows that he was esteemed amongst the learned. In 1616 he erected a curious monument to his father's memory, from a design given him by Jones, the royal architect, and his countryman, with whom he was very intimate. It stands at this time entire, in the chapel built by his father, adjoining Llanddwywe, the parish church of Cors y Gedol.² This new chapel he had not finished before his death. Inigo Jones also gave him the design for the Gate-House at Cors y Gedol. William Vaughan was an excellent scholar, and had a fine taste for poetry, both Welsh and English. He was arrested for the county, as I find by a Welsh poem written by a good author in those times, and paid a considerable fine; but for what reason I cannot learn.

Richard Vaughan, the second of that name, of Cors y Gedol and Plas Hen, married Elizabeth, the daughter of John Owen of Clennau, and had William. He (Richard Vaughan) represented the county of Meirionedd in Parliament, and was so very fat and unwieldly that the folding doors of the House of Commons were opened to let him in, which is never done but when the Black Rod brings a message from the King, who being then in the House of Lords, the folding doors opened, when the rumour in the House was, "the Black Rod or the Welsh knight is coming." His fat at length grew so troublesome to him that he brought surgeons from London to his house at Cors y Gedol, to cut out the fat, and the operation was successfully performed; but by some accident, soon after, some of the larger blood-vessels burst open, so he died in about the thirtieth year of his age,³ and left William, an infant, under the guardianship of Sir John Owen, his mother's father.

¹ *Epistolæ Ho-Eliaenæ*, sect. 1, p. 39.

² It is still there (1874).

³ He died Sheriff of Merionethshire, 19 July, 12 Charles I (1636). His widow was remarried to John Havers, Esq., of Whittlebury, co.

William Vaughan, who died in 1669, aged thirty-seven, made some addition to Cors y Gedol by extending the west end of it. He married Ann, daughter to Gryffydd Nannau of Nannau. She died in 1701, aged sixty-one. They left two sons and four daughters.

Gryffydd Vaughan, the eldest son, possessed the inheritance, after his father, for several years, and died, unmarried, in his forty-fifth year,¹ leaving his estates to his brother Richard, who was the youngest of all the family.

The eldest daughter married Athelystan Owen of Rhiwsaeson.²

Ann, the second daughter, married Vincent Corbet of Ynys y Maengwyn.³

The third daughter, Catrin, married Gryffydd Wynn of Bodeon,⁴ and had two sons named Thomas and William. Thomas married the coheiress of Glynllivon, and was made a baronet. Catherine, their mother, married, secondly, Col. Hugh Nanney of Nannau, by whom she had four daughters. Ann, the eldest, and Mary, the youngest, died unmarried. Catherine, the second daughter, becoming heiress, married William Vaughan of Cors y Gedol, and had one daughter, who married David Jones Gwyn of Taliaris, but died without issue. The third daughter married Robert Vaughan of Hen-gwrt, and had issue, Hugh, Robert, Howell,⁵ and Gryffydd; and one daughter, Catherine Vaughan.

[The above Gryffydd⁶ (of Cors y Gedol) was Sheriff of Caernarvonshire in 1659; his son Gryffydd was Sheriff for Meirioneth in 1677.]

Richard Vaughan, the third of the name, of Cors y Northampton. Administration to her effects granted upon 25 October, 1641.

¹ He was born 14 Sept., 1653, and dying 15 June, 1697, was buried at Llanddwywe.

² She died at Shrewsbury in 1719, aged sixty-four.

³ He died 6 Jan., 1723, aged seventy-two.

⁴ He died 21 Sept., 1680, aged thirty-three.

⁵ Raised to the dignity of a baronet in 1792.

⁶ William. He was Sheriff for Carnarvonshire in 1655-6.

Gedol, succeeded his brother Gryffydd in 1693, and married Margaret, daughter and heir of Sir Evan Lloyd, Bart., of Bodidris in Ial, by whom he had two sons, William and Evan, now living, and four daughters. Anna Maria died an infant, Elizabeth, Catrin, and Ann, who died, and was buried at Llanddwywe. Elizabeth is now living, and unmarried. Catherine married Dr. Hugh Wynn (brother to Robert Wynn of Bodscallen, who died a bachelor), she having a son and a daughter. The son died an infant. Margaret, their daughter and heir, married Sir Roger Mostyn, Bart., of Mostyn, and has by him two daughters, and bids fair for several more sons and daughters : whom God long preserve !

Richard Vychan was Sheriff for Meirioneddshire in 1698, and for Caernarvonshire in 1699. He was chosen M.P. the first of Queen Ann, and continued to represent the county of Meirioneddshire till he died in March, 1734, aged sixty-eight, leaving behind him a widow and five children in full age, and one granddaughter, of whom more hereafter. Mrs. Vychan survived her husband nineteen years, dying in March, 1758, aged eighty-three. Richard Vychan obtained universal esteem by his integrity and unbiassed conduct. He made great improvements in and about Cors y Gedol. The first was to modernise the house within by a thorough repair, wainscoting and new flooring the whole, which before was only plaister. He also took down the old stone mullions and ancient windows, and put up sashes. He made great improvements in the gardens, and added several new rooms to the house. He likewise began the avenue from the house to the church, and greatly improved the farm and demesne. He was buried at Llanddwywe, where there is a monument erected to his memory by his widow. His son William married in his lifetime, on whom he settled a handsome maintenance then, and left a large jointure to his widow,¹ besides

¹ Widow of Richard Vaughan. Of this Richard Vaughan an amusing anecdote is told in connection with his representation of Merionethshire. There was a call of the House. Mr. Vaughan was

her own estate of Bodidris, the reversion of which he gave his son Evan Vychan, who now enjoys it: and likewise genteel fortunes to his three daughters.

William Vychan, now living, 1770, the eldest son of Richard Vychan, married Catherine, second daughter and heiress (after her eldest sister's death) of Hugh Nanney of Nannau, by whom he had one daughter and heiress, Ann, who married David Jones Gwynn of Tal-iaris in Carmarthenshire, who died without issue, as before related. William represented the county of Meirionedd in five Parliaments, 1734, 1741, 1746, 1754, and 1761; and in 1768 he declined standing, having about that time buried both his wife and daughter; and now lives at his ease, and retired, at Cors y Gedol, the family seat in his native county, of which he is Lord-Lieutenant.

[In another hand is the following conclusion].

William Vaughan, the writer of the above memoir, was the eldest son of Richard V., Esq., of Cors y Gedol, by Margt., sole heiress of Sir Evan Lloyd, Bart., of Bodidris. He was born in 1707, old style; sent to Chester School in 1716; and four years afterwards to one Mr. Ellis at Mortlock, London, where he remained till the death of his master, which was sudden, he having stabbed himself. Then he was sent to St. John's College, Cambridge, and left upon the death of George I, in 1727; and in 1732 he married Catherine, daughter and heiress of Hugh Nannau of Nannau, by Catherine his wife, daughter of William V. of Cors y Gedol, his father's eldest sister. His wife died soon after the marriage of her daughter. Ann, the only child of this

not in his place. The Serjeant-at-Arms, who was sent to bring him to town, arrived at Dolgelley, where the whole population were in league with the great house of Cors y Gedol. The Serjeant enquired the way there. "Go to Cors y Gedol at this time of year!" (it was winter) was the reply; "the mountains are impassable." "But," said the Serjeant, "I see there is an estuary between this and Barmouth. Could not I go by boat?" "No," was the reply; "between Barmouth and Cors y Gedol are marshes equally impassable." And Mr. Vaughan did not go to London for the "call".

marriage, was born in February, 1733-4; and a month after, his father, Richard Vaughan, died, who left behind him two sons and three daughters,—William, Evan Lloyd, Elizabeth, Catherine, and Ann. On the death of Lewys Owen of Penniarth,¹ one of his godfathers, Wm. was chosen Custos Rotulorum of the county of Merion., and Lord Lieutenant on the resignation of Earl Cholmondeley.² In 1754 died Sir William Wynn,³ on the 20th of May; and on the 20 Oct., same year, died Dr. Wynn.⁴ Ann, the only daughter of Mr. Vaughan of Cors y Gedol was married on July 6, 1756, at St. James' Church in London, by Dr. Mostyn, to D. Jones Gwynn of Taliaris, Esq. On March 16 [1758] died Mrs. Vaughan at Cors y Gedol. On Feb. 6, 1760, died Mrs. Ann Vaughan at Plas Hen, and was buried at Llanddwywe.

APPENDIX.

[Extracts from MS. entries in two old Bibles, formerly at Cors y Gedol.]

Sir Evan Lloyd of Bodidris, and Mary Tanat, third daughter of Rees Tanat of Abertanat, married 6 April, 1675.

Their son John born 21 Feb., 1675-6. Died at Ruthin at nurse.

Their only daughter, Margaret, born at Bodidris, 29 Aug., 1678.

Sir Evan Lloyd died at Bodidris, 31 March, 1700, being Easter Day.

Margaret, his daughter and heir, married to Rd. Vaughan of Cors y Gedol, Esq., 10 Feb., 1701, at St. Dunstan's Church, Fleet Street.

Lady Lloyd of Bodidris died at Cors y Gedol, Thursday, 24 Oct., 1717, and was buried at Llanddwywe on Monday, Nov. 4.

Ann, daughter of Wm. and Catherine Vaughan, born 16 Feb., 1734-5.

[Extracts from the journal of Mrs. Baker, a lady in indigent circumstances, residing near Dolgelley.]

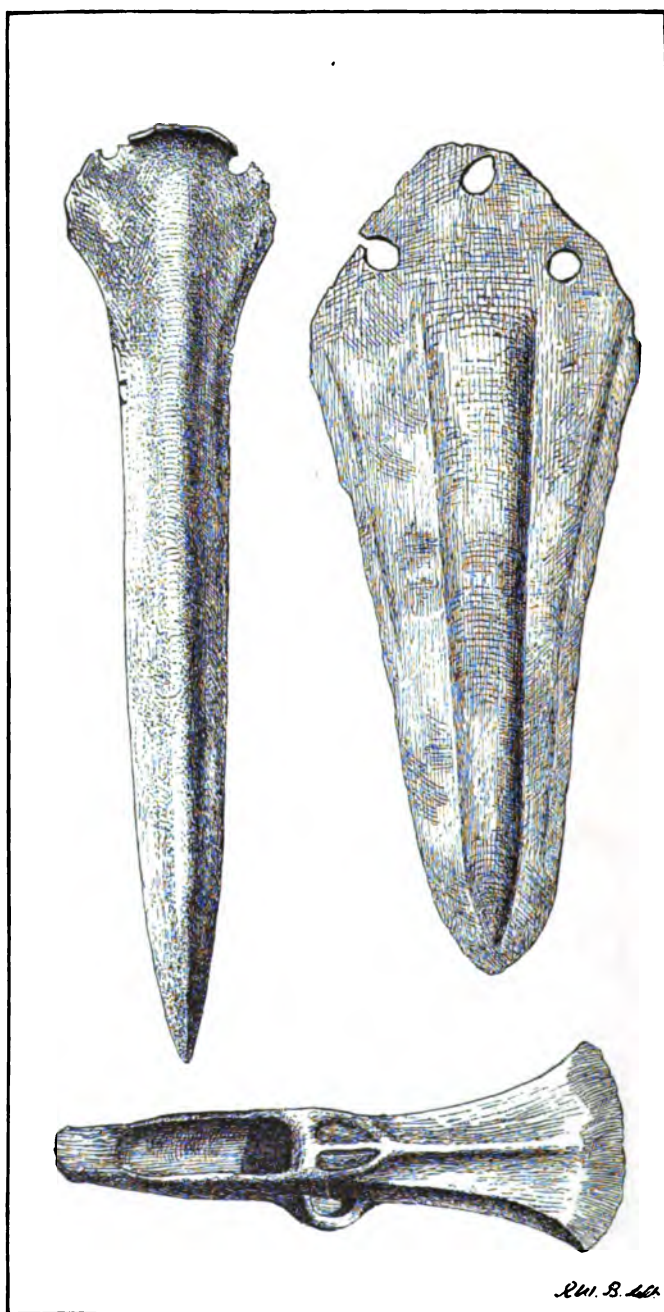
Tuesday, 26 Oct. (1779), received a billet from Mrs. Owen at Cors y Gedol, with a present, and an apology that the butler being

¹ In Dec. 1729.

² Mr. Vaughan's commission bears date, 28 April, 1762.

³ M.P. for Carnarvon. Younger son of Griffith Wynn of Bod-vean, by Catharine, daughter of Wm. Vaughan of Corsygedol.

⁴ Husband of Elizabeth, daughter of Richard Vaughan above.



R. M. B. 1861

DALLANTYPE.

RADNORSHIRE BRONZE IMPLEMENTS.

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with her master at Plas Hen, and the Cesars not bleeding, she considered the contents of the two bottles as poor stuff, yet the best in her power to send; but when Mr. Vaughan returned, he would order the tyrant to bleed, and then she would supply me with better.

Wednesday, 19th January, 1780, the steward came up with the adorable Member's compliments, and two bottles of what is called at Cors y Gedol the "Cesars' blood," the vessels containing this uncommon beverage having the names of those execrable wretches painted upon them, being in number twelve.

ON SOME RADNORSHIRE BRONZE IMPLEMENTS.

THE collection of bronze weapons in the Museum of the Royal Irish Academy at Dublin, which is the most numerous and probably complete assemblage of such weapons known, and the admirable descriptive catalogue of Sir W. R. Wilde, afford a ready opportunity for comparison with similar objects found elsewhere; but unfortunately little is recorded of the circumstances attending the discovery of the greater part of the articles preserved there, or from what part of Ireland they were obtained. Notwithstanding the extent of the collection, Sir W. R. Wilde deems it important, for the purposes of history and ethnology, to increase it, and thus ascertain what things were in common use, and what were scarce; and he adds, "it is only after collecting for many years that anything like a topographical collection by counties or provinces, even of typical articles, can be attempted."

The finds of bronze implements in Wales are comparatively few. The articles seldom find their way to any but the temporary museum at our annual meetings, and then go back into their owners' keeping. Thus all account of their discovery is soon lost, and the articles are ultimately dispersed or lost. It appears to be desirable, therefore, to give an account from time to time of every find, and, as far as may be, to furnish drawings

of the most distinctive types for the purpose of comparison. In furtherance of this view an account is now given of a few bronzes found in Radnorshire, which have come under the writer's notice. Each implement comes from a different locality, and appears to be pretty much in the same state, allowing for wear and tear, as when it was cast; and each was probably lost, or deposited separately, in the place where it was found.

In these respects, and in the forms and casting, they differ entirely from those which were recently found at Broadward, and of which an account is given in the third volume of the present series.¹ The Broadward bronzes were found in the most swampy part of the valley of the Clun, at a depth of four or five feet. Spear-heads, swords and their handles, darts, all more or less broken, bent, or imperfect, and many of the spear-heads previously exposed to the action of fire, were thrown, intermixed with the bones of the ox (probably an extinct species) and horse (*equus* or *asinus fossilis*), into the morass. On examining the articles we find that the bronze-founders endeavoured to save the metal by introducing into the mould a core of burnt clay or of wood, to receive a thin layer of metal only. This fact suggests the repetition of a remark of Mr. Herbst² on Danish weapons similarly cast, that they could not well have been employed as arms, because the core extends almost to the point; and so they could neither have been sharpened nor hammered when they became blunt, or were damaged. Similar finds of damaged bronze weapons and other articles, in confused masses and large quantities, occur frequently in the turbaries of Denmark and Scanie, and occasionally in Mecklenburg, France (Amiens Museum), and Ireland.³ To these we may add the finds at Willow Moor, near Much

¹ *Arch. Camb.*, 4th Series, vol. iii, pp. 338, 345; vol. iv, pp. 80, 202.

² *Mémoires de la Société Royale des Antiquaires du Nord*, 1866, 1871, p. 279.

³ *Ibid.*, p. 61, Worsaae, "Sur quelques Trouvailles de l'Age de Bronze faites dans Tombières."

Wenlock,¹ Pant y Maen² in Carmarthenshire, and Broadward; and perhaps the finds at Guilsfield³ and Lydham, although in the latter instances the articles were more perfect, and the place of deposit appears to have been different. Similar deposits in turbaries, of iron weapons, when the latter superseded the use of bronze, with bronze ornaments and other articles, and bones of animals, are very numerous in the turbaries of North and South Jutland.³ Everything found there bears on it evidence of an intention to destroy; everything is broken or twisted, and the skulls of horses are hacked in all directions. Another noteworthy fact is that human bones are invariably absent, so there is no ground for supposing that the place of deposit was the scene of a great battle or massacre. Further investigations may throw a fresh light on the subject; but enough is known to justify us in arriving at the conclusion that all these deposits were made by one and the same people, who handed down their customs from generation to generation. Meanwhile the opinion of Mr. Worsaae appears to be the better one, that the articles were purposely destroyed, and then thrown into turbaries, or the place of deposit, in accordance with a superstitious practice of the people, as a votive offering to their deities.

The turbaries of Radnorshire do not appear to have hitherto yielded anything but an occasional stone hammer or quern; but a search as general and systematic as that of Mr. Englehardt might probably disclose, in the turbaries of this county, many articles which would add to our present knowledge on the subject.

It remains to describe the articles in the accompanying drawing. The rapier-shaped dagger was found about forty years since at the foot of a large tumulus called the "Castle Tump," on Dolbedwyn Farm, in the parish of Newchurch, by a workman who was digging the foundations for a wall. The metal is of a yellow colour, and it is well cast. The two semicircular notches

¹ *Salopia Antiqua*, p. 95. ² *Arch. Camb.*, 3rd Series, vol. x, p. 222.

³ Englehardt's *Denmark in the Iron Age*.

to catch the rivets to the handle are probably perfect, as a similar arrangement is observable in one of the swords drawn in the Dublin catalogue. It is now in the possession of Mr. Griffiths of Portway, Bryngwyn. Its length is 10 inches ; width, near the handle, $2\frac{1}{4}$ ins. ; and weight, five ounces.

The weapon drawn on the right of it is remarkable on account of its great width, rounded point, and rude workmanship. It was found in the course of last summer, lying on the surface-soil at the top of a steep wood called Glaney Wood, near Cwm Elan, in the parish of Llansanffraid Cwm Deuddwr, by men who were felling timber. The casting of the edges is rude and imperfect ; but there is a trace of a bevel along the edge on either side. It has a broad and somewhat depressed central mid-rib gradually rising from the broadest part of the blade, and terminating in a sharp point. Comparing it with the types in Sir W. R. Wylde's Catalogue (pp. 451 and 489), it approaches nearer in its proportions to the form of the supposed battle-axe than of the broad-shaped sword or dagger ; and when used, it was probably set at right angles in a staff to which it was attached by rivets ; for none of the specimens of the Irish sword or dagger equal its width across the handle-plate. Skillfully used, its strength and weight must have made it a formidable weapon. As one side of it is much weathered, it probably lay where it was found from the time when it was cast aside or lost. It is now in the possession of Mr. Stephen W. Williams of Rhayader. Its length is 9 inches ; width of handle-plate, 4 ins. ; and weight, fifteen ounces.

The looped celt or paalstab was found, many years since, near the Upper Woodhouse Farm, Knighton. It is of the usual form, with what Wilde terms a bow and arrow ornament. Its only peculiarities are that it is covered with a green patina or varnish, save the cutting edge, which has been ground ; the casting of the loop is imperfect, the intended loop being filled with metal ; and on one side, at the end of the septum, is a hole in

the stop, of about three-quarters of an inch in length, to receive one end of the split stick to which it was attached. It belongs to Mr. William Banks of the Silurian Mills, Knighton. Its length is 6 ins.; width at cutting edge, $2\frac{1}{4}$ ins.; and weight, fifteen ounces.

R. W. B.

HARLECH CASTLE.

It is said that in the first century of our era "a lonely tower" upon the site of the present Castle, called after her own name, "Tŵr Bronwen," was the residence of Bronwen, the white-bosomed sister of "Bran the Blessed," and daughter of Llyr, Duke of Cornwall; but in those early times the Britons did not build "towers" or "castles", according to our acceptance of the term; and this same Bronwen appears to have resided in Anglesey, where her sepulchral urn is believed to have been found.¹ What, then, was likely to have brought her to Harlech? Can it, too, be shown that the title of Duke was known in Britain in the first century? And by Bran's being styled "Bendigaid," is it pretended that he was canonised? for it has yet to be shown that Christianity had at this time been introduced into Britain.²

It is stated that Maelgwn Gwynedd, in the sixth century, built a castle, "as a place of refuge", at Harlech, and that afterwards, in the eleventh century, it was the resi-

¹ See *Cambro-Briton*, vol. ii, pp. 71, 371.

² According to the *Mabinogi* of "Branwen verch Llyr" (*Mabinogion*, iii, 81, 103), her brother Bran held his court at Harlech; and it was to this place that Matholwch, King of Ireland, is stated to have come to seek her in marriage. From Harlech they sailed across to Aberffraw in Anglesey, where the marriage festivities took place, "not within a house, but under tents," for "no house could ever contain Bendigeidfran." Bran was surnamed Bendigaid, or "the Blessed," not because he was canonised, but because it was he, according to a tradition preserved in the *Triads*, who first introduced Christianity into Britain. According to these records, whatever their historical value may be, Bran was the father of Caractacus, whose captivity in Rome he is said to have shared.—*Ed. Arch. Camb.*

dence of Collwyn ap Tangno, lord of Y Gest and Eivionydd, and founder of the fifth tribe of North Wales, who called the castle *Caer Gollwyn*, after his own name. But there is not a shadow of evidence for these statements. The last is the more probable, as one of the two great septs of the adjoining hundred of Eivionydd were the descendants of Collwyn; and some of the families in the hundred of Ardudwy, in which Harlech stands, traced their descent from him. But it is certain that of the present Castle not a vestige can be shown of earlier date than the reign of Edward I. I shall, therefore, begin this short historical sketch of the Castle of Harlech with its erection in that reign.

It is very probable that it was erected on the site of an ancient British encampment, but there is nothing to show it. One may feel sure that the building had made some progress before the end of 1284, for upon the 21 Oct. in that year Hugh de Wlonkeslowe (or Longslow, from a place of that name in Shropshire) was appointed Constable, with a salary of £100 per annum; and before the end of July in the year 1290, three persons had received that appointment.

Upon 22 Nov. 1284, King Edward I granted a charter of incorporation to the town of Harlech, and by it nominates the Constable of the Castle to be *ex officio* mayor of the town. The works, however, appear to have gone on but slowly, for in the second year of Edward II the Castle seems to have been still unfinished. This I gather from a fabric roll and other accounts relating to the Castle in the Record Office in London. These records show that horses were hired to carry iron from Carnarvon to Harlech at 2*d.* a horse per day, and the most recent of them contains the following remarkable item: "*Idem vicecomes*" (the sheriff) "*computat in prostratione aule domini Principis apud Estingerne, et in reedificatione eiusdem infra Castrum de Hardelev, cum facturis fenestrarum, Lovaronun, paneterie, Bothelerie, de novo in eadem aula constructas (sic), ad tascham, per preceptum Justiciarii, ixli. vjs. viij*d.**" I have not a

guess as to what this hall of the prince could have been. There is no tradition of there having been a royal residence at Ystumgwern; and it seems very unlikely that a stone edifice should have been removed from that place to Harlech (a distance of about four miles), there being abundance of excellent building stone upon the spot. Perhaps the hall was of timber.

In the second year of Edward II the burgesses of Harlech represent to the King in Parliament, that before the war of Madoc ab Llewelyn, "quondam Principis Wallie," they held the mills, havotries, and other offices, of the King in farm; that in that war they manfully kept the Castle; and that without these privileges they and those in the Castle would have perished from hunger after that war. Their statements were referred to the Justice of North Wales, and the privileges which they had before possessed conceded to them upon certain conditions.

We read in Powell's *History of Wales* that three of the uncles of Hawis Gadarn, the great heiress of Powis, having claimed her inheritance, and the King (Edward II) having taken her under his protection, and married her to John de Charleton, "valectus domini regis," were imprisoned in the Castle of Harlech. This, however, is doubted;¹ and it is certain that one of her uncles was then dead, and probably two; and another is supposed to have been a priest; in which case the third, Griffith Vychan, was the only one who could have questioned the inheritance of his niece, which he certainly did.

From this time I find little relating to Harlech Castle, excepting the appointment of constables, till the rebellion of Glyndwr. It is shown by Ellis (*Original Letters*, second series, vol. i, p. 8, and several of the letters at subsequent pages) that succours to the Welsh rebels were then expected to arrive at Barmouth from Scotland and "the Owt Yles"; that Dycon le Mascy was Constable of the Castle, with ten men at arms and thirty archers; that about the year 1404, Wm. Hunte,

¹ See Bridgeman's *Princes of Upper Powis*, No. III, p. 9.

Constable of the Castle, "came oute of the Castel for to trete with the rebell, without any ostage laede in for hym"; that he and "two zemen" with him were captured, and carried off by "the rebell"; and that the Castle was "in great jeopardy". Hunte seems to have been a traitor to the King's cause, or was suspected of being so by the garrison, or they themselves were traitors, for before he was taken "the sowdiers there tokyn the keis of the Castell from the same Constabil, for some things that thae fonde with hym; and tokyn him to Fivean" (Vivan Colier) "and to Sir Lewes, to have hem in keping at this qwarter of a zere gone". After he was taken, "Sir Lewis and the remnant of the sowdiers kepyn the Castel welynough yet." The garrison, when Hunte was captured, consisted of no more than five Englishmen and fifteen Welshmen. Subsequently all the men in the Castle, with the exception of seven, came to an agreement with Glyndwr to deliver it up "at a certyn day for a certayn some of gold." Upon July 30 (in the year 1405, it is believed) Owen summoned his parliament at Harlech; and this is the last we hear of his proceedings with regard to that place.

I now come to "the Wars of the Roses." The constablenesship of Harlech Castle was granted by Henry VI, Queen Margaret, and Prince Edward, to the gallant David ab Ievan ab Eignion, born in Merionethshire, but lineally descended (and worthy of the great house from which he sprang) from Osborn surnamed "Wyddel" (*the Irishman*), who was a scion of the powerful sept of the Geraldines of Desmond, and, emigrating from Ireland, settled in Merionethshire about the middle of the thirteenth century. Upon the accession of Edward IV, David was commanded to surrender the fortress, and William Lord Herbert, afterwards Earl of Pembroke, was sent to besiege it. Sir Richard Herbert, Lord Pembroke's brother, was associated with him in this siege; and to Sir Richard it appears to have been principally intrusted. The Constable had long served in the French wars, and upon being summoned to surrender, replied

that "he had kept a castle in France so long that he made the old women in Wales talk of him ; and that he would keep the Castle so long that he would make the old women in France talk of him." He held it till the 14th of August, 1468, and then surrendered to Sir Richard Herbert upon condition that he should do what he could to save the Constable's life. This condition the King was very unwilling to confirm ; but Sir Richard declared "that he had not yet done the best he could for him, and therefore most humbly desired his Highness to do one of two things,—either to put him again in the Castle where he was, and command some other to take him out ; or if his Highness would not do so, to take his life for the said captain's, that being the best proof he could give that he used his uttermost endeavours to save the said captain's life." His life was then saved, but not the lives of all those who were associated with him in the defence of the Castle ; and Sir Richard Herbert received no reward for his services.¹

The principal persons engaged in the defence of the Castle, during the earlier part of the siege, were as follow : David ap Ievan ap Eignion, the Constable or Governor (he was living in 14 Edward IV) ; Griffith Vaughan ap Griffith ap Eignion of Cors y Gedol ; Jenkin ap Iorwerth ap Eignion of Ynys y Maengwyn ; Griffith ap Ievan ap Eignion of Edeirnion ; John ap Ievan ap Eignion ; Thomas ap Ievan ap Eignion,—(these six were cousins, and lineally descended from Osborn above mentioned) ; John Hanmer of Haulton, now Halghton, in Flintshire (he died 16 March, 1480) ; David ap Ievan ap Owen of Powis ; Grommys (Grono ?) ap Ievan ap Eignion ap Ievan ; Reinald ap Griffith ap Blethin of Tower, near Mold (see Pennant's *Tour in Wales*, vol. i, quarto edition, 1784, p. 427. Reinald died 5 Nov., 1466 ; his mother was cousin-german to the above-named "six captains") ; Maurice ap David ap Jeffrey ; David ap Enion ap Ievan Rymus of Bettws y Coed in Edeirnion ; Grommys (Grono ?) Howel ap Morgan ; Edward ap Mor-

¹ *Life of Lord Herbert of Cherbury*, Strawberry Hill edition, pp. 7, 8.

gan ; Thomas ap Morgan ; Griffith ap Ievan ap Yerum thewe (Iorwerth Ddu ?) ; Howel, Ednyved, and Thomas, the sons of Morgan ap Iorwerth Goch, of Bromfield ; John Tudur of Penllyn, clerk ; Griffith ap Ievan ap Iorwerth, senior ; and Morys Roberic. Most of these were nearly related to the other defenders.

When the Castle was surrendered, the following were the principal persons in the garrison, besides the Constable above mentioned : Richard Tunstale, Henry Belynggham, and William Stok, knights,Whitynggham, Thomas Elwyke, and Trublode ; they and others to the number of fifty persons, were led by Lord Herbert to the Tower, and of them, Elwyke and Trublode, condemned by Lord Rivers, Constable of England, were beheaded on Tower Hill.¹ On the 8th September, in the same year, Lord Herbert was created Earl of Pembroke. This Richard Tunstale was doubtless the same person who was at one time chamberlain to King Henry VI. In that most interesting volume, *Annals of Westminster Abbey*, by the present Dean of Westminster, p. 159, and *Appendix*, p. 600, is a very amusing account of visits made to the Abbey, one in the dark of a winter's night, by King Henry VI, for the purpose of selecting a site for his own burial, in the chapel of St. Edward. On several of these occasions he was accompanied by "Sir Richard Tunstal ;" on one, the abbot and a monk of the confraternity of Westminster meeting the king at the entrance of the Abbey. It appears that Henry, when anything was suggested to him of which he did not approve, had a habit, not of arguing the question, but of returning no answer. Several spots were suggested for his burial, his grace making no reply ; at last a spot was pointed out respecting which the king said, "Forsooth here woll we

¹ See *Rolls of Parliament*, vol. v, pp. 486a, 512b ; a MS. in the autograph of Robert Vaughan, the antiquary, of Hengwrt, *Pennarth MS.* No. 6, p. 17 ; *Life of Lord Herbert of Chisbury*, Strawberry Hill edition, pp. 7, 8 ; Hearne's *Liber Niger Scaccarii*, vol. ii, pp. 504, 511, 516, 517 ; Pennant's *Tour in Wales*, edition of 1784, 4to, vol. ii, p. 131.

lye," and a space sufficient for his grave was forthwith marked on the pavement. It does not, however, seem from the following passage in *William of Worcester*, p. 504, that Sir R. Tunstall was always so trusted a servant of King Henry. "Mense Julii (1464), dolo cujusdam monachi Abendonæ, Rex Henricus in comitatu Lancastriæ capitur, per quendam Johannem Talbois et Ricardum Tunstalle milites, ibidem captus evasit." Harlech was the last castle in England or Wales which held out for the house of Lancaster. After this the castles of North Wales appear to have been much neglected. I have a copy of a survey of that of Harlech, the date of which perhaps may be as early as the reign of Henry VIII, certainly not later than 23rd September, 1564, by which it appears that the castle was then in a very dilapidated state. In the Public Record Office in London are letters patent of 1 July, 30 Henry VIII, ordering repairs to be done to the Welsh castles, which are described as very ruinous. Some slight repairs were executed upon Harlech Castle about the year 1568.

I come now to the time of the great rebellion. The following account of occurrences which then took place at Harlech is from a MS. in the library at Peniarth (*Peniarth MS.* No. 3), which is a copy of one supposed to be still at Mostyn, and of which there is another at Wynn-stay. It is entitled *A short account of the Rebellion in North and South Wales in Oliver Cromwel's Time.*

1646. The — of April, Col. Whitley delivered the Castle of Aberystwyth to the besiegers; and his men, about ..00 or more, came to Harlech, and thence to Carnarvonshire.

Sept. 14 (1646), Col. John Jones and Major Moore, with soldiers, lay siege to Harlech Castle.

March 13 (1647), the articles for the delivery of Harlech Castle were signed. The next day Mr. Robt. Folks, being in the Castle, died, and was buried in Llanfair. The 16th day, being Tuesday, the Governor, Mr. Wm. Owen, deliver'd the keys of the Castle to Genl. Mytton. There were in the Castle, of gentlemen, S'r Hugh Blaeney, Kt.; Mr. Folks; Mr. John Edw'ds of Chirk, who, being somewhat aged, died in febr'y; Captain Wm. Edwards, his son; Lieuten't Roger Arthur; Lieu't Rob'ts; John Hanmer,

son of Rich. Hanmer of Pentre Pant; Wm. Edwards of Kefn y Wern. Ancient Wm. Williams was shot in the hand about All Hollow tide, and died 19th of Jany. Meredith Lloyd of Llanfair in Caereinion; Roger Burton; Francis Mason; Peter Simott; Wm. Thomas; and Thomas Arthur, the Governor's man. [The Governor was Colonel William Owen, brother to the loyal Sir John Owen.]

Besides these there were but 28 common soldiers. Their duty was performed as follows:

Squadron 1st.—The Governor and Lieut. Arthur; 2, Captn. Wm. Edwards and John Hanmer; 3, Meredith Lloyd and Wm. Edwards. These went the rounds by turns, and Burton went to the guard on the new wall.

Squadron 2nd.—1, ancient William Williams by himself; 2, Lieutent. John Roberts and Thomas Arthur; 3, Francis Mason and Peter Simott; Wm. Thomas on the new wall.

These went the rounds, as the Governor, every other night. They were on the guard appointed. Seven sentries stood every night, wherein were 14 soldiers. Their relief was hourly, and their duty every other night.

From this, the term "new wall", it would seem that repairs of the castle had been recently executed. In vol. i of the *Archæologia Cambrensis*, p. 260, is a copy of the articles for the surrender of Harlech Castle. It was now, as in the Wars of the Roses, the last castle to hold out against the besiegers. In the same volume, at page 262, will be found a letter from "Edward Wynne," relative to its demolition. In that volume, and volume iii, page 49, will be found several other papers relating to the castle and town, including the survey before referred to, and a list of the constables of the castle, but of these is a more perfect list in the recently published *Kalendars of Gwynedd*.

Short biographical notices of some of the more distinguished of the constables may be interesting:

"14 Edward II, Roger de Swynerton. In 34 Edward I he obtained a charter of free warren in his demesne lands in this manor (Swinerton), and for keeping a market. He was governor of Stafford, 11 Edward II, and afterwards of the Castle of Harlech in Wales; 15 Edward II, he was governor of Eccleshall Castle during the vacancy

of the see of Coventry and Lichfield, and being appointed Constable of the Tower of London, was summoned to Parliament, 11 Edward III, and created a knight banneret. Arms of Swinnerton, *argent*, a cross formée fleury *sable*, debruised with a bend *gules*." Erdeswicke's *Staffordshire*, pages 91, 92.

29 Dec. 6 Edward III (1332). Walter de Manny, K.G., Lord of the town of Manny in the diocese of Cambray. He was the second husband of Margaret, Duchess of Norfolk, granddaughter to King Edward I, was summoned to Parliament from the 21st to the 44th of Edward III, and died on Thursday, next after the Feast of St. Hillary, *i. e.*, 20th January, 46 Edward III. "He founded a chapel of the Order of Carthusians, and built there (near West Smithfield) a monastery, for the health of King Edward III, and Dame Margaret, his wife, and was there buried in his own church, deceasing the same year he laid the foundation, viz. *anno* 1371. His death was much lamented by the king, nobility, and Commons of England; for with singular commendation he served King Edward III in his French wars, and was employed by him on several embassies; his obsequies were performed with great solemnity, King Edward and all his children, with the great prelates and barons of the realm being present. (Nicolas' *Testamenta Vetusta*, vol. i, page 85; Sandford's *Genealogical History*, edition of 1677, page 207.) It appears by Lord Manning's will, that at the time he made it, there was due from the prince, from the time he had been Prince of Wales,¹ the sum of c. marks per annum, for his (Manning's) salary as governor of Harlech Castle. The arms of Manny were, *or* three chevronels *sable*.²

1461 to 1468. David ap Ievan ap Eignion. His gallant defence of the Castle of Harlech has been referred to above. He bore *ermine*, on a saltier *gules*, a crescent *or*.

1464, 26th Oct. William Lord Herbert. He was the eldest son of Sir William ab Thomas of Raglan

¹ About twenty-seven years.

² Sandford, p. 207.

Castle, by Gwladys, daughter of Sir David Gam. Being a firm adherent of the house of York, he fought several battles against the Lancastrians, and as soon as Edward ascended the throne, in reward of his fidelity and valour, he was made one of his council, and in May, 1461, he obtained a grant of the offices of Chief Justice and Chamberlain of South Wales, likewise the stewardship of the Commots of Carmarthen and Cardiganshire, and the office of Chief Forester in those counties for life. In September of the same year, then bearing the title of Sir William Herbert, Knight, he had a grant of the stewardship of the castle and lordship of Brecknock, and of all other the castles of Humphry Duke of Buckingham, in South Wales. In further consideration of his great services, in the Parliament begun at Westminster, November 4 of the same year, he was made a baron of the realm, and on the 27th May, 8 Edward IV, he was created Earl of Pembroke, having obtained immense grants from the king, which are described at length in Collins' *Peerage*. In the following year, 1469, he was sent at the head of 18,000 Welshmen to suppress an insurrection in the north, and meeting the enemy at Danesmore, near Banbury, he was utterly defeated and himself taken prisoner, with his brother, the valiant Sir Richard Herbert, and both were beheaded by order of the Duke of Clarence and the Earl of Warwick. Williams's *Enwogion Cymru*, page 218. He was also justice of North Wales. Arms of Herbert, party per pale, *azure* and *gules*, three lions rampant, *argent*.

16 May, 1 Edward V (1483). Henry Stafford, Duke of Buckingham. This is the famous Duke of Buckingham of the time of King Richard III—"Off with his head, so much for Buckingham!" Though brother-in-law to the Queen mother, and uncle to King Edward V, he was a principal instrument in raising King Richard to the throne, but within a short time afterwards he was in open rebellion against him. The motives of his conduct must for ever remain a mystery. He was at last taken; betrayed, as has been said, by one Bannister,

sent to the king at Salisbury, and there beheaded upon the 2nd November, 1483. Arms of Stafford, *or*, a chevron *gules*.¹

15 Sept., 4 Henry VII (1488). Richard Pole. He was "son of Sir Jeffrey Pole, Knt., descended from a family of ancient gentry in Wales, who having valiantly served King Henry VII in his wars of Scotland, and being a person much accomplished, was made chief gentleman of the bedchamber to Prince Arthur, and knight of the garter; whereupon attending him into Wales, he received command to govern in those parts. (*Sandford*, page 416.) The father of Sir Richard Pole is said to have been "of the county of Buckingham", and his mother to have been a daughter of Oliver St. John, and half sister to Margaret, Countess of Richmond. If so, he was first cousin to the king. Sir Richard's wife was Margaret Plantagenet, Countess of Salisbury, daughter, and eventually heiress, of George Duke of Clarence. She was beheaded in the Tower 27th May, 1541. By her, Sir Richard Pole had four sons and a daughter. Their youngest son was the celebrated Cardinal Pole. Arms of Pole—party per pale *or* and *sable*, a saltier engrailed, *countercharged*.

The salary paid to the Constable of Harlech Castle has varied. In the twelfth year of Edward I it was £100 a year; in the eighteenth of the same reign it seems to have been but 100 marks; in the 22nd of Edward I it seems to have been £40. At one time, as appears by Dodridge's *History of the Ancient and Modern Estate of the Principality of Wales*, etc., page 58, the salary was £26 13s., at another time £50, which the author supposes "was for both offices, of Constable and Captaine" (of the Town).

I will venture to hope that in a future number of the *Archæologia Cambrensis* we may have one of my friend Mr. Clark's valuable papers upon the architectural features of the Castle.

W. W. E. WYNNE,

Constable of the Castle of Harlech.

6 Oct., 1874.

¹ Sandford, p. 324.

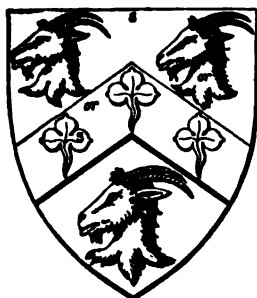
HISTORY OF THE LORDSHIP OF MAELOR GYMRAEG OR BROMFIELD, THE LORDSHIP OF IAL OR YALE, AND CHIRKLAND,

IN THE PRINCIPALITY OF POWYS FADOG.

(Continued from vol. v, p. 199.)

CANTREF Y RHIW.

THIS Cantref contains the comots of—1, Ial or Yale; 2, Ystrad Alun; and 3, Yr Hob or Hope.



IAL OR YALE.

1. The comot or province of Ial is divided into two parts, viz., Ial Reglaria, and Ial Præpositmea.

Ial Reglaria contains the seignorial manors of Llys y Cil, Llanarmon, Cymo y Deuparth, Allt y Gýmbyd, Gwytherin, Tal y Bedwal, Bodidris y Deuparth, Creigiog is Glan, Bodanwydog, Bryneglwys, and Coedrwg.

Ial Præpositmea contains the Seignorial manors of Gwaun y Ffynnon, Banhadlan, Llandynan, Erw Yrys, Cymo y Traian, Bodidris yr Iarll, Bodidris y Traian, Gelli Gynan, Bryn Tangor, and Lleddeiriog. The Ecclesiastical Manor of Llanegwestl, or more properly Glyn Egwestl, lies in this province.

All the lands in the manors of Llys y Cil, Allt y Gýmbyd, Bodanwydog, and Coedrwg, formerly belonged

to Ithel Felyn, Lord of Ial, who bore *sable*, on a chevron inter three goats' heads erased *or*, three trefoils of the field; he was the eldest son of Llewelyn Eurdorchog, Lord of Ial and Ystrad Alun, and Prime Minister of Gruffydd ab Llewelyn ab Seisyllt, King of Wales.

Llewelyn Eurdorchog was the son of Coel, ab Gweryd, ab Cynddelw Gam, ab Elgud, ab Gwrisnadd, ab Dwywg Lythyr Aur, ab Tegawg, ab Dyfnarth, ab Madog Madogion, ab Sanddef Bryd Angel, the son of Llywarch Hen, Prince of the Strath Clyde Britons, who, when driven from his dominions by the Picts and Scots, was with his family hospitably welcomed and received by Cynddylan, King of Powys, who was slain at the battle of Tren in A.D. 613. Afterwards, having lost all his sons and friends in battles against the Saxons, he retired to a hut at Aber Cuog, now called Dôl Guog, near Machynlleth, to soothe with his harp the remembrance of misfortune, and vent in elegiac numbers the sorrows of old age in distress; he died there, at the great age of nearly a hundred and fifty years, about the year 634, and was buried at Llanfor, near Bala;¹ and there is his grave, as is proved by a stone in the wall of the church.² Near this place is a circle of large stones, which is called Pabell Llywarch Hen, that is, Llywarch Hen's Pavilion.³

Llewelyn Eurdorchog bore *azure*, a lion passant guardant, his tail between his legs, and reflected over his back *or*, armed and langued *gules*; others state that he bore *argent*, a cross *gules*, and two leopards *or*; others again say that he bore *azure*, a lion passant *or*, armed and langued *gules*. He married Eva, the daughter of Cynfyn ab Gwrystan, King of Powys, and sister of Bleddyn ab Cynfyn, by whom he had six sons who were legitimate. He had also two illegitimate sons, Ithel Goch, and Iorwerth Fychan.

¹ Carlisle's *Dict. Top.*

² Lewys Dwnn, vol. ii, p. 104. [Is the stone referred to of the seventh century? and has it any reference to Llywarch Hen? See *Arch. Camb.*, 4th Series, iv, p. 339.]

³ Vaughan of Hengwrt.

His six legitimate sons were—1, Ithel Felyn, Lord of Ial, of whom presently ; 2, Iorwerth ; 3, Idris, who was ancestor of the Owens of Ysgrwgan, in Mochnant is Rhaiadr, and Tref Geiriog ; the Hanmers of Pentref Pant in the lordship of Oswestry, the Lloyds of Llangollen Fechan, the Lloyds of Cawnwy in the parish of Llangadfan, and the Evanses of Rhyd y Carw ; 4, Dolffyn ; 5, Ednowain Eurdorchog, the father of David Esgidaur, the father of Idnerth, the father of Bradwen, Lord of Dolgellau, the father of Ednowain ab Bradwen, Lord of Dolgellau, chief of one of the Fifteen Noble Tribes of North Wales and Powys, who bore *gules*, three snakes ennowed in triangle *argent*. He was the ancestor of the Lloyds of Nant y Myneich in the parish of Mallwyd in Mawddwy, and William ab David Lloyd of Peniarth, in the parish of Llanegryn, who is now represented by the Wynnes of Peniarth ; and 6, Llewelyn Fychan, the ancestor of Trahaiarn¹ ab Iorwerth, Lord of Garthmael, who bore *argent*, three lions passant gardant in pale *gules* ; from whom descended the Walcots of Walcot, co. Salop ; Madog y Twppa of Plas y Twppa in Bettws y Cedwg ; the Lloyds of Berth Lwyd in the parish of Llanidloes in Arwystli ; and the Joneses of Garthmael in the parish of Aber Rhiw.

Ithel Felyn, the eldest son of Llewelyn Eurdorchog, succeeded his father as Lord of Ial and Ystrad Alun. He bore *sable*, on a chevron inter three goats' heads erased *or*, three trefoils of the field. He was lord of the manors of Lllys y Cil, Allt y Gymbyd, Bodanwydog, and Coedrwg in Ial ; the manors of Llwyn Egryn, Gwernaffyllt, and Cil Rhydin in the manor of Hendref Biffa in Ystrad Alun ; Caerfallwch, Hendref Figyllt, Pentref Hyfaidd, Castell Meirchion, in Tegeingl ; Nantclwyd and Garth y Neuadd in Dyffryn Clwyd ; Traian in the

¹ Trahaiarn, Lord of Garthmael, was the son of Iorwerth ab Einion ab Rhys Goch ab Llewelyn Fychan ab Llewelyn Eurdorchog. The Prince of Powys gave Trahaiarn the lordship of Garthmael and a new coat of arms for his bravery in battle.

lordship of Trefwen or Whittington; Arnan Mab in the lordships of Oswestry and Cynllaith; a great portion of Glyndyfrdwy, Y Gaerddin (not the camp itself), and other lands in Maelor. He married Lleucu, daughter and heiress of Howel ab Brochwel ab Bledrws, who bore *sable*, three roses *argent*, by whom he had issue three sons: 1, Hwfa; 2, Llewelyn, and 3, Ystwg.

Hwfa, Lord of Ial and Ystrad Alun, was the eldest son of Ithel Felyn. He married Elen or Alswyn, daughter of Gruffydd ab Cynan, King of Gwynedd, who bore *gules*, three lions passant in pale *argent*, armed and langued *azure*, by whom he had issue six sons: 1, Y Gwion, of whom presently; 2, Caswallawn, of whom presently; 3, Ionas; 4, Goronwy; 5, Howel Foel of Cymo, whose son Ieuaf was the ancestor of David Lloyd¹ ab Rhys ab David ab Iolyn of Blaen Ial in Bryn Eglwys; Roger ab David ab Iohn ab Rhys of Cymo; Edward ab Roger ab Howel ab Madog of Cymo; Gruffydd ab Rhys ab David ab Gruffydd of Bryn Eglwys; David Powell, D.D., vicar of Rhiwfabon and Meifod;² and Gruffydd ab Ieuau of Castell Meirchion in Tegeingl, ab Y Dai ab Madog ab Einion of Maes y Groes, son of the above named Howel Foel of Cymo. This Gruffydd ab Ieuau sold Castell Meirchion to his sister Margaret's husband, Tudor Mŷl Hen of Ruthin;³ and 6, Ieuaf ab Hwfa Foel, whom the Golden Grove MSS. state to be the ancestor of the above named families of Bryn Eglwys, Cymo, and Rhiwfabon, with the exception of the descendants of Einion of Maes y Groes, who they say was a son of Howel Foel.

Caswallawn, the second son of Hwfa ab Ithel Felyn, Lord of Ial, had the Manor of Llys y Cil. He married and had issue a son, Iorwerth ab Caswallawn, Lord of Llys y Cil, who was one of the witnesses to the grant of manors and lands, by Prince Madog ab Gruffydd

¹ David Lloyd of Blaen Ial was the son of Rhys ab David ab Iolyn ab Ieuau ab David ab Ieuau or Einion ab Cadwgan ab Gwilym ab Ithel ab Y Gwion Gam ab Ieuaf ab Hwfa ab Ithel Felyn.

² Harl. MS. 2299.

³ Golden Grove MS.

Maelor, to the Cistercian Monastery of Valle Crucis, in A.D. 1202. He married, and had a son named Cynwrig, who married Janet, daughter of Henry de Laci, Earl of Lincoln, who died in A.D. 1310, and Johanna his wife, daughter of Wm. Martyn, Baron of Cemmaes in Pembrokeshire; Janet married secondly Gruffydd Fychan ab Gruffydd ab Einion ab Ednyfed, Lord of Broughton, who bore *ermine*, a lion statant gardant *gules*, the second son of Cynwrig ab Rhiwallon. By this lady Cynwrig had issue, Goronwy, Lord of Llys y Cil, who married Angharad, daughter of Howel ab David ab Gruffydd ab Caradog, by whom he had issue, besides a daughter Annesta, who married first, Ieuaf ab Hwfa ab Madog yr Athro of Plas Madog, in the parish of Rhiwfabon, and secondly, Gruffydd ab Iorwerth ab Howel of Rhiwfabon ab Iorwerth ab Madog ab Llewelyn ab Madog ab Elidir ab Rhys Sais, Lord of Eyton, in Maelor Gymraeg, two sons, Madog ab Goronwy, who was ancestor of Tudor ab Ieuan ab Tudor ab Llewelyn ab Iolyn ab Ieuaf, son of the above named Madog ab Goronwy; David Ial, Warden of Ruthin, son of Tudor ab Llewelyn ab Iolyn, John Wynn of Y Fynechtyd,¹ living in 1598, the son of Robert ab Tudor ab Llewelyn ab Iolyn. Hugh, son of John Wynn of Y Fynechtyd, married an heiress of lands in Rhiwfabon, which her father purchased there, by whom he was father of John Wynn, who was a captain in the army of the Commonwealth, and living in 1697, and Goronwy Gethin, the other son of Goronwy ab Cynwrig ab Iorwerth ab Caswallawn, who was the ancestor of Richard Davies, Bishop of St. David's, in 1567, who assisted William Salesbury in his translation of the New Testament into Welsh.

Y Gwion, Lord of Ial and Ystrad Alun, the eldest son of Hwfa ab Ithel Felyn, married...the daughter and heiress of Meredydd, a younger son of Cadwgan ab Bleddyn, Lord of Nannau, by whom he had a son,

Cadwgan Goch, Lord of Ial, who was witness to a

¹ This place is situate on the north bank of the river Dee, between Rhyd Onen and Plas yng Nghoedrwg, in the parish of Llantysilio.

deed, dated Dec. 5, A.D. 1247. This document relates to a dispute between the sons of Ieuaf ab Meredydd of "Alhdenbeber" (Allt y Gymer or Allt y Gymbyd) on the one part, and the Lord Madog, the Abbot, and the Convent of Valle Crucis, on the other part, relative to the boundaries of Allt Kenbeber, and "Crevauc" (Creigiog),¹ which last township belonged to the Abbey. He married Dyddgu, daughter of Ithel ab Howel ab Moreiddig ab Sanddef Hardd, Lord of Mortyn, in the parish of Gresford in Maelor Gymraeg, by whom he had issue two sons: 1, Cadwgan Ddu, of whom presently, and 2, Cadwgan Frych, who was surnamed Y Brych of Y Gaerddin in the parish of Rhiwfabon. Other writers, however, state that Cadwgan Frych, was the son of Cadwgan Ddu. The Harl. MS. 2299 states that Cadwgan Goch of Ial, married Nesta, daughter and co-heiress of Howel, Lord of Rhos and Rhufoniawg, son of Ithel ab Madog ab Rhiryd ab Bleddyn ab Cynfyn, Prince of Powys.

Cadwgan Ddu, of Ial, married Mali, daughter of Sir Gruffydd Llwyd of Dinorwig. He had, according to the Cae Cyriog MS., two sons: 1, Iorwerth, who was ancestor of the Bithells of Llwyn Egryn, the Evanses of Llwyn Egryn, the Griffiths of Hendref Biffa, and many other families in Ystrad Alun and Ial; 2, Madog of Rhuddallt,² in the parish of Rhiwfabon; but according to the Harl. MS. 2299, he had a third son, Cadwgan Frych, surnamed Y Brych of Y Gaerddin in the parish of Rhiwfabon; and 4, Einion, the father of Einion Fychan, the father of Bleddyn of Coed y Llai or Leeswood, who married Angharad, daughter of David ab David ab Ieuan ab Iorwerth ab Goronwy, by whom he had issue Madog ab Bleddyn of Coed y

¹ *Arch. Camb.*, vol. iii, p. 228 (1848).

² Madog of Rhuddallt married Margaret, daughter of Iorwerth of Horselli, son of David ab Goronwy ab Iorwerth ab Howel of Burton in Eclusham, by whom he had a son, Ieuan of Rhuddallt, who married Angharad, daughter of Philip Kynaston of Stokes, ab Gruffydd Kynaston ab Gruffydd Fychan of Cae Howel, ab Sir Gruffydd, Knight of Rhodes.

Llai, who married Gwenllian, daughter and heiress of Madog ab Owain ab Gwyn ab Gruffydd,—*azure*, a chevron inter three dolphins naiant, embowed *argent* (see pp. 44, 46); and Gruffydd ab Bleddyn, who married Gwerfyl, daughter of Howel ab Tudor ab Goronwy of Penllyn, ab Gruffydd ab Madog ab Rhiryd Flaidd, Lord of Penllyn, by whom he was father of Rheinalt ab Gruffydd of The Tower, in the township of Broncoed, in the parish of Mold.¹

The province of Ial contains also the parishes of Llantyssilio, Bryn Eglwys, Llandegla, Llanarmon, and Llanferis or Llanferas.

The parish of Llantyssilio contains the townships of Tref Maes yr Ychain, Cymo y Deuparth, Cymo y Traian, Llandynan or Glan Dyfnant, and Coedrwg.

The celebrated monumental cross, erected over the grave of Eliseg, King of Powys, who died in A.D. 773, by his great grandson King Cyngen II, is in the township of Maes yr Ychain, and the valley in which it is situate, and which previously was called Pant yr Ychion, derives its present name of Pant y Groes from this monumental cross. The Cistercian monastery, founded by Prince Madog ab Gruffydd Maelor, in A.D. 1200, takes its name of Monasterium de Valle Crucis, from its having been built in the lovely and sequestered valley of the monumental cross of King Eliseg. The neglected state in which the grave of the brave prince who recovered Powysland out of the power of the English, as the monument itself informs us, is a disgrace to Powysland. Could not a canopy of granite, similar to the crosses erected by Edward I, where the body of his beloved consort Queen Eleanor rested, and sufficiently large to enclose the tomb and the shattered remains of the cross, be erected over them so as to preserve the last resting place of the warrior king from further desecration, and show that we are not forgetful of those who are gone before us and who were honoured in their day?

¹ Harl. MS. 1972.

The parish of Llantysilio is bounded on the east by the brook which runs through Glyn Egwestl, and separates it from the parish of Llangollen. This brook rises in Cynr y Brain, a mountain in the parish of Llangollen, the summit of which is 1,844 feet above the level of the sea. The Egwestl stream runs from north to south and empties itself into the Dee at Pentref y Felin, which was anciently the Abbey Mill. On the north-west the parish of Llantysilio is bounded by the Nant Morwynion, which separates it from the parish of Bryn Eglwys. The Morwynion has its source in the northern side of Cynr y Brain, and enters the Barony of Glyndyfrdwy at Blaen Ial.¹ On the south this parish is bounded by the river Dee. The scenery of the parish of Llantysilio is very beautiful, as a chain of conical hills which commence at Bwlch Rhiw Felen, which divides them from Cynr y Brain, runs in a south westerly direction through the centre of the parish. Commencing at Bwlch Rhiw Felen, the chief of these hills are Moel Faen Gorran, where the slate quarries are; Cribyn Oernant; Moel y Gamelin, which rises to the height of 1,897 feet above the level of the sea; Moel y Gaer, at the foot of which is Bwlch y Garnedd; Moel Forfudd, which rises to the height of 1,804 feet, to the west of which mountain lies a place called Hendref Morfudd in the township of Bodorlas in Glyndyfrdwy. The township of Maes yr Ychain, which comprises the northern and eastern portions of the parish, belonged entirely to the Abbey, which is situate on the Egwestl. The other places of interest in this township are the church and hall of Llantysilio, Hafod yr Abad, which now belongs

¹ In the last century Blaen Ial belonged to Simon Thelwall, Esq., whose sister and eventual heiress, Anne, married John Lloyd, Esq., by whom she had a son, Colonel John Lloyd of Gallt Faenan, who took the name of Salusbury, and married Anna Maria, daughter of John Meredith Mostyn of Segrwyd and Llewesog, Esq., by whom he had two daughters, coheiresses, viz., Anna Maria of Gallt Faenan and Blaen Ial, who married Townsend Mainwaring, Esq., late M.P. for Denbigh borough; and Fanny, who married Charles Kynaston Mainwaring of Oteley Park, Esq.

to the Lloyds of Rhagad, and lies at the foot of the northern slope of Bwlch Rhiw Felen, on the banks of the Morwynion, and Ffynnon Gollen, near the summit of Bwlch Rhiw Felen on the Llangollen side. Near the farm of Y Fynechtyd is another fountain called Ffynnon Benyw. Gwell, one of the sons of Llywarch Hen, was buried in Rhiw Felen; and Sawyl, another son of Llywarch Hen, was buried in Llangollen.

The Abbey of Valle Crucis and all its possessions, including the rectories of Chirk and Llangollen, the chapelry of Llansanffraid Glyn Geiriog, and the rectories of Wrexham and Rhiwfabon, with the chapelries of Llantyssilio and Bryn Eglwys, were granted, as before stated, by Henry VIII in A.D. 1538-9 to Sir William Pyckering, Knight, who died in 1574.

The parish of Bryn Eglwys contains the townships of Bryn Tangor, Tal y Bidwal, Gwythrania, Tre'r Llan, and Bodanwydog.

The parish of Llandegla contains the townships of Tre'r Llan and Trefydd Bychain.

The parish of Llanarmon contains the townships of Bodidris y Deuparth, Bodidris y Traian, Buddugre yr Iarll, Buddugre yr Abad, Chwyleiriog, Gelli Gynan, Creigiog uwch Glan, Creigiog is Glan, Allt y Gymbyd, Tre'r Llan, Banhadlan, Cyfnant, Gwaun y Ffynnon, and Erw Yrys.

The parish of Llanferis is not divided into townships.

The townships of Maes yr Ychain, Creigiog, Banhadlan, and Buddugre yr Abad were given to the Abbey of Valle Crucis in A.D. 1200 and A.D. 1202 by Prince Madog ab Gruffydd Maelor.

The other families of ancient descent in the province of Ial were descended from Ynyr, who was one of the sons of Howel ab Moreiddig ab Sanddef Hardd, Lord of Mortyn and Burton in the parish of Gresford. Ynyr greatly distinguished himself at the battle of Crogen in A.D. 1165, and for his services he had a grant of the Lordship of Gelli Gynan in Ial, together with the grant of a new coat of arms from Gruffydd Maelor,

Prince of Powys Fadog, which were *gules*, three pales *or*, in a border of the second charged with eight ogresses *sable*.¹ His son Llewelyn, Lord of Gelli Gynan, married Margaret, daughter of Gruffydd ab Iorwerth ab Ieuaf of Llwyn On in Maelor Gymraeg, descended from Cynwrig ab Rhiwallon, Lord of Maelor Gymraeg, who bore *ermine*, a lion rampant *sable*, armed and langued *gules*. Llewelyn, Lord of Gelli Gynan, was one of the witnesses to a deed dated December 5, A.D. 1247, which relates to a dispute between the sons of Ieuaf ab Meredydd on the one part, and the Lord Madog, the Abbot, and the Convent of Valle Crucis on the other part, relative to the boundaries of the Manors of Crevauc (Creigiog) and Alhdkenbeber (Allt y Gymbyd). By his wife Margaret, Llewelyn had issue a son, Gruffydd Lloyd, Lord of Gelli Gynan, who married Tangwystl,² daughter and heiress of Ieuaf ab Meredydd of Bodidris, ab Madog ab Rhiryd ab Iorwerth ab Madog ab Ednowain Bendew, chief of one of the Noble Tribes of Gwynedd, who bore *arg.* a chevron inter three boars' heads couped *sable*,³ but according to Lewys Dwnn, Tangwystl was the daughter of Ieuan ab Gruffydd ab Madog,⁴ by whom he had issue, besides a younger son Meredydd, who settled in the parish of Llanestyn in the commot of Yr Hob, an elder son and heir, Llewelyn, the father of Ieuan Llwyd of Bodidris and Gelli Gynan, who had an elder son Tudor, who was ancestor of the Lloyds of Llys Fasi and Gelli Gynan, the baronet family of the Lloyds of Bodidris, now represented by the Lords Mostyn, and another son, Ienkyn of Allt Llwyn Dragon, in the township of Bodanwydog.

¹ The arms of Gruffydd Maelor were paly of eight pieces *argent* and *gules*, a lion rampant *sable*. The Prince drew his four bloody fingers over the shield of Ynry, and told him to bear these marks for his armorial bearings.

² Tangwystl was buried in Valle Crucis Abbey. At the time of the destruction of the Abbey her stone coffin was taken to Bryn Eglwys Church, where it is still to be seen in the Ial Chapel, with this inscription: "Hic jacet Tangwystl fil. Yeuaf ab Mareddud."

³ Cae Cyriog MS.

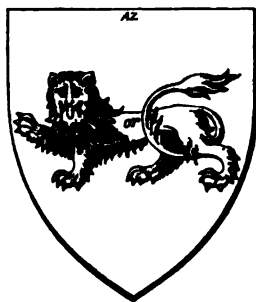
⁴ Lewys Dwnn, vol. ii, p. 347.

Margaret, the daughter and co-heiress of Ienkyn of Allt Llwyn Dragon, married Elisau, the second son of Gruffydd ab Einion ab Gruffydd of Cors y Gedol in Ardudwy, who bore, *ermine a saltier gules*, and a crescent *or*, for difference, by whom she had several sons, David Lloyd ab Elisau of Allt Llwyn Dragon, which is now called Plas yn Ial, was the ancestor of the Yales of Plas yn Ial. John Wynn ab Elisau of Bryn 'Tangor in Bryn Eglwys, whose great grandson John Rogers Wynn ab John Wynn ab Roger, had an only daughter and heiress, Magdalen, who married, in A.D. 1615, Humphrey Hughes of Gwerclas in Edeyrnion, Esq.; Richard ab Elisau of Maerdy in Gwyddelwern, whose son William Wynn of Esgaen Gainog, was father of William Lloyd of Maerdy. Tudor ab Elisau of Llys Fasi, whose daughter and co-heiress Gwenhwyfar married Edward Lloyd ab Lewys Lloyd of Gelli Gynan, ab David Lloyd ab Tudor of Bodidris and Gelli Gynan, by whom she had a son and heir, John Lloyd, ancestor of the Lloyds of Llys Fasi. Gruffydd Lloyd, the seventh son of Elisau ab Gruffydd of Gwyddelwern, was ancestor of the Lloyds of Carrog in Glyndyfrdwy, and of Roger Lloyd of Rhagad in the same lordship, whose daughter and heiress Margaret, married Meredydd Lloyd, a younger son of Lewys Lloyd of Rhiwaedog in Penllyn, descended from Owain Gwynedd, Prince of North Wales.

Besides these, there were two other families of ancient descent in this Lordship. The Lloyds of Plymog, in the parish of Llanferis, and the Lewises of Glan yr Afon, in the same parish, who were descended from Tudor ab Gruffydd of Plymog, who was fifth in descent from Cynwrig, the third son of Ednyfed Fychan, Lord of Bryn Ffanigl, in the parish of Abergele, and of Cruccaith in Eifionydd, Prime Minister and General of Llewelyn ab Iorwerth, Prince of North Wales. Once when commanding in the wars between Prince Llewelyn and John, King of England, Ednyfed attacked the army of Randolph, Earl of Chester, and gained a

signal victory, killed three chief captains and commanders of the enemy, whose heads he laid at the feet of his sovereign. For this exploit he had conferred on him new armorial bearings, emblematic of the occasion, viz., *gules*, a chevron *ermine*, inter three Englishmen's heads, couped at the neck, in profile, ppr., bearded and crined, *sable*. The Glan yr Afon estate was alienated to Henry Potts, Esq., the present possessor.

Cyrys o Ial, otherwise called Yr Hen Gyrys o Ial, is celebrated as a collector of proverbs and maxims that were current among the Welsh, to which he added many of his own composition. It is uncertain whether he lived in the eleventh or twelfth century. His work, *Madwaith Hen Gyrys o Ial*, otherwise called *Bach Buddugre* and *Gwynfarch Gyvarwydd*, was transcribed by the poet Gruffydd Hiraethog about A.D. 1500, by Dr. John Davies about A.D. 1590, by William Maurice of Llansilin, in A.D. 1675, and by E. Evans in A.D. 1775, and finally printed in the third volume of the *Myvyrian Archaiology*, 1801-7.¹



II. YSTRAD ALUN.

The commot of Ystrad Alun formerly belonged to Llewelyn Eurdorchog, who was styled Lord of Ial and Ystrad Alun. It contains the parish of Y Wyddgrug, in Latin *Mons Altus*, the lofty or conspicuous mount,

¹ Williams' *Eminent Welshmen*, s. v. *Cyrys*.

from which the Norman barons derived their title of Barones de Monte Alto, now corrupted into Mold. This Mount is situate at the northern extremity of the town, and is partly natural and partly artificial; it is now known as the Bailey Hill, from the Latin word *Ballium*, or castle yard; this fortress was demolished about the year 1267.¹

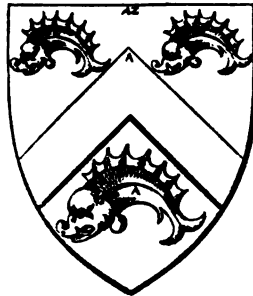
The parish of Mold contains the townships of Mold, Gwysanau, Llwyn Egryn, Argoed, Bistre, Hersedd or Hartsheath, Coed y Llai or Leeswood, Broncoed, Arddynwynt, Hendref Biffa, Gwernaffyllt, and Nercwys and Treuddyn, which two last townships have each a chapel of ease to the mother church. There was formerly another chapel of ease in this parish called Capel y Spon, a small part of the wall of which was standing in 1698. The church of Mold formerly belonged to Bisham Abbey, but the rectorial tithes belong now to the family of the late Duke of Bridgewater and the Gwysanau family.² In the township of Treuddyn is a large Maen Hir or monumental stone, called Carreg y Llech, five feet high, seven broad, and eighteen inches thick, set erect on a tumulus coarsely paved.

In this commot lies the plain of Maes Garmon, where the Britons, under the guidance of St. Germanus, won the celebrated victory called the Victoria Alleluiatica over the English, who, emboldened by the departure of the twentieth legion from Chester, had penetrated thus far into the country. This legion, as previously stated, left Chester previous to A.D. 445.

In this commot were several families descended from Bleddyn ab Cynfyfyn, the chief of whom were the Davieses of Gwysanau, the Wynns of The Tower, the Eytons of Coed y Llai or Leeswood, and the Williamses of Arddynwynt. The Wynns of Coed y Llai, whose pedigree is given here, descended from Rhys ab Tewdwr Mawr, Prince of South Wales.

¹ Carlisle's *Dict.*

² Willis' *Survey of St. Asaph.*



COED Y LLAI.

Gwyn ab Gruffydd ab Goronwy Sais ab Einion ab Gruffydd ab Llewelyn =
 ab Ithel Talfrith ab Trahaiarn Goch of Lleyrn, ab Madog ab Rhys Gloff,
 lord of Cymmytmaen, ab Rhys Fychan¹ ab Rhys Mechyll ab Yr Arglwydd
 Rhys, Prince of South Wales. *Asure*, a chev. inter three dolphins naiant,
 embowed *argent*, for Trahaiarn Goch of Lleyrn and Graianog, in Arfon
 uwch Gwyrfaï

Nicholas ab Gwyn = Margaret, d. of Ieuan ab Rhys Gethin Owain

Ithel = Janet, d. of Hugh Conwy of Llys Bryn Kuryn, in Llandrillo uwch
 Wynn Dulas, one of the King's Privy Chamber, and son of Robin ap Gruff-
 ydd Goch, lord of Rhos and Rhufoniog. *Argent*, a griffon segreant
gules. Her mother was Elizabeth, d. of Thomas Salusbury Hen of
 Llyweni

John = Elizabeth, d. of Robert David Elizabeth, ux. Thomas Angharad
 ab Edward ab Howel ab Tudor

Ithel = Mary, d. of Piers Mostyn John = Eleanor, d. of Jane, ux. John
 Wynn of Talacre, Esq., third son Thomas ab Lloyd ab Rhys
 of Richard ab Howel, lord Owain of Lloyd of Plas
 Coed of Mostyn in Tegeingl, Maelor yn Hersedd
 y Llai descended from Tudor Trevor

¹ Rhys Fychan married Margaret, daughter and heiress of Gruffydd, lord of Cymmytmaen. (Lewys Dwnn, vol. ii, p. 278.) By this marriage this branch of the royal house of South Wales became possessed of Cymmytmaen, which is one of the three commots of Cantref Lleyrn in Arfon, the other two commots being Din Lleyrn and Canologion. Rhys Fychan was the ancestor of the Wynns of Graianog; the Griffiths of Cefn Ammwlech, in the parish of Penllech in Cymmytmaen, now represented by the Wynne-Finches of Cefn Ammwlech and Foelas; the Evanses of Eleirion in the parish of Llan-aelhaiarn, now represented by W. W. E. Wynne, of Peniarth, Esq.; and David ab Gruffydd ab Howel of Ysptyty Ieuan.

Pyers	Wynn of Coed y Llai	= Mary, d. of Roger Kynaston of Light Edge	Frances, ux.
Pyers	Wynn of Coed y Llai or Leeswood	= Elizabeth, d. of Richard Thelwall of Llanrhudd, in Dogfeilin, Recorder of Ruthin, fourth son of John Wynn Thelwall of Bathafarn Park, in the parish of Llanrhudd. <i>Gules</i> , on a fess <i>or</i> , inter three boars' heads coupéd <i>argent</i> , three trefoils <i>sable</i> . This Richard Thelwall held lands from Adam Vardon, Baron of Llanbedr, and married Margaret, daughter and heiress of John ab Edward ab David ab John ab Ithel ab Robert Bakarn, by whom he had a son and heir, Edward Thelwall of Llanbedr Hall, ancestor of the Thelwalls of that place.	Mary

I am unable to trace the descendants of the last-named Pyers Wynn till the reign of George I, when the then Wynn of Coed y Llai or Leeswood, had two sons, George and John. George, the eldest, succeeded his father at Leeswood, and having discovered a rich mine on his estate, was enabled to take a leading position in his own county, and became M.P. for Flint. In 1732 he was created a baronet by George II, and in default of issue male of his body, with remainder to John Wynn of Leeswood Esq., his brother and the heirs male of his body. Sir George married Miss Lloyd, who died April 25, 1747, by whom he had issue, one son George, who died in his father's lifetime unmarried, and two daughters, Esther and Margaret. As he left no male surviving issue he was succeeded in his title and estate by his brother, Sir John Wynn of Leeswood, second baronet, who died in 1764, and was succeeded by his son Sir John Wynn of Leeswood, third baronet, who was living in 1771. At his death the title became extinct, and the estates reverted to Margaret, the second daughter of Sir George Wynn. This lady married Richard Hill-Waring, Esq., and either by her or her trustee the estates were sold. She died in 1793, and was buried in Mold Church, where a monument is erected to her memory.



GWYSANAU.

David ab Goronwy of Gwysanau, ab Einion ab Angharad, d. of David ab Iorwerth Fychan ab Einion² ab Meilir² ab Goronwy ab Cynwrig¹ ab Goronwy of Gwysanau ab Gruffydd ab Llewelyn of Eglwyseg, son of Cynwrig Efell, lord of Eglwyseg in Maelor Gymraeg, who bore *gules*, on a bend *argent*, a lion passant *sable*, armed and langued of the field; and a natural son, with his twin brother, Einion Efell, lord of Cynllaith, of Madog ab Meredydd ab Bleddyn, Prince of Powys Fadog. David was living in A.D. 1440

Iorwerth Fychan ab Iorwerth ab Bleddyn of Caerfallwch in the parish of Llaneurgain in Tegeingl, ab Gruffydd ab David ab Goronwy of Trefryd, ab Meredydd ab Uchtryd ab Edwyn ab Goronwy, Prince of Tegeingl. *Argent*, a cross flory engrailed *sable* inter four Cornish choughs ppr.

Llewelyn of Gwysanau. Will dated A.D. 1467 = Mali, d. and heir of Madog ab Bleddyn of Coed y Llai, ab Einion Fychan ab Einion ab Cadwgan Ddu ab Gadwgan Goch ab Y Gwion ab Hwfa ab Ithel Felyn. *Sable*, on a chev. inter three goats' heads erased *or*, three trefoils of the field.

See p. 37.

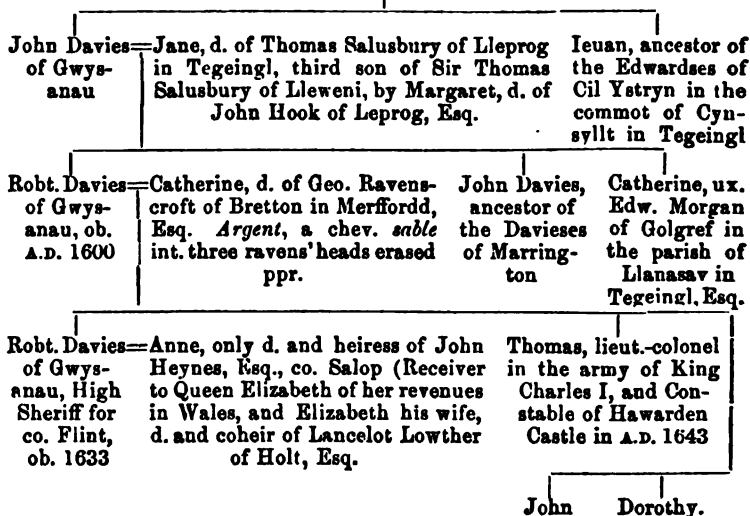
Gruffydd of Gwysanau = Emma, d. of Ienkin ab Tegyn ab Ieuan of Kinner-ton, co. Flint

1	David of Gwysanau. Will dated A.D. 1548	= Angharad, d. of Edward Lloyd of Hersedd, and Catherine his wife, d. of Piers Stanley of Ewlo Castle	2 John, ancestor of the Wynns of The Tower.
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¹ By the designation of "Kynric ab Eignion ab Meilir, p'petarius in villis de Gwysaneg et Wrenwrich", he granted in tail to his sons Gruffydd, Bleddyn, Madog, and Goronwy, in succession, by Gwenllian his wife, daughter of Ieuan ab Bleddyn, all his lands and tenements in Montalto in the township of Gwysanau, by deed dated 37 Edward III, A.D. 1363.

² Einion by a deed "dat' apud Wissandi" (Gwysanau, under the designation of Eignion filius Meilir ab Goronwy, is a grantee of land in the township of Sychdin in Tegeingl, together with his brother Iorwerth ab Meilir, ancestor of the Eytons of Leeswood), 2 Edw. II. Einion married Gwenhwyfar, daughter of Adda Wyddel of Dôl Edeyrn, ab Iorwerth ab David Goch.

³ Meilir married Agnes or Annesta, daughter of Cadwgan Goch, ab Y Gwion ab Hwfa ab Ithel Felyn, lord of Ial.



The above named Robert Davies and Anne his wife had issue a son, Robert Davies of Gwysanau Esq., born Feb. 19, A.D. 1616. He was High Sheriff for Flintshire in the years 1644-5-6, and 1660. He was a staunch cavalier and garrisoned the old mansion of Gwysanau during the civil wars, and defended it till the 12th of April, 1645, when Sir William Brereton, the parliamentary general, compelled it to surrender. At the Restoration his name appears among those deemed qualified for the knighthood of the Royal Oak, his property at that time being valued at £2,000 per annum. He married Anne, eldest daughter and co-heiress¹ (by Ellen his wife, daughter of Edward Williams of Faenol co. Carnarvon, Esq.) of Sir Peter Mytton of Llanerch Park in Dyffryn Clwyd, Knt., Chief Justice of North Wales, M.P. for co. Carnarvon and for co. Denbigh in 1603, by whom he had issue one son, Mytton Davies, and three daughters, Catherine, ux. Simon Thelwall of Llanbedr Hall, High Sheriff for co. Denbigh in 1692,

¹ Eleanor, the second daughter and coheirress of Sir Peter Mytton, married Sir Cynwrig Eyton of Eyton, Knt., justiciary of Meirionydd, Carnarvon, and Anglesey, son of Sir Gerard Eyton of Eyton, Knight Banneret.

Anne, second wife of John Thelwall of Plas Coch, High Sheriff for co. Denbigh in 1672, and Margaret, ux. John Holland, of Teirdan, Esq., son and heir of Thomas Holland of Teirdan, Esq., High Sheriff for Denbighshire in 1680.

Mytton Davies, the son and heir, succeeded his father at Gwysanau. He was born in 1634, and succeeded to the estates on the death of his father in 1666, inheriting Llanerch from his mother. He was a great traveller, and resided for some time in Italy; upon his return he made great alterations in the house and gardens at Llanerch. He was appointed Alderman of Denbigh 1668, and was High Sheriff for Flintshire in 1670, and for co. Denbigh in 1671. He was buried Nov. 6th, 1684. By his wife Elizabeth, only daughter of Sir Thomas Wilbraham of Woodhey, co. Chester, Bart., he had issue: 1, Robert, his heir; 2, Thomas, who married Margaret, daughter of Owen Madog, Esq., and had issue; 3, Roger, buried March 30th, 1677; 4, John Davies, D.D., rector of Kingsland, precentor of St. David's, and prebendary of Hereford and St. Asaph. He was twice married and left issue four sons: John, Sneyd, D.D., Thomas, and William; and 5, Richard Davies, canon of St. Asaph, rector of Erbistog, and vicar of Rhiwfabon in 1706. In 1740 he built four almshouses at Rhiwfabon and endowed them with an estate in Llangynhafal, worth £30 per annum. He left by will £200, the interest of it to be thus distributed, half to the schoolmaster of Rhiwfabon, and half to be applied to the apprenticing of poor children of that parish.

Mrs. Mytton Davies had also five daughters: 1, Anne, and 2, Mary, who both died *s. p.*; 3, Elizabeth, ux. Thomas Eyton of Leeswood, Esq.; 4, Catherine, second wife of Sir William Williams of Plas y Ward, Bart., High Sheriff for the county of Denbigh in 1696, by whom she had no issue; and 5, Grace, who died *s. p.* in 1693. Elizabeth, the wife of Mr. Mytton Davies, was buried April 3, 1678.

The eldest son, Robert Davies, succeeded his father

at Llanerch and Gwysanau. He was an able naturalist, and a Welsh antiquary of great repute. He collected the valuable library of Welsh manuscripts at Llanerch. He was appointed alderman of Denbigh, "vice Mytton Davies, Esq., deceased," in 1685. He was High Sheriff for the county of Denbigh in 1687, and for Flintshire in 1704. About December 2nd, 34 Charles II (1681-2) he married Letitia, daughter of Edward Vaughan of Trawsgoed, county of Cardigan, Esq., ancestor of the earls of Lisburne (who was afterwards the wife of Peter Pennant of Bychton and Downing in Tegeingl, Esq.), by whom he had issue: 1, Robert, of whom presently; 2, John, who died *s. p.* in 1695, and three daughters, Anna and Jane, who both died *s. p.*, and Jane, the wife of Rossindale Lloyd, Esq., the ancestor of the Lloyds of Aston. Mr. Robert Davies died in 1710, at the age of fifty-two, and was buried at Mold, where there is an inscription to his memory on his grandfather's monument. He was succeeded by his eldest son,

Robert Davies of Llanerch and Gwysanau, Esq., married Anne, daughter and eventual heiress of John Brocholes of Claughton Hall, county of Lancaster, Esq., by whom he had issue four sons and three daughters, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

Robert Davies of Llanerch and Gwysanau, Esq., who was High Sheriff for Denbighshire in 1745; he married and had issue one son, John Davies of Gwysanau and Llanerch Park, Esq., High Sheriff for the county of Denbigh, 1767, who died unmarried in 1785, and two daughters, Letitia and Mary, the latter of whom had Gwysanau, and married Philip Puleston of Hafod y Wern, in the parish of Wrexham, Esq., by whom she had an only daughter and heiress, Frances, who married Bryan Cooke of Owston, county of York, Esq., M.P. for Maldon, by whom she had a son, Philip Davies Cooke, of Gwysanau, Hafod y Wern, and Owston, Esq., who married the Lady Helena Caroline King, daughter of George, third Earl of Kingstown, by whom he had is-

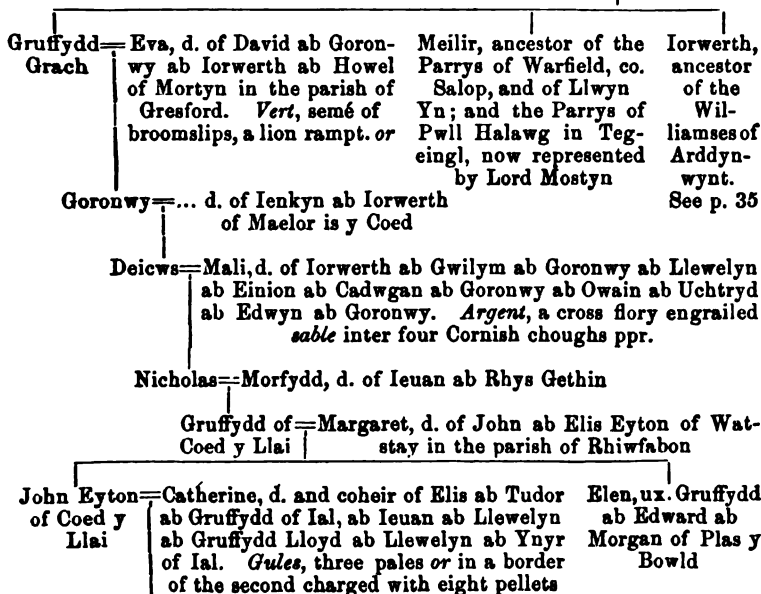
sue one son, the present Philip Bryan Davies Cooke of Gwysanau, Hafod y Wern, and Owston, Esq.

Letitia, the eldest sister and co-heir of John Davies, Esq., married Broughton Whitehall of Broughton in Maelor Saesneg, Esq.



COED Y LLAI OR LEESWOOD.

Iorwerth ab Meilir ab Goronwy ab Gruffydd ab Llewelyn ab Gwenllian, d. Cynwrig Efell, lord of Eglwysegl. Iorwerth was a grantee of lands in the township of Sychdin in Tegeingl, together with his brother Einion ab Meilir ab Goronwy, by a deed "dat' apud Wissandi" (Gwysanau), 2 Edw. II, A.D. 1286 of Ieuan ab Howel ab Meredydd



John Eyton of Coed y Llai = Jane, d. of John Lloyd of Bodidris in Ial, and sister of Sir Evan Lloyd, Knt. Her mother was Jane, d. of Harri Goch Salusbury of Llewesog in the parish of Llanrhaiadr, ab Henry Salusbury ab Thomas Salusbury Hen of Llyweni

1	2	3	4
John Eyton of Coed y Llai, 1697 ¹	Jane, d. of David ab John ab Gruffydd ab Hugh of Helygen ²	Evan Eyton ob. s. p.	Richard Eyton
			Elis Eyton, ancestor of the Eytons of Maes y Groes
5, 6, 7, 8			
Owain Edward William Gruffydd	Catherine, ux. Robert ab Gruffydd of Brymbo, ab Edward ab Morgan ab David of Plas y Bowld in Caergwle	Ann, ux. Edward Lloyd of Plas Madog in the parish of Rhiwfabon	

John Eyton of Coed y Llai, ob. A.D. 1800 = Susan, d. and heir of Thomas Puleston of Lightwood Green, ab Roger Puleston ab Sir Edward Puleston of Emral, Knt.

Barbara, ux. Peter Pennant of Hendref Figillt	Jane	Catherine, ux. Edward Evans of Coed y Llai	Ann
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John Eyton of Trimley = Dorothy, d. of William Herbert of Ceri and Trefeglwys, Esq. Mary, ux. John Trevor of Trevor Hall, Esq.

John Eyton of Coed y Llai, ob. s. p.	= Dorothy, d. of Robert Davies of Gwysanau, and relict of George Hope of the Bryn and Dudleston, co. Salop	Thomas Eyton of Trimley	= Elizabeth, d. of Sir Thos. Powell of Horsalli, Bart.
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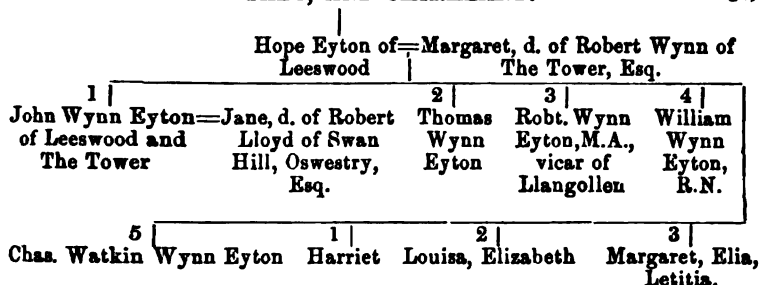
William	Margaret, ux. Robert Trevor of Trevor Hall, Esq.	Dorothy, ux. Edw. Lloyd of Pentref Hobyn, Esq.
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Thomas Eyton of Leeswood or Coed y Llai = Elizabeth, d. of Mytton Davies of Gwysanau and Llanerch Park, Esq., High Sheriff for co. Flint in 1670, and for co. Denbigh in 1671

1	2		
Thomas Eyton ob. s. p.	John Eyton, rector of Westbury, co. Salop	Elizabeth, only daughter of George Hope of Hope, co. Salop	Elizabeth, ux. Robt. Wynn of Garthewyn, Esq.

¹ John Eyton, Esq., had a second wife, Jane, daughter of Edward Kynaston of Pant y Byrslli.

² Hugh of Helygen in Tegeingl was the son of Einion ab Meredydd ab Einion ab Cynfelyn ab Dolffyn ab Rhiwallon of Cydwain, son of Madog ab Cadwgan, lord of Nannau. Einion ab Cynfelyn bore *azure*, a lion passant *argent*. Cadwgan of Nannau bore *or*, a lion rampant *azure*.



ARDDYNWYNT.

Llewelyn ab Gruffydd ab Ieuan ab Iorwerth ab Iorwerth ab Meilir ab Goronwy ab Gruffydd ab Llewelyn ab Cynwrig Efell¹

David = ... d. of Ieuan² ab Gwyn³ ab Gruffydd ab Goronwy Sais of Coed y Llai, ab Ieinion ab Gruffydd ab Llewelyn ab Ithel Dalfrith ab Trahaiarn Goch of Lleyn, ab Madog ab Rhys Gloff ab Rhys Fychan ab Rhys Mechyll, son of the Lord Rhys ab Gruffydd, Prince of South Wales. *Azure*, a chev. inter three dolphins naiant, embowed *argent*, for Trahaiarn Goch of Lleyn. See p. 44.

John = Mawd, d. of Ieuan ab Llewelyn Fychan ab Llewelyn ab Iolyn of Ial, ab Ieuf ab Madog ab Goronwy ab Cynwrig ab Iorwerth ab Caswallawn ab Hwfa ab Ithel Felyn, lord of Ial. P. 36.

Owain = Catherine, d. of Rheinallt ab Ieuan ab Rhys of The Tower	Gruffydd = Catherine, d. of Nicholas ab John of Hendref Biffa
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Catherine, ux. John ab William ab John, second son of Gruffydd ab Llewelyn ab David of Gwysanau	William = Margaret, d. of Piers Gruffydd of Caerwys. <i>Argent</i> , a chev. inter three boars' heads coupé <i>sable</i>
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David ab William = Catherine, d. of Lewys ab John ab Madog of Ial

Gruffydd Williams of Arddynwynt	= Catherine, d. of John Wynn of Nercwys. Paly of six <i>argent</i> and <i>sable</i> .
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J. Y. W. LLOYD.

(To be continued.)

¹ Lewys Dwnn, vol. ii, p. 320.

² Ieuan had a son named Rhys, the father of Gruffydd the father of Thomas Griffith of Coed y Llai.

³ Gwyn had a son named Nicholas, the father of Ithel Wynn, the father of John, the father of Ithel Wynn, ancestor of Sir George Wynn of Leeswood, Bart. P. 44.

CHESTER CATHEDRAL

THE ADDRESS OF THE DEAN OF CHESTER.

WEDNESDAY, August 26, 1874, the members of the Cambrian Archæological Association proceeded by train from Wrexham to Chester.¹ At the Cathedral there they were met in the Chapter House by the Dean of Chester (Dr. Howson), who conducted them over the Cathedral, and pointed out its architectural peculiarities.

In the *Chapter House* the Dean began by briefly sketching the history of the origin of the bishopric, and then proceeded to describe the portion of the building in which they were assembled. The Chapter House, he said, was a remarkably fine specimen of the Early English architecture of the church, and so was the vestibule. The vestibule and the Chapter House were not built precisely at the same time, but there was no great interval between them. The Chapter House was noticeable for the absence of ribs in part of its groined roof, and from there being independent shafts running up between the window lights and standing quite separate and apart from them. As to the library he was very sorry that he could not give them a history of it that was very creditable; but it contained books that belonged to Chester's most celebrated bishop, Bishop Pearson. The library had been too much neglected, but they were mending their ways and were hoping to make their collection of books more useful in the diocese. He next noticed the great eastern window, observing that the different lights contained illustrations of the history of the building, while in one of them was a good portrait of the late Dean. The two tattered flags hung here belonged to the old Chester regiment (22nd) and were at the taking of Quebec, where General Wolfe died. He (the Dean) had not been able to ascertain whether they were at Bunker's Hill also, but one officer of the regiment was killed there. At all events it was something to show the Americans, when they came to this country, that we had some flags which had been used in the American war and had not been taken from us. He had seen many British flags at West Point. Turning to a group of *miscreants*, which had been removed from the choir stalls and

¹ See vol. v, p. 354.

deposited temporarily here, he said they were restoring the choir, and especially the woodwork of the choir at this moment, and the *misereres* had been taken away and placed in the Chapter House for safety, and in order that they might be seen to advantage. Being raised up above their position *in situ* the carvings underneath could be seen clearly. They were of much interest from the great skill and force of the woodcutting, and remarkable for the combination of what was amusing and grotesque in connection with what was sacred. Much speculation had been raised concerning this association of the amusing and grotesque with the sacred in such works. Several of these *misereres* illustrated this combination, while others displayed a true love of nature. The Dean especially pointed out the fidelity of the markings in the feathers of the birds. One of the *misereres* illustrated the story of "Little Red Riding Hood," but the wolf was represented as clothed in the habit of a monk of Chester. His tail was partly hidden behind him, so that the little maid could not see it; though why she had no suspicion of his wolfish face, he (the Dean) had never yet been able to learn. Then there was a man in armour, so placed as to be in a perfectly natural attitude, while yet kept down by the horizontal surface of the seat above. They would find plate armour in the figures, with chain armour about the neck, and this might indicate to them the date. He should say that it was the latter part of the fourteenth century, at which time plate armour had come in, and yet chain armour was partially retained. It was about 1380 he should say. The life of St. Werburgh was told in rhyme by a monk of St. Werburgh, who certainly occupied one of these very stalls; but there was another member of the house, the archæologist Higden, who wrote his Chronicle in the early part of the fourteenth century. He, too, belonged to this monastery, and he (the Dean) hoped to show them where he was buried. He imagined that Higden died about 1360 or 1370; if so, he never saw these *misereres*. In one of them they would find a square place with geese represented, and a female figure with a crozier. The story of the geese was this: when St. Werburgh was at Weedon there came on the country round about a great flight of wild geese, which were eating up the corn and doing much mischief, so that the people came to St. Werburgh and made complaint, on which she gave orders that the geese were to be fetched to her. The messenger said it was not according to the nature of geese to obey such an order, but nevertheless he went to them and said: "Our Lady Werburgh orders you all to come to her;" on which they came trailing their wings and making great lamentation, and she rebuked

them. They were put in ward for the night, and they wailed all night according to their manner. In the morning she released them, on their promising not to settle on these lands again. But after a time they found one of their members missing, and they returned to look for him. The story went on to say that St. Werburgh discovered the person who had stolen the goose, which was restored, on which they flew away. And the writer (Bradshaw, the monk) says that one of the early chroniclers added that the stolen goose had been already roasted and eaten, that the flesh was restored to the bones, and that the stolen and roasted goose flew away with its companions.

Proceeding to the *Vestibule* of the Chapter House, the Dean pointed out the absence of imposts from the heads of the piers, remarking that the mouldings proceeded straight from the ground to the point of the groining, and then downwards again, like bent willow branches. The party next moved to the *North Transept*. Here the Dean continued his remarks, observing that standing where they were they had an excellent point for seeing a great many things, and first he would show them some of the architecture which was coeval with the building of the Norman church on that site. St. Werburgh died long before the Norman Conquest, and there was a Saxon church founded there before that time. If that church was built of stone the Normans removed it. Probably it was built of wood. But in these arches and in the masonry below they had Norman work of the end of the eleventh or the beginning of the twelfth century. Hugh Lupus, the precursor of the Grosvenor family, was a kinsman of William the Conqueror, and when William the Conqueror became master of this country he put him here. Hugh Lupus was a coarse, brutal, hard person, but towards the end of his life he was visited with compunction and desired to found a religious house. He sent to Anselm, then abbot of Bec in Normandy; and he came over here to meet Hugh Lupus. It was on Anselm's return to Normandy that he became Archbishop of Canterbury. William Rufus, who had kept the see vacant four years and appropriated the endowments, was then ill and penitent; and Anselm was sent for to his bed-room, and there, as is said, was compelled against his will to accept the appointment. The story is told by Dean Hook in his history of the Archbishops of Canterbury and by Dean Church in his life of Anselm. Of course the masonry within the large arch below was later. Why they built within the arch he could not say, but perhaps it was because of a settlement of the masonry. The mouldings of the piscina were Early English. He had no doubt there was originally a Norman chapel, opening out through the

arch with an apse behind. They would see the general Norman stonework in the wall, but later stonework had been introduced. Looking now into the north aisle of the choir they would see another fragment of Norman masonry. It was a very large base indicating a correspondingly large pier. They found clear indications of the size of the old Norman Church. This transept was the Norman transept untouched, and it was of extremely small size. The south transept, on the other hand, was of a size so gigantic as to be almost unprecedented. This was in fact the parish church of St. Oswald. He observed, by the way, that the whole northern wall of the nave was also Norman, and that it was a great advantage to have such a continuous amount of Norman work.

With regard to the immense *South Transept*, if they had been there a few months ago, they would have found the whole of it shut out from view by a heavy screen. In the course of the work of restoration of the building they could not interfere with the rights of the parish church; but they felt it ought to be put into architectural communication with the rest of the building. The screen had been placed there some years ago, to shut off the church from the cathedral, and to prevent the sound of the cathedral organ being heard in the church: but in fact it did not produce that effect.

The late Dean, not contemplating the general restoration that had since been undertaken, wished to enlarge the church, and he brought out the stalls to their present position. Over was the organ, and the side arches were filled up with glass to prevent draughts. But this arrangement acted as a funnel and the draughts were very inconvenient. Early in the restoration it was determined to take down all this glass and open the view from end to end; and it was resolved to bring the stalls back to the east from the west side of the crossing. As to the organ it was now seen that it would not do to put it up again where it had been, and they decided to place it between the two piers of the great arch of the north transept; and there was now being constructed a beautiful organ-screen, the gift of the Duke of Westminster. The organ would, therefore, be practically available for the choir and the nave, and there would be an uninterrupted view through the building from west to east. At the same time they did not desire to cut away the return-stalls, but they resolved to open the panels behind them, so that they could see through up to the Lady Chapel.

Proceeding from the Crossing to the *Choir*, the Dean resumed his explanation. With regard to the Lady Chapel, which lay to the east, he said that there had been placed in the windows a

complete series of scenes from the life of St. Paul. So far as he knew there was no case in which glass had been made subservient for copiously illustrating the life of this apostle. It had always appeared to him that when they had so much that was picturesque as well as religiously useful in the Acts of the Apostles, far too little use had been made of that book for these purposes. Ample justice, too, was done to St. Peter. He had given one window to that apostle and three to St. Paul. They would see thirty scenes from St. Paul's life on the south and ten from St. Peter's on the north.

The Dean now pointed out the effect of taking away the stone work of the old organ-screen. Looking westward they saw through a beautiful vista of woodwork which belonged to the fourteenth century. As to the accommodation for the congregation in the choir, which, it was said, would be dwarfed by the removal of the stalls eastward, he remarked that this would not be the case; and he pointed out that by removing the pulpit they would secure the opportunity of having a larger congregation well placed than they had ever had before. As to the pulpit itself, he had reason to hope that the Freemasons of Cheshire would give it; and there was a scheme afloat for a bishop's throne, which he (the Dean) could not yet reveal. The stalls, which were most beautiful specimens of carving, had been very seriously injured. They had been painted, and some had been "restored" with deal. Lastly, there had been an immense amount of mutilation through removal and other causes. They had had two estimates for restoring the stalls, ranging between £2,000 and £2,500; and when he told them that they had already spent £55,000 in these restorations, and that they were now gleaning the fields which they had previously reaped, they would see that an addition of £2,000 was a serious matter. He did not despair of getting the money, but perhaps it meant a long delay, which he did not wish to have. He would not be so shabby as to use that opportunity of begging, but he would tell them that there were about forty stalls, and estimating the cost of restoration at about £2,300, a sum of about £50 would be required for each stall; and he proposed to ask separate families who were willing to assist in the work, separate parishes, and separate persons, each to defray the cost of a stall. Within the last few days two clergymen, connected with the cathedral, had made themselves responsible for two of these stalls. On board the steamboat on Loch Lomond the other day he met a Cheshire squire, and talked with him about it, and before the conversation was over another had been promised. He wrote to a clergyman in a populous part of the diocese, Southport, and

that morning he had got a letter from him saying that £50 should come from his parish. He expected to get the forty stalls restored at £50 each, which he hoped meant their completion in eight or ten months. The reconstruction of the Lord's Table was next referred to by the Dean. This he said was intended to be constructed of wood, and he was happy to say that by the kindness of a friend he had already received gifts of cedar from Lebanon, oak from Bashan, besides olive from Palestine. He had got the design, and they were working out the details. In a restoration like that of a cathedral they could take the work in sections; and his fixed principle was never to take any part of it in hand without being able to pay for it.

Rev. E. L. Barnwell (Secretary to the Cambrian Archæological Association), addressing the Dean at the close of this portion of his remarks, said the Cambrian Association had no funds, but if the Dean would allow him he would guarantee £50 for one stall from the gentlemen present. He thought the gentlemen who were present ought to do it as an acknowledgment of the information which the Dean had imparted to them.

The Dean cordially thanked Mr. Barnwell, and next called attention to the sedilia, and said that a lectern had been bequeathed to the Cathedral by a lady, late of Chester, and that the extremity of the south aisle of the choir had been restored by the Brassey family, a family much honoured in Cheshire.

The next move was to this extremity of the south aisle of the Choir, the Dean briefly describing the work intended as a monument to Mr. Brassey. There were windows representing Faith, Hope, Charity, and Humility, and in the roof there would be heads to correspond. He next referred to the old Bishop's Throne, which was partly constructed from fragments of St. Werburgh's shrine. Canon Slade, some years ago, used certain parts of this shrine for a throne, which he erected here, the top and bottom belonging to St. Werburgh, while in the intermediate part was seated the bishop, to his great discomfort. In the course of the restorations the clerk of the works (the best in England) came to him one day and said, "We have found some beautiful hewn stone of the fourteenth century, in a wall built across the north aisle of the nave," and he, the Dean, answered, "It would be very odd if it turned out to be part of St. Werburgh's shrine." After a few days the clerk of the works came again and said the fragments found were certainly parts of St. Werburgh's shrine. No doubt they had been built into the wall when the shrine was smashed to pieces. They had now put the stones together at the opening of the South

Transept, which was a very good position. The Dean went on to say that he must be careful and modest when speaking in the presence of Mr. Hughes, but he believed that in a certain copy of Higden's *Polychronicon* in the Bodleian Library there was a MS. note, saying that he was buried "near a door leading from the choir to the south." Now, no such door was recently existing; but in the course of the work, when they came to restore this part, a doorway was found here, and Mr. Hughes said, "I suspect we are close to the tomb of old Higden." Afterwards they opened a conspicuous tomb near that spot, and in that tomb were the remains of some one of mark, as was evident. Besides the cere-cloth, chalice, paten, bones, etc., there lay there a long hazel wand. With regard to the presence of this hazel wand in the tomb there were many theories. It might represent a pilgrim's staff. They had had discussions on the subject, but he himself was inclined to the opinion that it indicated a pilgrimage.

Mr. Bloxam.—I agree that we have no particular authority on the matter, and therefore it must be rather a conjecture than a conclusion, but it is highly probable that the hazel wand indicates that the person buried has been on a pilgrimage.

The Dean then conducted the party to

The Nave.—Standing on the steps at the west end of the nave, the Dean said that at present they were obliged to use the nave for all the services, and they must do so until the restoration of the choir was completed. One thing to notice was that the nave descended from the west, and he thought that the more that descending character could be preserved the better. When they were restoring the outside, the first thing they had to do was to underpin a large portion of the wall, which was giving way at the east. They had to go down thirteen feet to the rock there; but here at the west the rock was at the surface. Chester Cathedral was not indeed the most beautiful cathedral in the world, but it was one of the most curious. He pointed out what had been done here in the way of repairing, cleaning, and restoration. The walls inside had been covered with whitewash, which had been cleared off, and the masonry was being restored. The central vaulting of wood cost £5,000. With regard to the inside wall, on the north, that remained at present untouched. That could be dealt with at any time. If it waited twenty years no harm would be done. The cloisters were behind it. He pointed out the Norman bay at the extreme west end of the north aisle of the nave. They intended to complete the arch, and then they would have an open bay, and he hoped a baptistery. Outside they would see that the episcopal palace had gone to

the ground, the result of a generous gift on the part of Mr. Dixon. This brought a serious burden on the unfortunate occupier of the deanery of Chester, who had, in consequence of this change, to find money, which otherwise would not have been needed ; so that the kindness of Mr. Dixon was cruelty to him (the Dean). He then pointed out, as a curious feature in the nave, that the clerestory windows were not cusped. The absence of cusps was a singular characteristic, but it was historical. The springers of the vaulting were also without cusps.

Outside the Cathedral.—The Dean next conducted the party round the outside of the great south transept on to the city wall, from which the best points of view could be obtained of the unique features of the Cathedral. Taking his station on the city wall, he pointed out the enormous size of the south transept, which he said was as big as the choir. From this point he asked his audience to consider four things. First, the tower was in a most mouldering condition a few years ago ; now it was completely restored. Secondly, they had also restored the outside of the choir, but the roof of the Lady Chapel presented great difficulties. It required a steep roof ; and yet a steep roof, run through, would have blocked up the eastern choir window, and Sir Gilbert Scott was much puzzled what to do. But lying awake in bed one morning, about four o'clock, it struck him that he might meet the difficulty by adopting a kind of apse, rounding off the roof ; and jumping out of bed on the instant he at once made a drawing of his conception, and they saw the result. Thirdly, he pointed out the three Early English windows on the south side of the Lady Chapel. Five or six years ago the aisle was continued to take in all but the last bay. In this place they found everything in a most perilous condition. They had to go down thirteen feet to the rock, and one day, when a workman went home from his work he said to his wife, "I shall be brought home a corpse some day ;" but all went on well, and without accident. The whole was now underpinned from the south transept round the east end to the north, and was perfectly safe. Fourthly, when they took down the aisle roof and revealed work which had been hidden for three hundred and fifty years or more, they came on evidence that there had been an extraordinary roof, which had either fallen in, or been destroyed. In the first place they found above the vaulting three arches in the direction from west to east, which arches had evidently borne a very heavy weight, because the stone was crushed. Then above this point there used to be leaning against the wall a conical mass of old masonry for which no reason could be assigned, for no staircase was there. This was a further proof of there having been a great

mass of masonry there. The evidence was completed by the discovery of certain mouldings which had converged upwards to a high point. They wrote to Sir Gilbert Scott to come and judge of this discovery; and after an examination, he said that a roof of this extraordinary kind had existed, and he (the Dean) was determined that they should have the ancient roof again, and Sir Gilbert Scott allowed the later architecture to go to oblivion and restored the older.

The Cloisters.—Proceeding next to the cloisters, and standing on part of the old lavatory of the monks, the Dean said, when he came down from that place he should abdicate in favour of one of the best archæologists he was acquainted with, Mr. Ffoulkes. He would only now call their attention to the south cloister that had been restored opposite. A few years ago it was absolutely destroyed, no trace remaining but three bases. In restoring it they came on certain tombs of abbots of the thirteenth century; the third abbot and the fourth had been identified, and, as they believed, the jaw bone of the first abbot on the traditional site of his tomb. If so, this was the man who was sent by Anselm, or was with him, when William Rufus sent for him; and, if any judgment could be formed of a man's character from his jaw bone, he was a man of considerable determination. They were near the refectory, now the boys' school, but the refectory had been divided into two parts. They were just now engaged in the task of converting the King's School into a large place of education for Chester and Welsh boys. They would notice here—masonry he could not call it,—for they were pieces of wood, used in the "restoration" of thirty years ago. In a boss, seen well from this point, was a cardinal's hat and the arms of Wolsey. He could have shown them the name in the roof of the north transept. Why Cardinal Wolsey appeared here he could not positively say, but there were awkward stories about certain livings in the diocese. There was also a quarrel between the abbots of this Benedictine house and the Bishops of Lichfield, Coventry, and Chester, and it was said that there was an appeal to the archbishop, and that the archbishop decided the case in favour of the abbot: and if so, that might be a reason for a compliment to Cardinal Wolsey.

MOATED MOUNDS.

THE following remarks relate to a description of earth-works deserving of more special attention than they have as yet received. These mounds are not always inserted in the Ordnance map, and seldom, if ever, so designated as to distinguish their peculiarity. They are certainly not Roman, nor could the most superficial observer confound them with what are usually regarded as Roman works, and, on the other hand, they do not come under the denomination of hill camps, works usually attributed to the British. Many of those found in England, or upon the Welsh border, are mentioned in the *Saxon Chronicle*, and their date and authorship there recorded, and hence it seems but reasonable to refer to the same date and people other similar works found in the same country and districts. But these moated mounds are found, not only on the Welsh border, as at Shrewsbury, Wigmore, Richard's Castle, Kilpeck, Ewias-Harold, Worcester, and Hereford, the two latter having been removed almost within the memory of man, but further into the Principality, in the counties of Monmouth, Glamorgan, Brecknock, Cardigan, Merioneth, Pembroke, and elsewhere, in positions accessible, indeed, from the sea, or from the lowlands communicating with England, but still on ground not only thoroughly Welsh, but of the possession of which by the Saxons or English, or the Scandinavian pirates of the ninth or tenth centuries there is no distinct or certain record. No doubt at the period of the construction of Offa's Dyke the Welsh must have been hard pressed by the Saxons, and before a definite boundary was laid down there must have been many incursions, and probably many temporary lodgments made and strong places thrown up beyond it. What is wanted is a careful list of these moated mounds wherever they occur, and then it seems probable that from their position some safe conclusion may be arrived at as to their date and origin.

Among the largest and best known in Wales may be mentioned Caerleon, under which Roman remains have been traced, Cardiff, Brecon, Builth, Wigmore, Richard's Castle, Ewias-Harold, Chirbury, and Montgomery; and of those less known, Castleton, Langston, and Llanhilleth in Monmouthshire; Ruperra, Gelligaer, Ystrad Owen, Pentyrch, Llanilid, Loughor, and Coychurch in Glamorgan; two near Moat Lane Junction in Mid-Wales; at Aberedwy and Newbridge on the upper Wye; and Castell Cynfel, Tal y Bont in Merioneth; and Tavalwern in Montgomeryshire. These are a few only of these works. Pembrokeshire probably contains many of them under the term "Rath." The following are here described, because they have recently come under the notice of the writer.

MOAT LANE.—The infant Severn, in its course from Llanidloes towards Newtown, in the shire of Montgomery, is projected northwards by the high ground of Yr Allt Cathair, Moel Iarll, and Cefn Nith, below which is a broad and level plain. In its midst, just below the inflow of the Cerist and the Afon Garno to the main stream, and opposite to the site of the Roman station of Caer Sws, are, at various points upon the higher ground, the remains of fortified works of all ages, some, like Cefn Carnedd, evidently British, others, which from their close resemblance to earthworks, the date of which is upon record, may fairly be inferred to be the work of early English invaders, who were tempted by the open ground to ascend the valley of the Severn from Shrewsbury and Welsh Pool. Of these latter there are two upon the northern slopes of Cefn Nith, perhaps 60 feet above the plain, and a quarter of a mile from the Moat Lane railway station, the features of which are very marked, and which seem to deserve more attention than has yet been bestowed upon them. They are designated in the Ordnance map by the name of **MOAT**,¹ in their case by no means well selected, since

¹ See "Ancient Arwystli", *Arch. Camb.*, 3rd Series, vol. xiv, p. 1, where a plate of the earthwork near Moat Lane is given.—*Ed. Arch. Camb.*

their most marked feature is not the ditch, but the mound which it environs. Moat is a term which should be confined to cases in which there has been a fortified house, of which nothing is left but the ditch by which it was protected.

The most southern of the two works is placed upon a sort of ridge, which, on the north, slopes towards the Severn, and on the south, more steeply, towards a small deep valley which divides the ridge from the higher land of Cefn Nith. At the upper end stands the mound, circular and flat topped, and wholly artificial. Its diameter at the top is 45 feet, its slope about $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 1, and its height above the bottom of its surrounding ditch above 40 feet, so that its circumference at the base is rather under 500 feet. The ditch is 30 feet wide and about 12 feet deep below the counterscarp. It contains water, save at one point.

Applied to the exterior of the ditch, and covering less than one-third of it, is an area of a half round shape, but with rather prolonged sides, being about 140 feet broad by 200 feet deep. It is level up to the edge of the ditch of the mound, but elsewhere contained within its own bank of about 25 feet high on the outside and 10 feet within, the interior forming a slightly elevated platform. The bank is about 20 feet broad at the base, and has or had an exterior ditch. At the end furthest from the mound the bank is wanting for a space of 30 feet, within which is the entrance.

So far all is clearly of one date, and the work closely resembles others of an early English character. It differs, however, from these, inasmuch as it has outside, and covering its entrance, a camp, which follows the irregular outline of a sort of natural platform, the slope of which has been scarped and crested with an earthwork. This camp, which is about a furlong in diameter, has a bank and slope. It seems to be of earlier date than the Mound, and may be British.

The other work, called also Moat, is a short half mile distant towards the north-east, but though evi-

dently a moated mound of the same character with that above described, it has not been critically examined.

ABEREDWY.—At Aberedwy, three miles and a half below Builth, on the border of Radnor, at a place so called from the junction of the Edwy with the Wye, is another of these fortified mounds, designated in the Ordnance map as Castell. It stands upon the right bank of the Edwy, near the water and about midway between the parish church and the junction, and a furlong from either.

NEWBRIDGE.—Upon the Wye, about seven miles above Builth, and a mile or so above the Newbridge railway station, on the right bank of and close to the river, is what appears to be a broad bank, about 25 feet high, with a flat top and circumscribing ditch. It is seen from the railway, but is not marked upon the Ordnance map, and has not been critically examined.

CASTELL CYNFEL.—In the county of Merioneth, about two miles from the sea, and on opposite sides of the broad marshy tract of Morfa Towyn, are found two earthworks, which differ materially in construction from the hill camps of the district, and belong to the class of which the examples have been described as near the Moat Lane railway station. Morfa Towyn is traversed by the waters of the Disynni, a stream which descends direct from Cader Idris, and which near its mouth receives the Afon Felindref from the long irregular mass of "Foel Wyllt," or as it was anciently called "Moel Craig Eryr."

Castell Cynfel, the southern of these two earthworks, occupies a small rocky knoll from 150 to 200 feet above the level of the marsh, and which is a spur from the far higher elevation of Mynydd Bychan. Two brooks, Nant Cwm Cian and Nant Cynfel, each occupying a small valley, further isolate the knoll and invest it with all the characters of a natural stronghold. The position is not only strong, but it commands a full view of the sea, and, across the valley, of the other earthworks of which mention has been made.

Castell Cynfel is a circular mound, flat-topped, and about 60 feet diameter at the top, which includes a low bank of earth about 10 feet broad and 4 feet high, crowning the slope. This slope, being of rock, is about a half to one, and the mound is about 15 feet high, so that the base is about 325 feet girth. It rises out of a ditch cut in the rock, about 12 feet broad and 6 feet deep, measured upon the outer and nearly vertical slope; outside this ditch, towards the east and west, the ground slopes away naturally, but to the north and south are the two ends of the ridge, which are cut off by the ditch from the central mound, and remain at a somewhat lower level outside it. These are natural, but the central mound has been slightly raised, no doubt by the contents of the ditch thrown inwards. The way up seems to have been on the east side, from the farm known as Bryn y Castell. This earthwork gives name to the township, a proof that at some remote period it was a place of local consequence. As early as 1145, Howel and Conan, sons of Owen Gwynedd, attacked the Castle of Cynvael, which Cadwaladr, their uncle, had built and fortified. It was defended by Morvran, Abbot of Ty Gwyn, to whom it had been entrusted. He refused to surrender until the walls were beaten down and the garrison killed or wounded, when he escaped. (Powell's *Camb.*, p. 199.)

TAL Y BONT.—The other and opposite earthwork stands a mile and three quarters distant to the north-west, upon the further bank of the Disynni, on ground but a few feet above the marsh, and only divided from it by the river. Tomen y Moreiniog, or, as it is more usually called, Tal y Bont, or Tal y Bont ar Ddisynni, from its position about a furlong below a very ancient bridge upon this river, is at present a mound only, conical, and only not flat-topped because recent and unsuccessful explorations have broken the surface. Its summit is 54 feet diameter, its height about 30 feet, and its circumference at the base about 432 feet. It is wholly artificial and composed of the gravel from the

surrounding land. At its base are slight indications of a ditch, but the field is under the plough, and all traces of outworks are lost. The base of the mound is about 12 feet from the river. An adjacent field bears the name of "Gwaun Llewelyn."

Tal y Bont is in the parish of Llanegryn, but it gives name to the Commote or Hundred, which extends beyond Dolgelley. It is further remarkable in having a history. Llewelyn, Prince of Wales and Lord of Snowdon, addressed a letter from hence, dated Tal y Bont, 6th Oct., 1275, to Robert, Archbishop of Canterbury, and to the Archbishop of York, complaining of the king's encroachments on his territory and asking their influence for the preservation of peace. The list of griefs that follows is dated Garth Celyn, Feast of St. Martin. (Warrington's *History of Wales*, App., p. 569.) Edward I was at "Tal y Bont in Merioneth" 14th May, 1295.

After the conquest of North Wales this ancient dwelling place came to the English crown, and was so held until James I granted it to certain middle men, from whom it came to the Owens of Peniarth, in whose descendant, Mr. Wynne, it is still vested.

At Wynnstay is an original charter granted by Llewelyn, or one of the princes of Powis, about the end of the twelfth or beginning of the thirteenth century, dated at "TAVOLWERN," where is still to be seen a mound described by Mr. Wynne of Peniarth as very like that at Tal y Bont.

At RUPERRA in Glamorgan, placed upon the high, steep, and narrow ridge which rises immediately north of Ruperra House, and about 650 feet above the sea, is a conical, flat-topped mound, moated, and in excellent preservation. It is about 40 feet high measured from the bottom of its surrounding ditch, which is about 12 feet deep and 30 feet broad. The ditch has evidently been somewhat deeper. Outside the ditch is a bank, also circular, and about 6 feet above the natural surface of the ground, adding by this much to the depth of the

ditch. The mound is 50 feet diameter at the top, and about 100 feet at the base. It seems wholly artificial. There is no trace of masonry either upon or about it, and it has no history.

At LLANHILETH, near Pontypool, is said to be a moated mound very similar to this.

At CASTLETON, west of Newport, close north of the old turnpike road is a mound, flat-topped, about 40 feet diameter at the top, and about 30 feet high above the surrounding level. It seems to have had a circular ditch, most of which has been filled up and converted into a garden, but its name and general appearance show that it was constructed for defence.

At LANGSTON, east of Newport, and south of the old turnpike road, on a rather steep rise from it of about 150 feet, a few yards west of the old house of the Morgans of Langston, is a mound similar to those described above. The mound, however, is mostly natural, a knoll of earth having been scarped and pared, and surrounded by a ditch. The flat top of the mound is about 100 feet across, and the ditch may be 30 feet broad, and the height about 30 feet from the bottom of the ditch. To the north and west a part of the original knoll is cut off by the ditch, which to the west is now a deep hollow way. To the south the ditch still contains water, though partially filled up and the mound encroached upon by the road to the house. To the east the mound has been cut away and the ditch filled up to form a garden for the house, and here is a well, probably of the age of the house, 80 feet deep. There is no trace of masonry upon or about the mound, nor has it any history.

Langston is an early Morgan seat, but there does not appear to have been a castle here.

G. T. C.

THE RHOSNESNEY BRONZE IMPLEMENTS.

THERE have been found, at various times, collections of bronze implements, sometimes in such a state as to indicate rough and long usage; sometimes, on the contrary, they are almost intact, and as fresh as if direct from the mould. Occasionally both perfect and broken implements form part of the same find, and not unfrequently with them has occurred a rude lump of metal. These groups have been generally considered to have been the property of some travelling dealer in or manufacturer of such implements, and who has concealed his stores in some safe hiding-place, and never returned to claim them. Instances, however, do occur where the implements have been destroyed and twisted in various shapes by great force, which would have been unnecessary if their consignment to the melting-pot was all that was intended. But this twisting and breaking are generally found when the implements are military ones, and which thus treated were buried with their owners. Such a mark of respect (and such it seems to be) was also shown in the case of interments where stone implements only were found; one of the most remarkable instances of which was brought to light in the exploration of Mont St. Michel near Carnac, where the most magnificent of the stone celts had been broken into two portions, evidently with some design. Finds of this kind, therefore, must be distinguished from those which are generally thought to indicate that some dealer or manufacturer had located himself and his stores on the spot.

One of the most important and interesting finds of the kind is that of the well known Powis Castle collection, an account of which will be found in the third series of the *Archæologia Cambrensis*. Still more numerous discoveries of the same kind have been made in France, and more particularly in Brittany. M. Le Men



Fig. 1.



Fig. 2.

DENBIGHSHIRE BRONZE IMPLEMENTS.

mentions a case where, in a small square chamber composed of dry masonry, at the foot of a moderate sized menhir, were discovered, neatly packed, nearly a hundred socketed celts of the usual square type, and which had been placed in this chamber as they came from the mould, none of the excrescences and other irregularities in the casting having been touched or worked in any way. These could evidently have not been a sepulchral deposit, as the little stone chamber was apparently only built for the purpose of containing them; nor were there the least traces of any burial having taken place. The menhir may have stood on the spot previously to the concealment of the celts, and would have been useful in enabling the owner to recognise at once the place where he had concealed his treasure. A somewhat equally extensive discovery was subsequently made in the same country; but in this case there were more indications of the travelling manufacturer,—one of them was a bundle of celts thrust within a bronze ring, as if for easy transporting.

The interesting group exhibited by Sir R. A. Cunliffe, Bart., at the Temporary Museum at Wrexham, is evidently another example of a manufacturer's store, although not a very extensive one. The group consists of six paalstabs of the ordinary kind, all of the same dimension, and all from the same mould. None of them, moreover, have undergone any subsequent treatment necessary to remove the rough edges and other imperfections, which was effected probably by hammer or file. They were six in number; but a seventh, of somewhat slighter character, had been broken in half, as if there had been some flaw in the casting. It had, like the other six, undergone no finishing process, and there were no marks of its ever having been used. There were, moreover, three other celts of a very unusual character, as will be at once seen on referring to the accompanying illustration from a drawing by Lady Cunliffe. The figure is the full size, and gives a faithful representation of the original (cut 1). The peculiarity of these

implements consists in the long narrow shank, the end of which spreads out in an unusual manner. There is no stop or ridge, so that it is not easy at first sight to understand how the handle was secured, unless it was intended to drill holes to admit of pins or rivets, as in the case of spear-heads and similarly socketed instruments. In early forms of celts not having the stop, the flanged sides are often so deep as to lap round the inserted handle; but in this instance the flanges are so small that they could not have been thus used. The only use they could have been in this case would be to assist in keeping the wooden or bone handle in its proper position. If the handle were not secured by rivets (and probably it was not), it may have been secured by thongs of leather or sinews of animals. But even when thus secured, the implement, without its stop-ridge, could not have been used with any force, as in the case of the ordinary paalstab. The slenderness of the metal shank, moreover, seems to indicate the same. The cutting edge is similar to many Irish specimens. In the cut it would appear to have been roughly used; but the appearance is caused by the unfinished state of the casting, for in the completed implement this edge would have been ground or hammered smooth. Another very singular circumstance is that they have all the appearance of having been washed over with tin, for such the white metal appears to be. As tin enters into the composition of the bronze, the manufacturer would, of course, have a supply of it; but unless it was intended to ornament the implement, it is difficult to see what the object of the tinning was. They were probably, at any rate, weapons of warfare rather than implements of labour. In addition to the three there was a shank of another which had lost its head. Could this head by any accident have been overlooked at the time of the discovery? If it had been found, the two fragments in company with the perfect implements would be an additional confirmation of the supposition of the whole being a part of a manufacturer's

stock. The length of both celts and paalstabs is the same, namely about 6 inches.

The only other relic was a very small knife or dagger (cut No. 2) about 3 ins. long and proportionately narrow. Knives of this type seldom occur of so diminutive a size. This implement also was fresh from the mould, and has not the usual holes for the rivets by which it was secured to its handle of wood or bone; and without a handle this little knife could have been of no use. The number of rivet-holes of course varies much, according to the size and shape of the handle. In the present instance there is not space for more than two, as a third hole might have too much weakened that part of the knife. The finding a knife or dagger in this unfinished state is exceedingly rare, and certainly seems to confirm the suggestion that this curious collection found at Rhosnesney, near Wrexham, was part of some manufacturer's or dealer's stock. The engraving gives the full size of the blade, and is from a drawing by the same skilful hand that delineated the celt. It will be noticed that the midrib is hardly developed as one would expect in an instrument of such dimensions. It is a well known fact that the handles of early bronze swords and daggers are much smaller than those of similar weapons of later times, and it has been thought by some that this smallness indicates that the men of the earlier period were smaller than those of the present time. This view, however, has not met with general assent. The more probable explanation is that these small handled weapons were not intended for cutting, but for thrusting only, an operation that may be effected without the full grip with which a heavy blow can most effectually be given. This small knife may be compared with the one described by Mr. R. W. Banks in this number, where the midrib is so fully developed. The figure of a paalstab is also given in the same Plate.

The exhibition of these bronze weapons at the Wrexham Museum is one more instance of the many already recorded of the value and importance of such temporary collections.

E. L. BARNWELL.

PEMBROKESHIRE CLIFF-CASTLES.

WHOEVER is tolerably acquainted with the sea-coast of Pembrokeshire must have noticed the numerous fortified headlands along the range from Tenby westwards, and to a less extent northwards. Although they differ in size, and sometimes in arrangements, they are all evidently of the same class, and probably of the same date and origin. They are, as a rule, of a much simpler character than the earthworks found more inland in the same county, locally known as "raths,"—a term evidently borrowed from the Irish, and limited, we believe, to Pembrokeshire. We are not aware of the name being so applied in other parts of South Wales; nor is it to be found in the North. In early times the intercourse between the Welsh and Irish coasts was more intimate and general than it is at present, and there are more numerous remains of the Irish element in this county than in any other part of Wales, not excepting Anglesey. How long this intercourse was kept up, and what modifications it underwent, is uncertain. It, more or less, however, must have continued to comparatively later times, when the number of Irish within the county was such as to amount to what was considered a public grievance.

How far this state of things has been the cause of these inland earthworks being called "raths" is a question; while it seems equally uncertain whether they are the works of the early Irish anterior to the coming in of the Welsh, or of later date. If the Irish *rath* is a word of such high antiquity that the new comers may have found these works already so designated, it might be conjectured that the original Irish had erected them; but if the word itself is not so ancient, then we may suppose that the later Irish, living more or less thickly among the Welsh, may have thus designated them. Or

a third conjecture may be offered, namely, that in such an anomalous state of things as seems to have existed in this country, the Irish would probably find it necessary to protect themselves against their Welsh neighbours by erecting these earthworks, which they would, of course, call "raths," although they differ much from many of those in Ireland.

The presence of so many Ogham stones in South Wales, and more particularly in Pembrokeshire, is further evidence of this Irish intercourse. There is also the additional fact, according to the readings of a well known Irish authority on the Ogham question, that the names recorded on these stones are more frequently Irish than Welsh.

But whatever may be the real history of these Pembrokeshire raths, it is evident that they have nothing to do with the fortified headlands along the coast. These latter have, indeed, been sometimes assigned to Danish rovers; but in no one instance are they assigned to Irish ones. That the Danes have left evidence of themselves, in the names of islands off this portion of the sea-board, as in Ramsey and the numerous Holms, is true enough; but this is not sufficient reason for assigning to them also the strongholds on the coasts.

Different views have been advanced concerning the true history of these coast-castles. Some have considered them as temporary depositories of plunder, collected from the interior by rovers like the ancient Danish or Saxon pirates that once infested these shores. But except sheep and cattle there was not much to carry off, and the removal of cattle to any extent must have given more trouble than they were worth. Besides this, on the withdrawal of the rovers with their booty, the natives would probably have taken care to destroy or render useless these strongholds, which they certainly did not do, if any inference may be drawn from the state in which they exist at the present time. Others, again, have suggested that they were the final retreats of a population driven backwards towards the

sea; but unless the retreating crowd had also command of the sea, and boats at their service, they could be so easily starved out, even if supplied with water, that the shutting themselves up in such a *cul de sac* would be madness, especially in the case of the smaller works. A third and probably correct explanation is that they are the *oppida*, or fortified towns, of the inhabitants of the district. A few, perhaps, are somewhat too small and confined to accommodate even a moderate population; but this circumstance does not much affect the question as to their real history.

This question has been, to some extent, answered by the researches of M. Le Men, of Quimper, along that *terra incognita* of Finisterre, the coast-line to the south of Brest, terminating in the well known promontory of the Point du Raz. Here are found fortified headlands similar in character to the Pembrokeshire ones, but more extensive, and far more perfect. M. Le Men has contributed to the *Archæologia Cambrensis* a valuable and interesting account of one of the most important of these *oppida*, which, with the plan and view of it, will be found in the volume of 1870, p. 286. He had previously visited this work known as Castell Coz, or Old Castle, but found nothing that could throw light upon its origin and history, except some small fragments of pottery and flint chippings cast up by moles. A small grant from the General Council of the Department was made towards an examination of the work by M. Le Men, who, after fifteen days' digging, laid bare numerous houses and other buildings, with a vast quantity, amounting to some hundreds, of various stone implements, flint chips, etc., as described in his account. A few small bronze articles, one or two glass beads, and what appear to be the oxidised remains of two iron swords, were also discovered. Among them were several clay spindle-whorls or buttons exactly similar to those found by Mr. Stanley in the circular habitations of Ty Mawr, Holyhead, which were visited by the members during the Holyhead Meeting in 1870, when the large

collection of articles obtained from these cytiau, and deposited on the Stanley Tower, was examined. It is unnecessary to repeat what will be found in the account of Castle Coz referred to, but the conclusion is justly drawn by M. Le Men that it was a Gaulish town and destroyed by the Romans, who seem, from the large quantity of mutilated stone weapons and implements, to have carried on their work of destruction so effectively that the town was probably never reoccupied, and probably left much in the same state as when M. Le Men first visited it.

A similar and even larger work called *Castell Mur* or *Meur*, or Great Castle, exists in the adjoining commune of Cleden Cap-Sizun. This town occupies the extremity of a long headland, connected with the main land by a very narrow neck, both sides of which are precipitous rocks overhanging the sea. The entrance is protected by three strong entrenchments and an exterior raised work, which served the purpose of the mediæval barbican. Here the houses are clustered together even more thickly than at *Castell Coz*, extending some way down the precipitous slopes, occupying what must have been a very dangerous position. This work has not yet been explored, but the occupant of the nearest farm had collected in his yard a huge heap of stone hammers and other implements,—all of which he had dug up at different times from these early dwellings. Among them, however, was a small Roman millstone, as perfect as when first tooled. The whole internal space of this work was crammed full of these remains of houses, but arranged with a certain symmetry. The population must have exceeded that of *Castle Coz*, which M. Le Men puts at five hundred. Other smaller headlands of the same kind are to be found along the coast.

The well known headland of the *Pointe du Raz* is also fortified, but only with a wall which reached across to the precipices on either side, and partly down their faces. The configuration of the ground here did not

admit of arrangements like those of Castell Meur. They were confined to a single wall, against the inner sides of which had been built a row of dwellings or guard chambers, exactly similar to those built against the wall in Tre'r Ceiri, in Carnarvonshire. Erected against the exterior face of the wall were also large semicircular buildings as additional outer defences, between which was the only approach. The wall, however, and buildings inside and outside, have suffered much from time and man, but there are such ample remains that no doubt can exist as to the original arrangements. Within this wall no traces of houses exist, at least as far as we could make out on our visit in company with M. Le Men. The situation, as is well known, is exposed to the force of tremendous storms, and it is difficult to imagine human beings living there without some substantial shelter. There is a certain resemblance between this and the work on St. David's Head, except that in the latter case there was a strongly fortified position, within the space cut off by the entrenchment which extends right across the headland some hundred feet more inland. Several other fortified positions exist on the same coast, but they all point to the same conclusion of their being permanent towns. The peninsula of Kermorvan, near Le Conquet, to the north of Brest, contains also a town, in which the houses form streets, leading to a large oblong enclosure called a church. The entrance, however, to this work is fortified in a manner that is rather of an early mediæval than the more primitive style, but this part may be later than the town itself. That these headlands were towns is confirmed by Cæsar, whose description tallies exactly with them. It has been objected that in many of these works there is no sign of any water, or of there ever having been any. This is, no doubt, a difficulty; but the same difficulty occurs in inland earth-works. At Castell Coz there was and still is a good spring, but in Castell Meur, a more populous city, no indications of any such supply could be made out, and

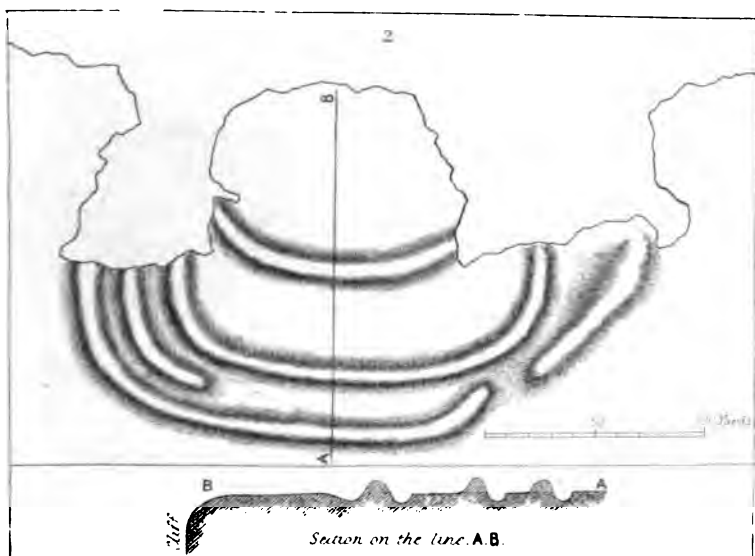
yet in this instance there can be no doubt of the existence of a population, so that the absence of water at the present time cannot be considered as conclusive. As long as access to the shore was possible, and this is almost invariably the case, an inexhaustible supply of shell fish was available, and if one may judge from the quantity of such remains found at Castell Coz, it was certainly extensively used. So also in the houses on Mr. Stanley's estate at Holyhead were found ample proof that periwinkles and other fish of the same kind were as popular then as they are still among the occupants of these islands, as well as with French and Breton peasants, who live near the coast. It is true that in Castell Coz the remains of other animal food were found mixed among the cinders on the fire places, but abundance of shells of eatable fish were also with them, so that as long as they could reach the beach the blockaded inhabitants could not be easily starved out.

Where the outline or general character of the coast did not admit of these simple but efficient works, it would be necessary to erect massive defences on the elevated ground nearest the sea, and hence no doubt the strong works of Caergybi at Holyhead, serving as the *arx* or citadel for the population below, who were protected in their front by strong lines of defence, and in the rear by the hill, and at the same time had access to a convenient landing place, not a frequent occurrence along that iron-bound coast. This fortified position, under the command of the strong work above, is but an extension of the more primitive oppidum of the headland. That the occupants of Holyhead mountain and Castell Coz were of the same race, as far as can be judged by their relics, seems extremely probable. In the same class may be placed the hill fortresses, or rather cities, of Tre'r Ceiri and Penttyrch in Carnarvonshire, and of Carn Goch in Carmarthenshire. These more inland residences, although no doubt erected and occupied by the same races as are assumed to have established themselves in the coast castles, are pro-

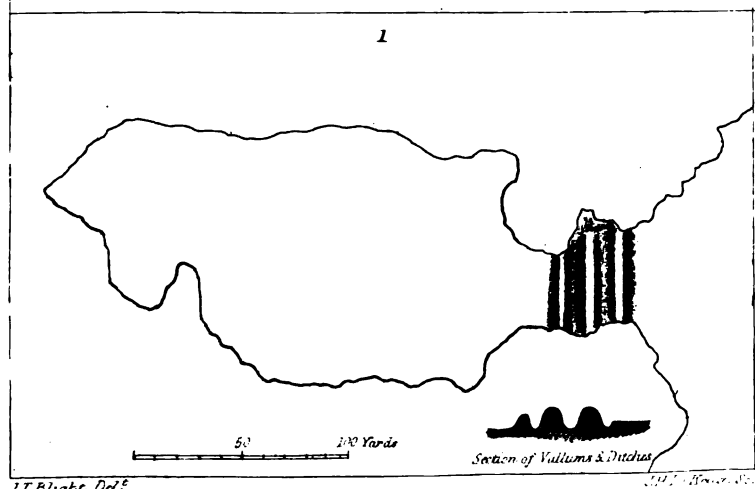
bably later in time, and could only have been built when the whole district was more under the control of the builders.

It may be more convenient to take the plates in the order they are numbered, without reference to the actual position of these castles, as they do not appear to have the least connection among themselves, in a strategical or any other point of view. We will commence, therefore, with No. 1, called Penrhyn Coch, or, as better known by the natives as Castell Coch. It is situated not far from the well known cromlech on the Longhouse estate. It may be also reached from Abercastle, where is also an isolated work of a somewhat similar kind. The narrowness of the neck of land which separates the headland, rendered the fortifying it with banks and ditches a comparatively easy matter, nor would it require a numerous force to keep off any number of enemies. There are no traces of any former habitations, but as the ground appears to have been grazed from time immemorial this is no proof that such may not be found under the present turf. The shape of this headland is like that of Castell Meur in Brittany, mentioned above; but varies in some important matters. Access to the sea was easy by the little creek to the south, the promontory lying north and south. Fenton does not make mention of this work, although he must have been near it when he visited the great cromlech of Longhouse.

No. 2. Pwll Caerog lies a few miles to the westward of Castell Coch, about five or six miles from St. David's, and is the name of a farm of which this small headland is a portion. Small, however, as it is, the labour bestowed on its defensive works shows that it was a situation of importance. It is enclosed on both sides by steep precipitous rocks, the earthworks being carried beyond them so as to preclude any approach in front. The entrance, if it can be called such, is a little towards the right, but there is no inner and corresponding opening. On the right side there are only two defensive



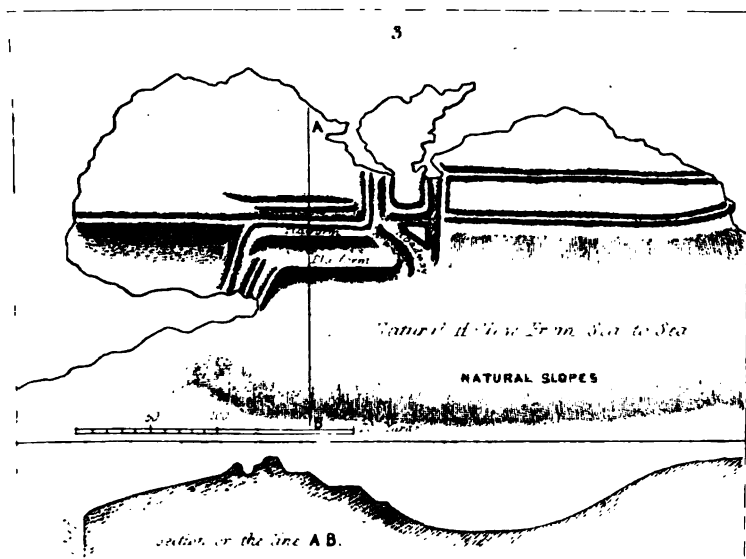
Pwllcaerog - Pembroke.



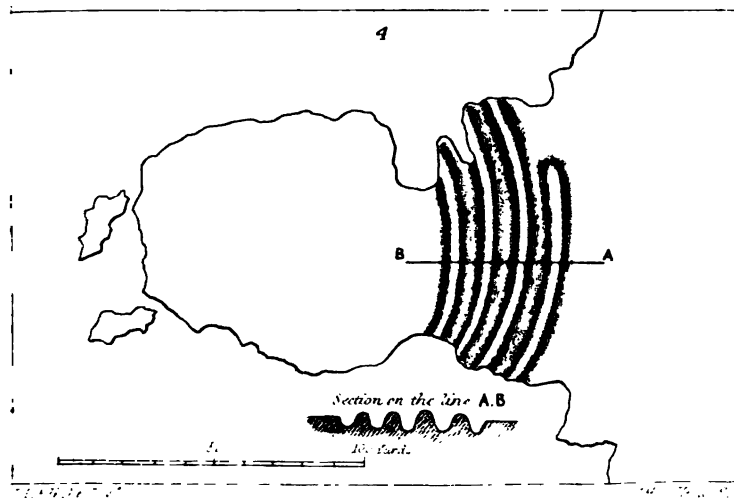
J.T. Blight. Del^d

J.T. Blight. Sculp.

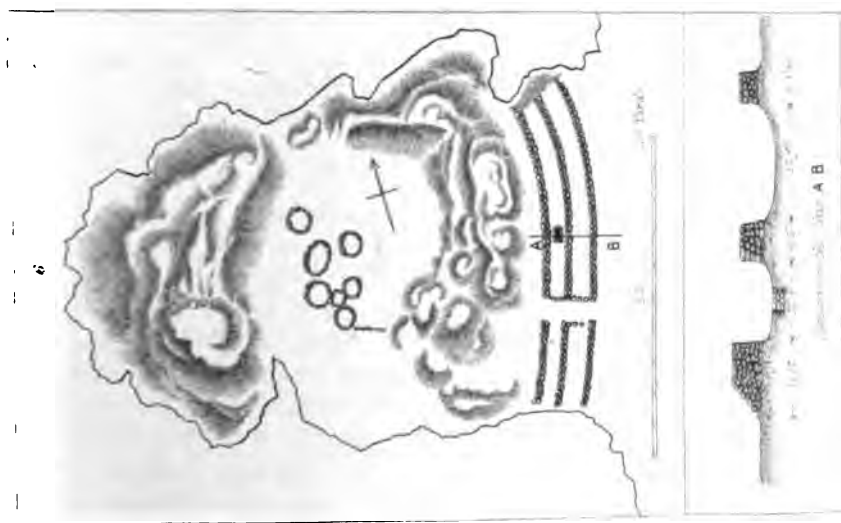
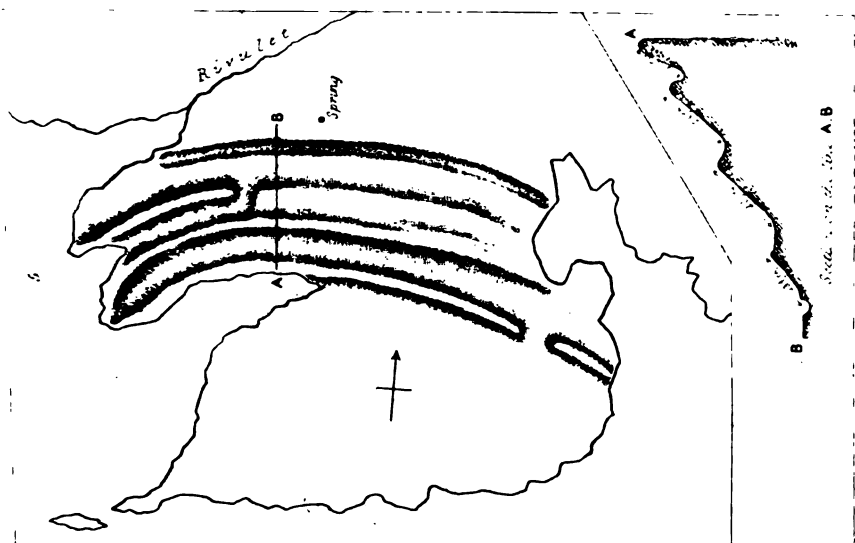
Penrhyncoch - Pembroke.



Manorbier Camp.



Caer Fawr Pembrokeshire.



lines, while on the opposite side there are four, in both cases exclusive of the inner one of all. The ground on the less defended side slopes almost perpendicularly downwards, so that any attack on that flank would be almost impossible. On the opposite side, the ground being more level, extra defensive works were required. There are two platforms, the outer and narrower one is 21 ft. broad, but the inner one varies from 30 to 20 ft. Beyond is the deep ditch and high vallum that protect what may be called the citadel of the work. The inhabitants must have been closely packed if they were numerous enough to man all these lines with sufficient forces; but probably in ordinary times the platforms were also thus occupied. It is known as Caerau (or the camps), as if the plural form denoted its double construction, in the opinion of the historians of St. David's (p. 37), who were the first to give any regular description of these fortified headlands. No signs of former dwellings are to be seen, although a few years ago some traces of them seem to have existed. Fenton does not seem to be aware of this work, as he does not allude to it when he visited the church of Llanrhian.

No. 3. Manorbier.—This castle, called *Old Castle* in the Ordnance map, has also been passed over by the Pembrokeshire historian, although so near the adjoining village and castle. It presents a peculiarity not noticed in other works along the coast, and it may be described somewhat loosely as consisting of a double headland, separated from the mainland and higher ground by a natural hollow which extends to the sea at both extremities. There is also a hollow road following the ravine which separates the two headlands, and extends down to the beach; so that in case access to the sea from the natural slope in front was rendered difficult or dangerous by an enemy in front, there was still left the narrow path running down the central gorge. The work lies nearly west and east, the eastern portion being the strongest fortified, as will be seen on referring to the plan. The western part was appa-

rently a kind of outwork rather than an integral part of the camp. It is protected by two strong banks running along the whole extent, with a cross-wall at the extremity, facing the ravine above mentioned. A corresponding wall on the opposite side also defends both the ravine and what may be considered the main body of the work eastward. This is protected by a single bank surmounting the precipitous side which reaches down to the sea; but beyond the part thus protected by the sea, three lines of earthworks and two narrow parapets render the defences on that side sufficiently strong. The inner one of these lines is continued to the roadway down the ravine, when it makes a turn, thus preventing any approach into the work on this side, or even down the ravine, the arrangements for the security of which will be easily understood on referring to the details. It will be also noticed that a second and weaker line is continued parallel to the vallum that lines the crest of the slope, but is only continued to less than half the distance. This appears to have been the original arrangement, and may be considered an additional precaution in case the second platform was at any time carried. In the part immediately behind this were evident traces of two rows of hut-circles; but, as in the preceding examples, the thick turf may by this time have obliterated them. Fenton has suggested that some of these cliff-castles were occupied by the early Norman invaders as furnishing communication by sea, that by land being dangerous, if not impracticable, from the hostility of the native population. If his conjecture is admitted as probable, this "old castle" of Manorbier may have been so used, and perhaps modified, before the neighbouring Norman one was in existence. There is no doubt that in some instances, both in this country and France, these coast castles have been occupied in mediæval times, but it seems very questionable whether this one was ever thus tenanted, and the probability is that there is no real difference between this work at Manorbier and the others here noticed, except

that the fortifying a double headland, and the character of the ground, have rendered a change of the more simple vallum and ditch necessary.

No. 4. *Caerfai*. This headland lies about two miles nearly south-east from the city of St. David, and was not visited by Fenton during his prolonged stay in the neighbourhood. In this instance, as in the headland on *Pwll Caerog* farm, the defences are carried completely across to the edge of the precipices on either side, so that access to the interior was impossible, except across the strong lines. As in the former instance, the outermost vallum terminates short of the precipice, as if such were the original entrance, although practically leading nowhere, and exposing an enemy to the weapons of the defenders mounted on the second vallum, which is of considerable breadth, and would enable a strong body of men to maintain an effective defence against superior numbers. A little creek, or rather two small ones, to the west, gave access to the interior, although the climbing up the sides of the rock would be a somewhat arduous feat to ordinary persons of the present time. As long as the outworks were not taken, these creeks were quite secured.

No. 5. About two miles to the east lies *Llanunwas*, near to which is another of these works, the arrangements of which slightly vary from the preceding ones, although they differ considerably in the length and steepness of the slopes, the faces of which vary from thirteen to twenty-six feet. The original entrance is on the same side as with the *Caerfai* and *Pwll Caerog* examples, but on referring to the engraving a kind of traverse on the right hand adds to the strength of the defence on that side. The innermost vallum but one is unusually large and extends to the end of the projecting rock overhanging the creek, the head of which is accidentally marked by A on the plan. As both the sides of this creek are precipitous, it would have been unnecessary to extend the banks so far, as far as the defence of the headland is concerned; but if this had

not been done, then the creek itself would have been exposed, whereas by prolonging the vallum to the extreme point of the rock it was unapproachable. That such was the intention of the engineers in this case seems evident, and indicates how much importance was attached to having complete command of these little bays or creeks. The approach to the interior was probably on the left hand, where a very narrow opening is left between the ends of the vallum and the precipice, and which is so narrow as to be easily closed in case of emergency. Towards the east is a gap, which has every appearance of the original entrance. Close to the outer vallum is a copious spring, and near it a small rivulet. It is situated on the estate of Llanunwas, the hospitable owner of which entertained Mr. Fenton, to which circumstance may be attributed the fact that it is mentioned in his *Tour*, p. 135. He of course calls it a retreat of Danish pirates, although he adds that from the nature of the remains it was probably "an establishment of more strength and permanency than their usual desultory visit of plunder might have required." In the centre of the interior in his time were two large stones, near which he dug, and found charcoal and other evidences of fire, near which spot he dug into a bed of limpet shells, "being, as he adds, the only food these ferocious rovers might have been able to procure on just landing." It is, however, much more probable that they are the relics of the primitive people who first established themselves here, having secured themselves against attack on the land side. Within the outer and second vallum there were to be seen, in Fenton's time, hollows, indicating the sites of houses. Such a situation, from its sheltered position, would be very desirable, and probably, if proper excavations were made, it would be found that these spaces were almost filled with such dwellings, though not sufficient to interfere with the defensive arrangements.

As noticed by the historians of St. David's, the nature of the rock, in this instance, is such as to be easily worn

away by the action of the waves, so that it is not easy to suggest what its original form was. They mention traces of a covered way and an entrance to the west; but this latter could only have led, under the lines of defence, to the proper entrance on the east side; so that in one sense it could hardly be called an entrance to the work at all.

No. 6. The fortified work on St. David's Head differs from the other ones, partly in having stone walls instead of earthen defences, and partly in having an advanced work reaching across the headland at some distance. This latter consisted of a single wall, now much destroyed. It could not, however, have been an important defence at any time, but it may have been a sufficient boundary for a settlement in time of peace, and who could on an emergency retreat within what may be called the citadel. There are numerous traces of a population having existed between these two lines, not the least important of which is the well known cromlech, already described in the Journal and elsewhere.

The so-called citadel is protected by three parallel strong walls, reaching across the narrowest part of the neck of land, the rocks at each extremity preventing any approach on either flank. In addition to this wall the ground behind it is so rocky and irregular as to serve as an additional protection, in case the walls were unequal to the task of keeping out the enemy. Beyond this irregular rocky surface the ground sinks into a kind of hollow basin, in which are the tolerably perfect remains of some of the dwellings, one of which was connected by a low wall, with the irregular ground above mentioned. There can be little question of there having been many more such dwellings than now remain. There is a small creek, available towards the west, but access to it was dangerous and difficult. A more easy connection with the head was by the present Porth Melgan, which could be easily reached from within the exterior work, protected by the now nearly ruined wall above mentioned. What supply of fresh water was

available here is uncertain. It is not impossible that sufficient reservoirs of rain water might have been established among the rocks.

The wall, in the engraving, is represented as in its original condition, it being at present but a loose line of stones. There are, however, on both sides so much of the original facing left perfect, under the loose mass of stones, that the breadth of the wall, if not the original height, is easily ascertained. The work is known locally as *Clawdd y Milwyr*, or the Warriors' Dyke.

There are other similar works along this coast, but enough may have been said to give some idea of their general character. They are certainly some of the earliest records of the former inhabitants of the district, much earlier than the days of Norse or Saxon rovers. It is possible that these piratical marauders may have occasionally found them useful. It is, however, very probable that had they been found so convenient to these rovers, and, therefore, so inconvenient to the peaceful inhabitants, they would have certainly not been left standing in all their strength as they do to the present time, but would have been effectually demolished by those who did not wish any more visits from these "ferocious" marauders.

The above plans were taken in the early part of 1866, so that it is not impossible some changes in them may have since occurred.

E. L. BARNWELL.

Obituary.

THOMAS STEPHENS.—At the comparatively early age of fifty-three, the author of the *Literature of the Kymry* has been called away from us. For some years past his health had been declining, but for the last five or six months he lay in a state of helpless prostration; the malady from which he suffered being paralysis, to which he succumbed on the 4th of January, 1875. Mr. Stephens was a Glamorganshire man by birth as well as residence, being a native of the beautiful Vale of Neath. He was born on the 12th of April, 1821, at Pont Nedd Fechan, a border village, partly in Glamorgan and partly in Breconshire; but his birthplace was on the Glamorganshire side. About the usual age he was sent to a school at Neath, conducted by the Rev. D. Davies, a Unitarian minister at that place, who was regarded as a good teacher and an able classical scholar. Mr. Stephens is stated to have remained in this school for two or three years; and this, it appears, was all the school education he ever received. Soon after leaving school he settled in business at Merthyr Tydvil, where he resided to the day of his death. His life was in no way eventful, and there is but little to record of him, excepting his literary labours.

Mr. Stephens first became generally known by the publication of the *Literature of the Kymry*, which caused a revolution in Welsh literary history; but though this was his principal work, it was far from being his only contribution to the literature to which it belongs, and to the general history and archæology of his native country. Most of his productions, as will be seen, were called forth by the Eisteddvodan; and it must be confessed that if that institution had oftener produced similar results, it would be well for both it and the country. His first success as a literary competitor dates from 1840, then under twenty years of age, when, at the Liverpool Eisteddvod, held in that year, the modest prize of £5 was awarded him for a *History of the Life and Times of Iestyn ab Gwrgant, the last native Lord of Glamorgan*. This, it has been remarked by a writer of a sketch of his life given in the Glamorganshire papers, was his first appearance in the literary tournaments of his country, and with remarkable ability and perseverance he continued his course, shrinking from no subject connected with Wales and its literature, and faltering not even when he came into stern collision with some of the leading archæological scholars of the time. In 1841 he obtained a prize of £10 at the Abergavenny Eisteddvod for a *History of Remarkable Places in the County of Cardigan*. In 1845, at the Eisteddvod held at the same place, a prize of £5 was awarded to him on the *Heraldic Poetry of Wales*. In 1848, at Abergavenny, a prize of £25 was offered in the name of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, for an

essay on *The Literature of Wales during the twelfth and succeeding centuries*. On this subject the late Rev. Thomas Price (Carnhuanawc), author of *Hanes Cymru*, and other learned works, was a rival competitor; but the late Archdeacon Williams, who acted as adjudicator, had no difficulty to decide as to whom the prize should be awarded. This truly valuable essay was in the following year published at Llandovery, under the designation of *The Literature of the Kymry*, forming an octavo volume of upwards of five hundred pages, which at once established the author's reputation, not only in his own country, but among continental scholars, and which some years afterwards was translated into German by Professor Albert Schulz, of Magdeburg. At the same Eisteddvod he obtained another prize, value £5, for the *History of Cnerphilly Castle*. In 1850, at the Rhuddlan Eisteddvod, three prizes were awarded him: 1. For an essay on *The Advantages of Resident Gentry*. 2. *A Biographical Account of Eminent Welshmen since the Accession of the House of Tudor*. 3. *A Summary of the History of Wales*. In 1851 he received a prize of £10 at Cardiff for a *History of Cardiff*; in 1852, at Port Madoc, £20 for an essay on *The Character of the Working Men of Wales as compared with those of England, Ireland, and Scotland*. At the Eisteddvod held at Abergavenny in 1855 he won three prizes: 1. A prize of £20 for an essay on *Names of Places designated from remarkable Events*. 2. £30 for a *History of the Welsh Bards*; and 3. £70, awarded by Baron Bunsen, for an essay on the *History of Trial by Jury in Wales*. In 1856 the Merthyr Cymmrodorion Society gave him £10 for a Welsh essay *Ar Sefyllfa Wareiddiol y Cymry* (on the civilised state of the Welsh people), which was afterwards published in the Welsh quarterly journal, *Y Traethodydd*. In 1858, at a Cardiff Temperance Eisteddvod, he was awarded £10 and a medal value £5, for another Welsh essay, *Ar Lenyddiaeth, Moesoldeb, a Chrefydd y Cymry mewn cymhuriaeth a Chenadloedd cyfagos* (on the literature, morality, and religion of the Welsh as compared with neighbouring nations). The history of his last competitory essay is somewhat remarkable, and reflects but little credit on some of the so-called patriotic conductors of the Eisteddvodau. In 1858 the promoters of the Llangollen Eisteddvod offered a prize of £20 and a medal for an essay on the *Discovery of America by Prince Madog ab Owain Gwynedd*. Mr. Stephens competed, and the adjudicators decided in his favour; but one of the secretaries, who was also a competitor on the same subject, ignoring the functions of the judges, disinterestedly kept the prize to himself and modestly wore the medal! This able and convincing essay the author afterwards translated in an abridged form into Welsh, and published in the *Brython* literary journal.

This bare list of essays, for most of which he received very moderate prizes, is somewhat long, but it by no means comprises all the productions of Mr. Stephens' active and well directed pen. He contributed to many of the Welsh magazines besides those already mentioned; and the volumes of the *Archæologia Cambrensis*, as our readers are well aware, are enriched with many of his valuable con-

tributions, the last being his paper on *Coelbren y Beirdd*, which appeared in the July number, 1872. He had intended writing other papers for the same pages on the *Chair of Glamorgan*, *Hu Gadarn*, and similar subjects; but his health failed, and the pen was laid aside for ever.

Mr. Stephens was the personal friend of many eminent literary men in France and Germany, and had a large circle of distinguished scholars in the United Kingdom who did not hesitate to acknowledge their obligations to him.

JOHN COLBY.—We regret to record the death of John Colby, Esq., of Ffynnonau, in the county of Pembroke, who was for many years a member of the Cambrian Archæological Association. His death will be extensively felt in the southern parts of the Principality, where his kindness of heart and great liberality were well known. Mr. Colby died on the 6th of June last.

Correspondence.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARCHÆOLOGIA CAMBRENSIS.

PARC Y MEIRCH.

SIR,—As the discovery at Parc y Meirch, alluded to in the October number, p. 338, is one of much interest, and deserves to be recorded in the pages of the *Archæologia Cambrensis*, I venture to forward the following notice, as given in the *Archæologia*, lxiii, pp. 556, 557.

Yours truly,

D. R. T.

March 26, 1868. H. R. Hughes, Esq., of Kinmel Park, Denbighshire, exhibited a collection of bronze ornaments, the most typical of which will be found figured in Plate xxxvii. Mr. Hughes, in a letter to A. W. Franks, Esq., F.S.A., communicated the following notes as to the discovery:

The bronze ornaments were found in a bed of broken limestone mixed with soil, at the foot of a crag which forms part of a hill called Parc y Meirch (*Anglicè*, the Park of the Horses), situated in Denbighshire, on the Kinmel estate, about two miles south-east of Abergel. They were lying all together, at a depth of about three feet below the surface, under the roots of an old ash-tree. There are no large stones on the spot to indicate a cairn, but small bits of rotten bone are found mixed up with the soil. A jawbone was found in another part of the same bed of broken stone, which extends for about one hundred yards along the base of the crag; and in some places is of considerable depth, say thirty feet. Within the last three weeks many more bones have come to light, also fragments of skulls, and a portion of another lower jawbone with three teeth in it; and the workmen tell me that they are constantly finding bones which crumble to dust as soon as they touch them.

On the top of the hill are traces of a camp, famous in Welsh history as the place where Owen Gwynedd entrenched himself, and opposed a successful resistance to the further progress of Henry II into Wales. The names of some of the adjacent fields suggest a military occupation, and in one of them the accompanying arrow-head was ploughed up.

The following description of the relics has been furnished by Mr. Franks: "The objects exhibited by Mr. Hughes consist of about ninety specimens, which may be divided into the following classes:

"1. A singular object (fig. 1)¹ consisting of three pairs of irregular oval plates with loops, through which is passed a bar of the same metal. The loops show marks of wear, and the whole was probably a jingling ornament to be attached to horse-harness. Objects of the same nature have been found in Denmark with bridle-bits, and are engraved in Madsen, *Afbildninger af Danske Oldsager*, and in Worsaae, *Nordiske Oldsager, Broncealderen*, fig. 266.

"2. Double rings, or *bullæ* (fig. 2), cast hollow. To the inner one has been attached a loop which fitted into a hole in the outer ring. There were portions of nine specimens of this description.

"3. A reel-shaped object (fig. 3) with a long oval slit. It may be compared with the bone objects discovered in the cave near Settle (see Roach Smith, *Collectanea Antiqua*, vol. i, Pl. xxx, fig. 2), and the bronze objects from Polden Hill (see *Archæologia*, vol. xiv, Pl. xx, fig. 6). The exact use of these objects has not been hitherto ascertained.

"4. Portion of a buckle (fig. 4), somewhat of a late Celtic type. A stone mould for casting such objects has been discovered in Cornwall, and is preserved in the Museum of Practical Geology in Jermyn Street.

"5. Rings, probably for straps (figs. 5-7). Of these there are three varieties.

"6. Slides; also probably used for straps (figs. 8-14). They are of various widths, and forty-two specimens were discovered.

"7. Hollow rings (fig. 15), of which twelve were found, all of the same size.

"8. Buttons or studs (figs. 16-19) with concentric raised circles. Eighteen of these have been preserved, of various dimensions. They resemble somewhat the buttons discovered at Llangwyllog in Anglesea, now preserved in the British Museum (see *Archæological Journal*, xxii, 74, and *Archæologia Cambrensis*, 3rd Series, xii, 97). Buttons of a like description have been found, with a hoard of bronze implements, in Reach Fen, Burwell, Cambridgeshire, now in the collection of John Evans, Esq., F.S.A.

"From the general appearance of the specimens exhibited by Mr. Hughes, it may be conjectured that they formed part of the trappings of a horse. As to their age, the similarity of fig. 1 to Danish objects which are referred to the later part of the Bronze period, and the connection (somewhat less direct) between the buttons (figs. 16-19) and the specimens alluded to above, would seem to indicate their age as the close of the Bronze period in England. Further discoveries may, however, throw more complete light on this point. There is nothing distinctly Roman or late Celtic in the ornamentation.

"A barbarous imitation of a coin of Claudius Gothicus, which Mr. Hughes has also exhibited, is said to have been found on the site of the camp on the hill."

¹ These numbers refer to the plate which accompanies the description in the *Archæologia*, and on which nineteen of the relics are figured.

ENGLISH NOTIONS OF WELSH GEOGRAPHY.

SIR,—In or about 1785, there was published a thick folio, purporting to be an historical description of the antiquities of England and Wales. It was published “under the inspection of Henry Boswell, Esq., F.A.R.S., assisted by Robert Hamilton, LL.D., and other ingenious gentlemen, in different parts of the kingdom, celebrated for their laborious researches in the pleasing studies of English antiquities.”

What F.A.R.S. denotes I am not aware, but it is certainly not any guarantee for the topographical knowledge of Mr. Boswell and his ingenious fellow labourer. The pages are not numbered, but plate 9 gives indifferent views of Haverford West Priory and Neath Castle. Of the former it is stated, “Some have placed Haverford West in the county of Pembroke, but we take all our accounts from the best authorities.” So these learned gentlemen state that Haverford West is in Radnorshire.

Of Neath Castle it is said, “Some have improperly placed Neath in Glamorganshire.” So Neath is also transferred to Radnorshire, and the plate is accordingly headed *Radnorshire*.

Why Radnorshire should be thus selected as the depository of antiquities of dubious locality is singular, and can only be explained by the unjustifiable suggestion that a century ago that country was such a *terra ignota*, that few could tell what was or what was not to be found in it. But, however this may be, there is not the smallest question as to the gross ignorance, to say nothing of the impudence of these ingenious gentlemen, that is, if they are answerable for this production. I am, Sir, yours faithfully,

INDIGNANS.

HOLT CASTLE.

SIR,—In the account of the meeting at Wrexham there is a passing notice of Holt Castle, in Denbighland, and it may be interesting to the Society to have a short description of the drawings of Holt, which are preserved in the British Museum, and of which I have to-day taken copies by the kind aid of R. H. Major, Esq., the head of the Map Department. There are four elevations of Holt or Lyon Castle, one a pen and ink sketch, the second in colour; and since the tincture here is red, I presume the castlo was built of red sandstone, part of which may have been obtained out of the moat, which is hewn out of the rock. The third drawing was also in pen and ink, quite small, and on the same sheet of paper as many other drawings intended to give an idea of objects of interest on divers great routes through England. The fourth was an old print out of the king's library, giving the remains of the castle, apparently consisting of pieces of a round tower, and another building with an archway, together with fragments of other buildings surrounding the central mound.

Castell Llew, Lyon's Castle, or Holt Castle, for it is designated by all three names, was formerly in the possession of the first royal tribe, and descended from Howel ab Dafydd of Holt to his son Meredydd, whose son, Robert of Holt, left an heiress, Angharad, the wife of Ithel Vychan, whose grandson, John ab Cynric, was also of Holt. His son Richard was also of Holt, and married Margaret, the daughter of Llewelyn Vychan of Mold, and he was the first to bear the name of Jones, *i. e.* ab John. William Jones, the son of Richard Jones of Holt, was of Chilton, near Shrewsbury, and my ancestor. Such is the Welsh history of Holt. The English side of the case is as follows: John, Earl of Warren, seized upon this as upon other properties of the British, and upon the mound of the old castle he commenced a building in the usual style of Edward I's reign, the peculiarity being that it was pentagonal, and each angle embellished with a round tower. His son finished the castle. The mound on which it is built has been supposed to have been of Roman work, and the dry moat which surrounded it is fifty feet deep under the drawbridge. In this moat was built a tower between the mainland and the castle, with a drawbridge on either side, and there was also an entrance tower and gateway on the mainland. The side of the pentagon wherein was the entrance faced due north. It is a curious fact that the two sketches of the castle differ considerably, and I am inclined to think the one made by the deputy surveyor (John Norden) in 1620, less accurate than the other, and even the two ground plans differ as to the tower, which is at the angle of the pentagon, facing the entrance. The one which I prefer, making it round like the others, that of the deputy surveyor makes the tower square; but in the former, the round tower at the eastern angle of the pentagon has a square projection which forms the chapel. The interior courtyard measured 51 ft. on each side, and the width between the interior and exterior walls was about 22 ft., the chapel was 15 ft. long and 12 ft. broad; the moat was 20 yards broad, and in some places more. The courtyard in the interior was above the level of the lower set of rooms, so that there were only two stories above it to the battlements, and in three of its corners were turrets with winding staircases. The well house was to the left of the entrance, and underneath the tower, opposite the entrance, was a vault with a secret entrance towards the river Dee, which flows on that side. In the grounds adjacent to the castle was an old pentagonal dove house and several buildings for stables, etc., also a garden: on the other side was a piece of ground used for sports and bull-baiting, and beyond this was the little park which in the time of Henry VIII was well stocked with deer.

The plan and elevation made by the deputy surveyor for Prince Charles was evidently intended chiefly to show what amount of lead and building material there was in case it should be wanted, and I may mention that he states that the whole of the roof and of the towers were covered with lead. The name of Lion Castle would seem to have probably arisen from a large entablature over the en-

trance gateway, whereon is inscribed a lion passant guardant, which are the arms of the first royal tribe, and are supposed to have been the original arms of the family of Chilton, but are not the arms of Warren who bore chequy.

The difficulty of the intervening tower in the moat, which would naturally hide the entrance gateway, is overcome by the deputy surveyor, by taking a bird's eye view of the subject, while in the older sketch it is drawn so diminutively that it does not come above the doorstep of the entrance.

In finishing this letter I must add my testimony to the kind attention which I received at the Museum, and am

Your obedient servant,

HENRY F. J. JONES.

76, Abingdon Road, Kensington, W.

ROMAN MASONRY AT ST. TUDNO'S CHURCH ON THE GREAT ORME'S HEAD.

SIR,—During the examination of the ruins of Caergwrle Castle, by the Cambrian Archæological Association, on the occasion of the meeting at Wrexham, a striking resemblance was remarked by one of the party in the Roman character of the masonry to that in a portion of the north wall of the recently restored Church of St. Tudno's. I have since had an opportunity of visiting the latter, while the former remained freshly impressed on my memory, and, sceptical as my anticipations may have been, found the observation fully confirmed. The Roman character of the masonry, on that portion of the north wall which extends from the junction of the projecting porch with the main building to nearly its centre, appears even more strongly marked than at Caergwrle. At St. Tudno's, the masonry is laid in regular courses or sections, about twenty in number, each layer of large stones being separated by intervening layers of small, thin, flat stones. These last are somewhat irregular in number, generally three or four, but sometimes as many as five, in spots where the insertion of an extra one might be necessitated by the varying shape or size of the underlying large stones. A little below the only window on that side of the building, three of the uppermost of these thin layers of stones are of a red colour, resembling that of Roman tiles, but actually, I was told, similar to those found frequently in the neighbouring quarries. The window itself is within a circular arch of an exceedingly rude description, formed at the top of two stones, united obliquely towards the centre. The sides consist, the one of four (two large and two small) upright stones, the other of two only, some of them of millstone grit, others of a light coloured stone, of which some of the thin layers also are composed. This (the Roman) portion of the wall is distinguishable from the rest by a break-line, so to speak, which was rebuilt, as I was informed on the spot, about a hundred and eighty years ago.

Inside the church is a circular stone font, having on it a carved pattern of apparently very ancient character, with a kind of tooth-shaped scallop round the rim. There are also the remains of a rood screen, two beautiful floriated crosses, and a very substantial oak roof, traditionally said to have been brought from Gogarth Abbey, on the Conway side of the hill. Yours truly,

H. W. L.

WELSH TECHNICAL TERMS.

SIR,—There are many terms connected with trades and occupations, in use among the Welsh, which have not been chronicled. As examples I beg to present the following, hoping that others will notice and register similar terms which they may hear.

I. SHEEP-MARKS.

1. *Bwlch plyg* (folded notch).—This is produced by folding a certain part of the ear, and cutting off with the shears the part thus folded; the notch will consequently be in the form of an angle. When it is on the upper edge of the ear, it is called *bwlch plyg oddi arnodd*; when on the lower edge, it is called *bwlch plyg oddi tanodd*; when the point of the ear is cut off, and the same notch made in the mutilated part, it is called *canwar*. In some parts of Wales, especially in the South, *bwlch plyg* is called *gwennol*, in whatever portion of the ear it is cut.

2. *Bwlch tri thorïad* (three-cut notch) is produced by forming with the shears two parallel slits, and then cutting off the intermediate tongue. This, like the last, may be above, below, or at the point of the ear. When it is at the point it is called *piçfforch* (pitchfork); but when the point of the ear is previously cut off, it is called *fforchio* (to fork).

3. *Ysgiwio* (skew).—This term means merely cutting off, slantwise, the tip of the ear, and is varied, like the two already named, in being *oddi arnodd* or *oddi tanodd*; and sometimes is accompanied with a slit inward, which is called *hollt i'r ysgiw*.

4. *Carrai* (thong) is produced by slitting the tip of the ear, and cutting off one side, which may be either the upper or the lower side, and is accordingly *carrai oddi arnodd* or *carrai oddi tanodd*. When the point of the ear is previously cut off, the mark is called *ystwmp* (stump); and when two parallel slits are made after cutting off the tip, and both outward thongs cut, the mark is called *corn picyn* (the horn or ear of a piggin). This is called *ystwb* in some districts. When the three slits are made, and the thongs left, the mark is called *tair carrai* (three thongs).

5. *Celldod* or *lledod* (*cyllellawd*?) This is a slit near the root of the ear, cut obliquely with a knife, and running from the direction of the tip of the ear inwards. It is sometimes called *bwlch gwellaif* (shear notch).

6. *Dyrnod cyllell* (knife stroke). This is the same as the last, but

slanting in the opposite direction. It is always produced with a knife from below, and cannot be easily done with the shears, as the shoulder of the sheep is in the way.

7. *Bwlch clâied* (latch notch). This is produced with the shears, by slitting at right angles, and then obliquely, so that a triangular piece is cut off, which will leave a notch similar in form to a wooden latch receiver.

8. *Tŵll* (hole). This is punched in different parts of the ear.

The above marks were once universally used throughout Wales. No other more superficial marks would have answered the purpose, as the Welsh sheep are half wild, and are left in the mountains to take care of themselves a great part of the year; but it must be admitted that the process of marking the lambs in the fashion described must be very cruel, especially in some instances. The *yagiw* admits of much variation in the size of the part cut off, and I have heard that some farms leave but little of the ear uncropped, and I was told of an old farmer in Merionethshire who cut off both ears; but he was a thief, and had adopted that cruel and barbarous mark as a means of obliterating the marks of his neighbours from the sheep he stole. It is pleasant to understand that the custom of mutilating the sheep's ears is gradually dying out in South Wales, and no doubt it will be done away with in North Wales to a great extent in the course of time, and under the altered state of our country. Perhaps the *nod gulan* (wool mark) will be considered sufficient, without the *nod clust* (ear mark), although both now go together.

There are different kinds of wool marks again; but the system is not so extensive or so well defined and technical as the ear marks. Wool marks are of three or four classes: 1, *nod pits* (pitch mark).

2. *Nod coch* (red mark.) 3. *Nod glas* (blue mark). All these must be renewed after the yearly shearing.

1. *Nod pits*. This consists generally of the initials of the owner's name affixed to different parts of the body with boiling pitch. It sometimes, however, consists of a pattern or symbol, such as a circle or triangle, with other figures inscribed.

2. *Nod coch*. This I believe is of two kinds, either *nod coch* (ruddle), or red lead mixed with linseed oil like common paint. *Nod coch* is generally plastered on certain parts of the wool, but red lead is used to draw patterns.

3. *Nod glas*. This is in reality black, as it is composed of lamp black mixed with linseed oil, but is technically called blue, perhaps because this last is considered to be a stronger contrast to the red. Tar is used in a similar manner to the *nod coch*.

With the red lead and the lamp black different patterns are produced, as already remarked.

1. *Cleddyf* (sword) is a stripe in red or black following the rib from the shoulder to the flank.

2. *Bhill* (auger), a red or black stripe across the small of the back, and a black or red stripe from it to the tail. There is a variation of this when the stripe across the back is an arc of a circle, which, I believe, is in some places called *bwa* (bow).

3. *Ystrodur* (packsaddle) consists of two parallel stripes across the back, terminating about midway down the sides, and the ends connected by a horizontal line on each side. It is evident that this admits of great variation in respect to the colours used, and the way in which they may be disposed.

4. *Gefail bedoli* (pincers) is a cross with two short and two long arms.

I am, Sir, yours truly,

J. PETER.

Archæological Notes and Queries.

Answer to Query 33 (v, 339).—EXTINCT CHURCHES IN MONMOUTHSHIRE.—The following notes may be of service to "Demetian."

Llaniiu.—Is not *Llansoy* a more probable conjecture, owing to its involving a less violent change than *Cwm Iau*, or, as it is now more generally pronounced, *Cwm Yoy*? *Llansoy* itself is a corruption of *Llan Tissoi* or *Tysri*, and was presented by Cynbageu or Cynog (patron saint of the adjacent ruined church of *Llangynog*) to the see of Llandaff (*Liber Landavensis*, 437). Prof. Rees places it in his list; but he appears to have been unacquainted with the name of its patron saint. The village is situated four or five miles east by north from the town of Usk.

Meiryn.—There is a village named *Maerun* mentioned in the *Liber Landavensis*, p. 441, as granted to the see of Llandaff. It was evidently situated on the sea-coast, between the rivers Usk and Elerch, its boundary being "to the Spotted Stone, to the Dike, to the Pillou (Pyllau) Bechain, to the Diblais (Dulais), to the Trawsgwern, along it to the head of the black swamp above Edelbiw, along the dike to the sea."

Carn was probably the chapel in the valley of the *Carn*, which also gives its name to the modern colliery village of *Abercarn*. *Treficarn Pont* was granted by Llywarch ab Cadwgan "in alms" to the Bishop of Llandaff (*Lib. Land.*, 480). The old chapel has been converted to a farmhouse; but its name is preserved in Chapel Farm and Chapel Bridge Station. Just below *Abercarn*, according to Mr. Wakeman (*Supplementary Notes to the Liber Landavensis*, p. 16), is a bridge called Pont y Mynachlawg. In the neighbouring parish of Henllys is a place called Craig Llywarch, probably from the donor of this place. In the adjoining parish of Llantarnam (*Llanfihangel Glan Torfaen*) are two ruined chapels mentioned in the *Lib. Land.* The one on p. 471 is called "*St. Tylull*,"—at present known as *St. Dials*, the ruins having been removed to repair farm-buildings; the other on p. 531, where the boundaries clearly indicate the parish of Llantarnam. But the names do not agree, that of the grant being *Llansanffread*, while about two miles to the west of *St. Dials* are the ruins of a chapel known as *Llandervil*,¹ a name which does not occur in the index to the *Lib. Land.*

¹ Prof. Rees mentions it (p. 342) as a chapel belonging to Basaleg.

Llanrhyddol is probably *Llanrothol* (Lann ridol, *Lib. Land.*, 547), on the Herefordshire side of the Mynwy, two and a half miles north by west from Monmouth. It is given by Prof. Rees in his list of Herefordshire churches, but the patron saint is omitted.

According to a note on p. 411 of the *Lib. Land.*, the church at *Deustow* was *Llanddewi Fach*; so that at one time there were two churches of that name in Monmouthshire. The other is situated about five miles to the south-west of Pontypool.

Llanwinny, now the name of a farm in the parish of Llangofen, was formerly a chapel dedicated to St. Gwenny, who had another chapel, *Llandevenney*, near Magor, also destroyed, dedicated to him.

Llanfair is now a farm in the parish Llanishen or Llanisan. Is it to be identified with *Llanneirpenrhos* of *Lib. Land.*, p. 571?

Llanardil is in the parish of Llandenny, on the right bank of the brook Olway or Olwy (*Ilgin* of the grant), about four miles and a half north-east of the town of Usk. It was granted by King Ithael to Oudocus, Bishop of Llandaff and his successors. (*Lib. Land.*, p. 403, and is mentioned also in p. 443 of the same work.)

Runst.—This ruined church is not mentioned by Professor Rees. Its remains occupy the summit of a low hill, about a mile to the north of the village of Crick, and about a mile and a half to the north-east of Caerwent. An account of it from the pens of Mr. Octavius Morgan and the late Mr. Wakeman appeared in the *Transactions of Monmouthshire and Caerleon Antiquarian Association* for 1858, pp. 5-10.

St. Neveyn.—In the hamlet of Crick there was a chapel dedicated to this saint, which does not appear to have been known to Professor Rees (*Ibid.*, p. 9).

Llandeud (or *Llandeudaud*), *Llanbedr*, and a chapel dedicated to *St. John the Baptist in the Wilderness*, the two former mentioned by Professor Rees, form a group of three ruined little churches or chapels, in the space of about a mile, situated a little to the north of the village of Llanmartin (*Ibid.*, p. 32). "This district was at one period thickly studded with similar little churches or chapels, of which for the most part there are no remains. About half a mile south-east of Llandeudaud is a place called the Chapel in Penhow, where from the name we may suppose there was such an edifice. At Cats Ash stood the *Chapel of St. Currig*, the east window of which may still be seen in the pine end of the barn by the road side. Another at *St. Alban's*, and again another at *St. Julian's*" (*Ibid.*, p. 32). Professor Rees gives the latter as a chapel attached to Caerleon.

Merthyr Gerin, the chapel of *Gerin* or *Gerwyn*, "stood near the farm house, at the Upper Grange, in Magor, but is now destroyed." (*Lives of the Cambro-British Saints*, p. 607).

Llan-Austl was an oratory or chapel of Hawystl, in the parish of Machen (*Ibid.*, 607). Compare this with the statement in *Welsh Saints*, p. 152.

Capel Newydd, on the mountain near Blaenafon, is rapidly falling

into ruins, and will soon be enrolled among the extinct chapels of the county.

A bad habit has been prevalent in the county of corrupting *Glan* into *Lan*, as in the names *Lantarnam* (Llanfihangel Glan Torfaen), *Lan y mynach* (for Glan y Mynach), *Llan Olway*, *Llan y Pill*, *Lan llecha*, etc., which may at some future time mislead people into thinking these to be sites of ruined churches or chapels.

H.

Miscellaneous Notices.

CAMBRIAN ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.—The meeting of the Association for 1875 will be held at Carmarthen, under the presidency of the Right Rev. W. Basil Jones, D.D., Bishop of St. David's. Further particulars as to time and arrangements will be given in a future number.

THE POWYSLAND MUSEUM.—The museum and library which have been formed in the town of Welshpool, for the use of the Powysland Club, were formally opened on the 5th of October last. The building consists of a wide entrance porch, lighted by a small Gothic window, and leading into the museum, which is a spacious apartment, forty-two feet six inches long, twenty-six feet wide, and twenty-seven feet in height to the ridge of the roof, from which it is lighted, the walls being purposely left unbroken for the reception of wall cases and the exhibition of works of antiquarian interest. The roof, internally, is open-timbered, and plastered under the spars, the walls being coloured a light grey tint, and the fittings being painted a dead black or ebonite colour, to display fully the objects of interest they contain. The exterior of the building is Gothic in style, and built entirely of light yellow brick, and the external door of oak, with hinges, etc. The tympanum, in the centre of the front arcade, contains an admirably carved representation, by Norbury of Liverpool, of the arms of the club, with the words "Powysland Club and Library" upon a scroll and ribbon. This elaborate sculpture was presented by Mrs. Morris C. Jones. It is intended, when funds permit, to erect an additional room on the east of the present front. The works have been carried out under the direction of David Walker, Esq., the honorary architect, by Mr. Edward Williams, of Newton, and the total cost (exclusive of fittings) will amount to about £480 or £490. It is but simple justice to add that Mr. Morris C. Jones, the founder and one of the honorary secretaries of the club, was the moving spirit in the whole transaction.

A classified list of articles presented to the museum and library, with the names of the donors, will be found appended to the last instalment of the *Collections Historical and Archæological relating to Montgomeryshire*, to which we are indebted for most of the preceding particulars.

LLANDDEW CHURCH.—The parish church of Llanddew, near Brecon, of which some account was given in our volume for 1873, is about to undergo restoration. The greater part of the building is now in ruins; the chancel, transepts, and tower having for some time been shut off from the rest of the fabric as being unfit and unsafe for divine service; and it is much feared that before long the whole of the building will have to be closed from the same cause. Under these circumstances the vicar (Rev. J. Lane Davies) and churchwarden have determined upon making every effort to remedy this lamentable state of things, and appeal to the public, interested in such matters, for contributions to the restoration fund, the estimated cost being about £1,500. We trust that the appeal will be liberally responded to, and that the church will be restored in a manner worthy of its past history. Mr. E. A. Freeman, in his description of this church, in one of the volumes of the *Archæologia Cambrensis*, as we are reminded by the promoters' circular, makes the following observation respecting it: "The long chancel with its three lancets on each side; its eastern triplet; its trefoil-headed priest's door, is unsurpassed for the combination of perfect plainness with perfect excellence."

THE GRAVE OF ST. PATRICK.—Mr. Berry Ffennell, writing in *Land and Water*, says:—"One matter which I think will impress most strangers with a feeling of disappointed surprise is a visit to the cathedral city of Downpatrick. It is neither the city itself nor the fine substantial cathedral on the hill that evokes this feeling. They are well enough, trim, thriving, comfortable looking on the whole, and need not fear comparison with other cathedrals or cathedral cities of Ireland. But something more than disappointment, something like indignant surprise, takes possession of one on being led up to what is said to be held sacred as the grave of St. Patrick, and which as such is visited, I am told, by multitudes of American strangers every year. It lies in the highest and most central position in the otherwise decently kept churchyard surrounding Downpatrick Cathedral, and is the one spot of earth in the whole place that appears given up to complete neglect and desecration. Around are graves and gravestones, ancient and modern, all well-ordered and neatly kept, some showing the recent touch of hands directed by loving care, while the one which strangers would have expected to find most honoured and revered is the only dishonoured grave among them all. The unsightly-looking hole, unmarked by cross or slab, now half filled with loose rubble of broken bricks, stones, and earth, is a disgrace to the people of Down, who, be they Protestants or Papists, in that they claim to be Christians, have an equal right to honour the resting place of this faithful, fearless preacher of Christianity, who was the first to bring the Gospel of Truth into Ireland, the first to introduce the dawn of civilisation among her then wholly barbarous princes and people, and whose feet first touched the Irish soil upon the shores of the County Down.

I shall feel proud indeed if these observations will lead any one belonging to the neighbourhood or the county to take some interest in this matter."

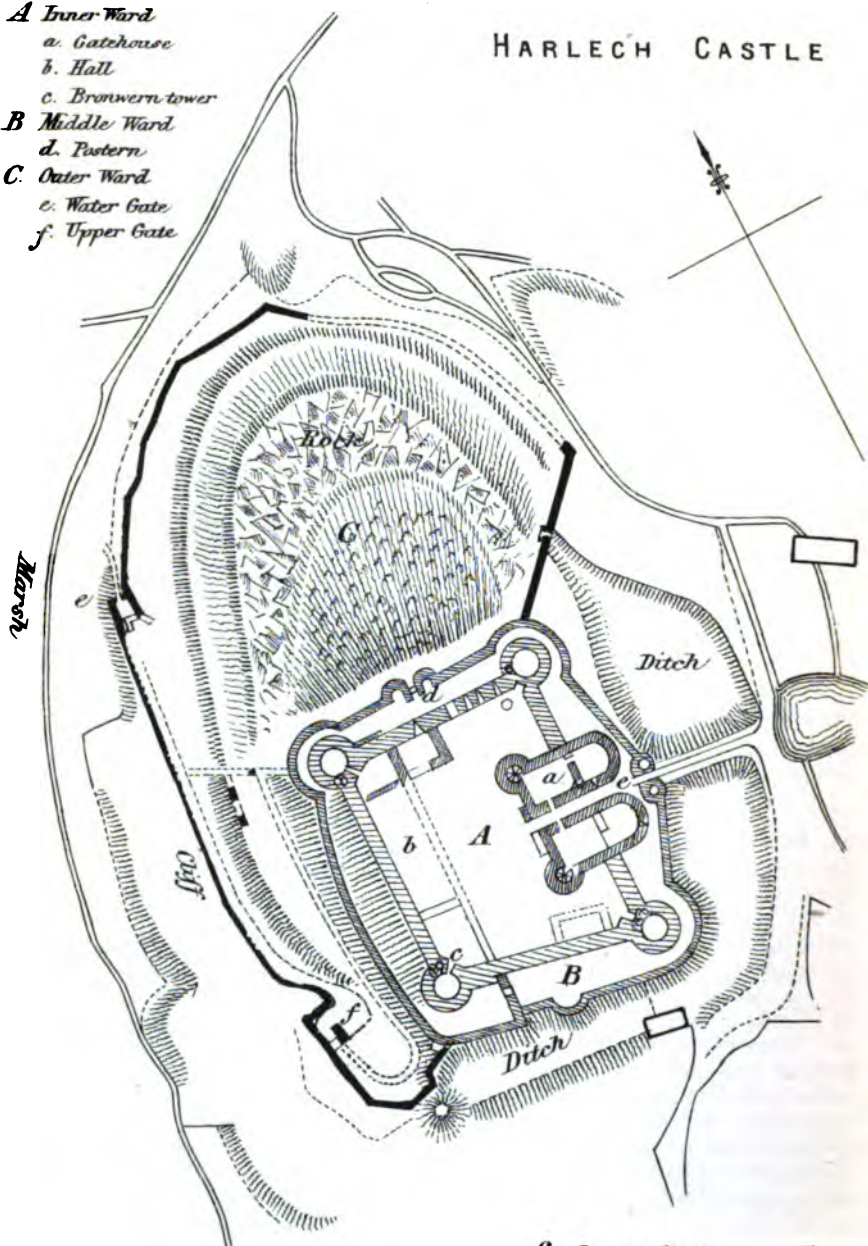
MR. B. ROLT BRASH, a name familiar to readers of the *Archæologia Cambrensis*, has just brought out, in a handsome quarto volume, *The Ecclesiastical Architecture of Ireland* to the close of the twelfth century, accompanied by interesting historical and antiquarian notices of the numerous ancient remains of that period, and illustrated by fifty-five plates. We hope to be able to give in a future number some further account of this important work. The London publishers are Messrs. Simpkin, Marshall and Co.

THE CORNISH LANGUAGE.—The *Academy* states:—"In a MS. entitled *Synodalia* (numbered cxxi) in Corpus Christi Library, Cambridge, are certain articles, proposed to convocation, but not passed, for church government. The last one refers to fines to be inflicted on parents whose children could not say the Catechism; and the last paragraph thereof runs thus: 'Item, That it may be lawfull for such Welsh or Cornish children as can speake no English to learne the premises in the Welsh tongue or Cornish language.' The date is circ. 1560, and our extract is taken from a copy in Egerton MS. 2350, in the British Museum. It seems to show that the Cornish language was more used than one would have thought at the time referred to." We learn from the same journal, that "some valuable manuscripts relating to the Cornish language have been recently purchased by the trustees of the British Museum. They are chiefly the work of the late Rev. John Bannister, and consist of a *Gerlever Cernouak*, or vocabulary, a glossary of Cornish names, some miscellaneous collections relating to the language, and an interleaved copy of Johnson's English Dictionary, with MS. notes of Cornish equivalents of words."

THE BRETON CONGRESS.—The seventeenth Congress of the Breton Association was opened on August 30 last. Among the most important papers read were those by M. Le Men, deciphering a milestone which identifies the ancient Vorgium with Carhaix; by M. Kerviler, suggesting a plan for a Breton bibliography; by M. l'Abbé Chauffier, on a painted wooden coffer of the twelfth century, found in the archives of the chapter of Vannes; by M. Ropart, on the banishment of the Parliament of Brittany to Vannes, from 1675 to 1693; by M. De la Borderie, on the Duchess Anne of Brittany; by M. Luzel, on Breton popular tales, etc. The Congress devoted several sittings to the examination of the magnificent Celtic collection of the Museum of Vannes, and of the prehistoric museum of the Comte de Limur; and, after two excursions to the numerous megalithic monuments of the Gulf of Morbihan and the neighbourhood of Carnac, decided to hold its next meeting at Guingamp, on September 6, 1875.

- A** Inner Ward
 a. Gatehouse
 b. Hall
 c. Bronwen tower
- B** Middle Ward
 d. Postern
- C** Outer Ward
 e. Water Gate
 f. Upper Gate

HARLECH CASTLE



Scale:-2 Chains to an Inch.

Archæologia Cambrensis.

FOURTH SERIES.—No. XXII.

APRIL, 1875.

HARLECH CASTLE.

DESCRIPTION.

THE Castle of Harlech occupies a bold and rugged headland of rock which juts forward upon the coast-line of Merioneth over the broad alluvial plain known as Morfa Harlech, near to its southern and narrower extremity. Six centuries back, when the Traeth was an estuary, and the waves may have washed the foot of the rock, Harlech, as now Criccaith, was probably accessible by water,—a circumstance likely to have governed its founder in his selection of the site. Although scarcely two hundred feet above the sea-level, and connected with a much higher background, the rock of Harlech is nevertheless a very striking object, and by the extreme boldness of its outline, and its almost isolated position, does justice to its very significant appellation. It commands one of the most remarkable prospects in Britain. Before it is the Bay of Carnarvon with its vast sweep of sandy shore, contained on the right by Snowdon and its subordinate peaks; whence the high land, after rising into the elevations of Carn Madryn, Carn Bodfuan, and Yr Eifl, gradually subsides into the Bay of Aberdaron and the Sound and Isle of Bardsey. Carnarvon and Conway are fortresses more ornate in character, and of larger area; but they are not equal to Harlech in natural strength and in grandeur of position; nor is, in these respects, Beaumaris itself, though placed

in the very eye of the Snowdon group, by any means its superior.

Harlech is a concentric castle of the Edwardian type, and of that type a simple and excellent example. It is composed of a central four-sided ward contained within four lofty curtains, and capped at each angle by a drum-tower of three-quarter projection. In the centre of the landward or eastern side is the great gate-house ; opposite to which, built against the curtain, are the remains of the hall and domestic buildings ; and contiguous to them, against the north side, is the chapel.

The main or inner ward, thus composed and occupied, stands within the second or middle ward, which resembles it generally in plan, save that the four corners are not symmetrical, one being merely rounded, two others capped by more or less of three-quarter bastions, and the fourth rounded on one face, and fashioned as a bastion on the other. In the centre of the south side is a half-round smaller bastion, corbelled out from the retaining wall below ; and in the centre of the north side are two others, also small, between which is the postern of this middle ward. In the east face, opposite the great gate-house, are two "tourelles," or round bartizan turrets, corbelled out from the wall ; and parts of a small low gate-house, which contained the outer gate.

This middle ward is narrow, and of unequal breadth, varying from 8 to 30 feet. It is rather below the level of the inner ward, and the ground outside it is from 10 to 15 feet lower still ; and its walls are revetments crested with a parapet which seems to have ranged from 6 to 12 feet in height ; in the latter case having a rampart-walk reached by open steps. The several bastions seem to have risen a little higher than the parapet, and to have contained each a low chamber, probably with a flat roof. This ward is protected on the east and south sides by a broad and deep dry ditch quarried in the rock, and running out until it ends on the cliff. The other two sides are covered by an outer ward of considerable breadth, but composed, for the

most part, of steep slopes and abrupt ledges of rock. A part of this ward towards the west or sea-front contains a long passage which ascends by a lower traverse from a water-gate at the foot of the rock, resting partly upon a shelf of rock, and which by a second and upper traverse reaches the postern of the middle ward.

Passing into details, the court of the *inner ward* is about 164 feet north and south, by 132 feet east and west. The opposite sides are not quite equal, nor are its angles right angles, though nearly so. The curtains are about 40 feet high; that to the west is 10 feet thick, the others are 11 feet. The parapet was 3 feet thick, and the rear wall 2 feet, leaving 5 feet to 6 feet for the walk. The two western towers are circular, and 34 feet diameter, having three-fourths of their circumference exposed outside. Within, the gorge wall fills up the angle of meeting of the curtains, and contains the entrance-door. The basement-chamber is below the inner ward level, and circular. The first floor, at the ward level, is polygonal, as are the two upper floors. None are vaulted, and the basement has neither loops nor stairs of access. Each of these two towers has a well-stair at its junction with the western curtain, lighted by five loops placed one over the other in the hollow angle between the tower and the curtain, outside. The stairs ascend 20 feet above the tower, in a round turret, battlemented on small corbels. Each turret has a door upon the tower roof. The staircases commence at the first floor, on or level with the inner ward, and open on each floor, but not upon the ramparts of the curtain. The upper floor has fireplaces with hoods.

Outside, these towers rise from the ground without slope or cordon; two stringcourses, however, mark the level of the two upper floors. The stairs are broken away, and the upper rooms inaccessible; but certain exterior loops show the existence of two tiers of small chambers (no doubt guardrobes) in the north and south curtains, where they join the towers. Moreover, on the outside of each of these curtains, next to the tower, is a

broad flat buttress, thrown out to give space and support to these chambers, and to contain the sewer-shaft from them. On the north wall the buttress is of good ashlar, of the age of the tower. On the south wall it is of rude, inferior work, as though an addition. It may have been rebuilt. In the north curtain there seems to be a third chamber at a lower level. The drain here is not seen ; on the south face it is open. Where these towers meet the rampart-walk, they block it up ; a sort of gallery is, therefore, thrown out on corbels, across the angle, and thus the rampart-walk is carried on.

The two eastern towers resemble the others in general features and dimensions, but differ in details. Their basements have one loop towards the middle ward, and their first floor, at the inner ward level, is an irregular pentagon in plan, one angle being square. The doors are in the gorge wall, but do not lead direct into the tower, only into the staircase. In the south-east tower, a stair ascends in the northern wall, curving with it, and forks, the right branch leading to the second floor of the tower, from which alone, by a trap and descending ladder, the first floor and basement were accessible. This floor, like all the rest, was of timber, and from it, on the west side, a second stair commences, and curving with the wall, and having a small guardrobe by the way, ascends to the ramparts of the south curtain. Reverting to the lower stair, the branch to the left opens upon the inner face of the east curtain, and ascends by a narrow open stair, supported on corbels, across the gorge wall of the tower, and up the inner face of the south curtain to its ramparts. The roof and ramparts of the tower are reached by an exterior stair from the rampart of the east curtain. A loop in the hollow between the junction of this tower with the south curtain, marks the place of the guardrobe already mentioned. Above it was a second upon the battlements of the tower, and at the base of the wall is a large flat topped sewer descending from the two. The south-east tower bears the name of Mortimer, the south-west that of Bronwen, the fair-bosomed, sister of Brân the Blessed.

The north-east, the debtors' or armourers' tower, has a door in the gorge entering on the left a well stair, eight feet diameter, which ascends to the second floor only, from which the first floor and basement were reached by a trap and ladder. The second floor is seven-sided, those below cylindrical. As in the south-east tower, an independent stair led from the second floor to the ramparts of the curtain, and upon this curved stair is a guardrobe, the loop of which is seen at the junction of the tower with the north curtain, and the mouth or vent at the ground level. The roof of this tower, like the other, is reached from the walls by an external stair. These two towers, having no well stairs to the roof, have no subordinate turrets. That all these four towers had flat roofs is pretty clear from the position of two corbels in each, evidently intended to carry hammer beams or struts to the one main beam which crossed the aperture, and was thus rendered capable of carrying great weight.

The great gatehouse is eighty feet broad and fifty-four feet deep, besides which it has two half-round projections in the front, and two three-quarter projecting stair turrets twenty-four feet diameter at the outer angles of the rear, the former flanking the entrance, the latter communicating with each floor and the ramparts. The entrance passage, fifty-four feet long by eight feet broad, is much mutilated, but seems to have had an exterior drawbridge, two grates, folding doors, and a grate at the inner front. The entrance portal has within it a "machecoule," or *meutriere*, that is an opening from the chamber above, and behind this a portcullis. Then follows a passage eleven feet long, crossed by two ribs, a second portcullis, and a portal arch, upon which rests the west wall of the chapel. Then follows another passage, twenty feet long, entered by gates opening towards the inner ward, and crossed by five broad ribs, with four open spaces. At the end of this is a third portcullis, the groove for which is now closed above at a level too low to allow the grate to be lifted to the

height of a cart, while in the arch above is a square cavity or "machecoule." It would seem that while the wall was rising it was decided not to use these grooves, and that the hole was intended to take the place of the grate as a defence. Beyond this is the inner portal, which, like the outer, has no rebate for a door. In the front division of this long entrance, between the two outer grates, are two loops from the side lodges, which are entered by two doors placed near to the inner end. This passage was covered over with boards, the flooring of the rooms above, and which rested upon the stone ribs. Here, as is often the case, the portcullis groove stops from a foot to eighteen inches above the door sill, showing that the spikes at the lower end of the grate were of this length. This long entrance passage is further lengthened by the addition of two unequal piers to its internal face. They are blocks of masonry ten feet thick. That on the south or left had a door whence a narrow staircase of two flights ascended to the front floor. The pier on the right is of less breadth, and was only an abutment to support the arch which connected the two and contained and continued the entrance passage, and on which was the landing at the stair-head.

The basement of the gatehouse is at the ground level. On each side of the passage are two chambers, those in front occupying the half-round projection and looped to the field. They are entered from the chambers in the rear, which are rectangular, having shoulder-headed doors from the passage and into the well stairs. The northern chamber has a fireplace in the south-east angle. The two southern chambers communicate through a large arch, the northern through a doorway only. There are also two upper floors, divided as these below, and reached by the two large well stairs. There are spacious and handsome rooms, two on each floor, with large windows of two lights in the western or larger rooms, and in all are fireplaces with stone hoods. The eastern rooms, below half circles; above, are poly-

gonal, in plan. Between the lateral rooms and over the entrance passage are two narrow chambers unequally divided by a cross wall. The eastern is an oratory, with a small pointed east window over the entrance gate of the castle, and near it, in the south wall, is a piscina, which is in the cill of a small window opening into a small mural chamber, a vestry. There is a similar chamber, but without the window, in the north wall. Both rooms are entered from the oratory. As at York and elsewhere, this oratory served also as a portcullis chamber, and the floor was of wood, with traps to allow the passage of the grates when lifted. The grates were suspended from the vault above, as is still seen. The other and larger chamber, placed over the western part of the passage, had also a wooden floor. It had a west window of two lights over the inner portal, and north of this a round-headed doorway. The portcullis, if lifted, would have blocked this entrance, and therefore when the door was opened, it was stopped. The machecoule is seen in the window seat. The upper chambers are not accessible, but they seem similar to those below, and there is a second oratory above the first, with a smaller east window, a very unusual arrangement. This floor communicates laterally with the ramparts of the curtain, and at the junction on each side is a mural wardrobe. On the south side a mural stair descends to two chambers at different levels, both in the curtain wall. On the north side the arrangement is rather different. There, the mural chambers are supported in part by a projection at the first floor level, corbelled out in the angle between the gatehouse and the curtain, outside, and the vent was probably between the corbels. Above, at the rampart level, half the thickness of the wall is occupied by a wardrobe chamber, of which the side is broken down. Several of the chimney shafts are collected in a central group, each shaft having a bold capital with a plain roll moulding.

The domestic buildings were placed against the curtain on the west side of the inner ward. The kitchen

is thought to have been at the north end, including within its limits the basement of the north-west tower. It is, however, more probable that this was the withdrawing room, placed between the hall and the chapel. A gloomy corner, no doubt, but the state rooms were evidently in the gatehouse. The kitchen would scarcely have been placed between the hall and the chapel. The cross wall, still standing, but which looks either modern or rebuilt, formed the north end of the hall, and the recesses in the west wall of the curtain carried the hammer beams of its open roof. In this wall are the remains of a large fireplace, of which the hood is gone, and the lower part has recently been rebuilt. On either side are the broken apertures for two windows, and in the wall, near its south end, a segmental headed door, now walled up, but evidently a postern. There are also near this two small windows, one of which seems to have lighted the gallery, and the other the space below it. Of the position of the gallery there can be no doubt, but the wall behind it, forming the south end of the hall, and now removed, had no bond either into the curtain or into the east wall. Most of this east wall, the inner wall of the hall, is gone. The hall was thirty feet broad. The roof seems to have been lofty, and part of the weather moulding of its gutter remains along the west wall. On the floor, in the north-west corner of the hall, has been built a large oven of stone, the lining of which is much burnt. It probably was inserted when the castle was used as a prison.

South of the hall is a considerable space, extending to the gorge wall of Bronwen Tower, and in the east wall of this space are remains of a door and two windows. It is probable that the kitchen was here, in the rear of the gallery, and that a row of corbels outside the east wall carried a lean-to building attached to it, and near this; against the south wall is a rectangular pit, the underground story of some building now removed. If the kitchen was at this end, the hall fireplace was a little below the dais, a very probable position.

The chapel, a later building, was placed against the north wall. Its east wall and pointed window remain. The south wall is gone. In the centre of the north curtain is a segmental arched doorway, evidently a postern, and nearly opposite to that of the middle ward. It is much mutilated, and does not seem to have had a portcullis. The wall east of it is pierced by three loops, four feet above the ground level. There was at least one loop westward of the postern. The well was in the north-east angle of the court. It has recently been opened a few feet down.

The *middle ward* contains little of interest. On the north side it is fifteen feet broad, and hence, between its two roundels, ten feet apart, opened the postern, eight feet wide, now walled up. On the west front the ward is twenty-seven feet broad, and forms a noble terrace overlooking the sea, and commanding the approach from the water-gate. The hall had windows looking this way, and upon it opened the hall postern. Towards the south end a few steps descended about ten feet into the south-west bastion. Probably there was a cross wall here with a doorway. Turning the south-west corner, the ground again rises to a door in a wall which crosses the south terrace near its west end. This side of the ward has a central half-round bastion, the broken parapet of which shows traces of a loop and of a guardrobe. On the remaining or eastern side is the great entrance. Here the gateway, which crowns a low salient, is flanked by two roundels. The portal is broken down, and it does not now appear how this was connected with the inner gatehouse. Probably the short distance between the two was arched over, and had lateral doorways into the middle ward. From the inner gate, twenty steps descended to the bridge, so that no horse or carriage could have entered this way.

The defences beyond the middle ward are the ditch, the outer ward, and the water-gates and passage. The ditch covers only the east and south, the two landward sides. It is quarried in the rock, and is about sixty

feet broad and was twenty feet deep, with vertical sides. Its scarp is the revetment wall of the middle ward, and the counterscarp, where the rock was broken, is also lined with masonry. The ditch runs out at either end upon the shelving face of the rock. Across it, to the main entrance, led a bridge upon which it is said there were two openings with drawbridges. The whole is now a solid causeway.

Although the castle stands upon a promontory of rock there is a broken shelving space between its wall and an actual cliff in which the rock terminates below, and it is this space, which lies to the west and north, which has been enclosed as the *outer ward*, the containing wall of which crowns the cliff, and, where necessary, is supported by a revetment. This outer wall begins below the north-east bastion of the middle ward, whence a door with steps seems to have led down about ten feet to its ramparts. It is at that point a very stout wall, about fourteen feet high, with a parapet on the western face, thus defending the ditch and main bridge from an enemy who might be in possession of the outer ward, and be disposed to turn the eastern flank. It is probable, however, that the wall had a double parapet, for lower down, where the wall faces the north, the parapet is on that face. Near the bastion there seems to have been a door in this wall giving a passage from the outer ward to the ditch. Lower down, where the wall stands on the cliff, it is thinner, and in parts much broken away. Still lower it is more perfect and much stronger, and where it turns the north-west corner of the rock, opposite the railway station, it is of great thickness, and has a rampart wall and parapet towards the sea, above the level of which it is about thirty feet; near this point is the lower water-gate, a regular postern, in a small rectangular shoulder in the wall. A roadway of about five or six yards long, cut in the rock, rises from the marsh ten or twelve feet, and upon it, in front of the portal, was a drawbridge with a pit twelve feet deep, and within the portal a short shoulder-headed passage closed apparently

by a door, but without any portcullis. Beyond this a flight of open stairs niched in the curtain ascended to an embattled platform over the gate. From the lower gate, the road leads up a rather steep passage formed partly by taking advantage of a shelf, and partly by quarrying the rock, the outer side being protected by a wall eight to ten feet high, and from two to three feet thick, and looped at about every twenty feet. As the inner side of the roadway is the irregular face of the cliff, it varies much in breadth, from six to twelve feet or more. This road, continually ascending, thus covers the whole seaward face of the castle rock, and at about seventy or eighty feet in height it terminates in the middle gate, which is about twenty feet below the base of the south-western bastion of the middle ward. Here, a shoulder in the rock is occupied by a second gatehouse, fortified as the first, with a drawbridge and a deep pit which below has two arches, one for the discharge of water from the pit, and the other, which may be merely to support the side wall of the gatehouse, but which may also be a sewer from the castle. Outside this gate is a platform which rakes the face of the wall of the passage below, while above and within the gate is a broad bastion, whence commences the second traverse. At this point, the end of the main ditch lies just below the bastion wall, and was reached from it by a small door and some steps now gone.

The road now makes a complete turn, and commences a new traverse which rises much more gently than that below. When abreast of the mid-front of the castle it is supported by a retaining wall and two small square buttresses or buttress turrets, traces of which are seen upon a ledge of rock. Passing these, where the road comes opposite to the north-west bastion of the middle ward, it was crossed by a wall and doorway, of which traces remain, which divided the outer ward into two parts. Above this, the way turned eastward and ascended to the centre of the north front, where it reached the postern of the middle ward and there ended.

These are the whole of the works proper to the castle, but a few yards to the north of the rock a steep road has been cut by which men and horses could be led up from the castle landing place to the village without entering the enceinte, though commanded from it.

No one acquainted with Caerphilly can visit Harlech without observing the close resemblance between the two castles, so far as regards the plan of the interior and middle wards. The court, rectangular, or nearly so, the absence of a keep, the drum-towers capping the four angles, the general character of the gatehouse and its position in the centre of one side, and the domestic buildings placed against the wall of the inner court are peculiarities common to both. In each also the gatehouse is the grand feature of the building. Further, there is to be observed in both the excessive narrowness of the middle ward, its revetment rendering more than a parapet unnecessary, its slender and subordinate gatehouse, and its lateral postern opening direct through both wards. As Harlech did not need the outworks and exterior gate of Caerphilly, nor Caerphilly the water-gate of Harlech, here the resemblance ceases, but it is such as to justify the conclusion that Henry of Elfreton, who was the architect of Harlech, had studied Caerphilly, if indeed he was not also its architect.

The defences of Harlech seem calculated for protection against a surprise by the Welsh, who were probably as active as they were fearless. Hence the very lofty curtains, the long entrance bridge, the ascending steps to the main entrance, and the dimensions of the middle ward, too narrow to allow any considerable body of men to effect a lodgement there for an attack upon the inner ward, and the water-gates and covered way, in the construction of which the natural strength of the rock was enhanced by the occupation of its various points of vantage. Whether, in the reign of Edward I, Morfa Harlech was more than a marsh is a question for a geologist to solve; but either by the shallow sea or by a canal cut across the low ground it seems certain that in

planning the castle Edward counted upon the means of reaching it by a quarter quite independent of the Welsh.

Although the general plan of Harlech is evidently the work of one mind, and its execution generally of one date, there are some appearances in the work which show that alterations and additions were introduced affecting, not the general plan, but certain of its parts. It is evident that parts of the curtain have been thickened about 2 feet,—the north and south walls by additions inside; the west, on the outside. Also this thickening seems to have been decided upon when the walls were 30 feet high, as above that level they are of one mass and date. The exterior stair on the inner face of the great gatehouse was also an afterthought, and the doorway at its head clearly was not originally introduced. Besides this, the six windows on that front of the gatehouse, in the two upper floors, have been reduced in height by the insertion of a segmental arch between 2 and 3 feet below the original head; but the pattern is the same, and the masonry filling up the space seems of the date of the window, or very nearly so. These windows are of a peculiar pattern. Their two lights are trefoiled; and in the spandrels are also trefoils pierced. The mouldings are concave; and one is a small hollow, as in the early Perpendicular style. They must, however, be original.

The inference from these alterations seems to be that Edward visited the Castle when the works were far advanced, and the hall, gatehouse, and the lower part of the north, south, and west curtains built. The gatehouse curtain was probably always intended to be of its present height, as at Caerphilly. He ordered the other three curtains to be thickened and raised to the full height of the gatehouse-curtain; to obey which order, the thickening was applied, where possible, on the inside; but where the hall prevented this, on the outside. The upper part of the walls so raised would, of course, be of one date, and solid. At the same time it was decided to make the rooms of the upper floors of the gatehouse those of state; and as the ways up by the

well-staircases were not thought suitable, a new and more direct staircase was built, and a new door opened in the wall. The chapel in the inner ward seems a still later addition.

The character of the masonry throughout is exceedingly rough, as though hastily executed. It is rubble, and some of it very poor rubble indeed. The towers are of far better work than the curtains. The stones are larger, and their interstices filled in with more care. The ashlar is very good, but is sparingly used, and confined to the dressings, window-cases, chimney-hoods and heads, and a few of the more important doorways. The ordinary doors are mere openings to the walls, without rebates or chamfer, with shouldered heads of a rude character; and the sewer-openings, seen under the guardrobes, have merely long stones for lintels. The masonry of the covered way and water-gates is also very inferior, and much of the side-wall has, in consequence, slipped away from the rock.

The turret-heads of the gatehouse and two western towers have parapets projecting upon a corbel-table about 6 inches. There are no traces of holes for brattices; but upon the exterior of these two towers the putlock-holes are arranged in a spiral ascending form, east to north. In the north-west tower, on its east face, at the height of the old curtain, is a row of round holes about a foot apart, and from this level the spiral commences. It is pretty clear that having built the curtain, the masons here threw out a platform, and that the spiral round, by which the materials were raised for the upper part of the tower, began here. The tower of Coucy was scaffolded in the same way. There is throughout the building a remarkable absence of vaulting. It was confined to the oratory and to parts of the entrance-passages.

The Castle seems to have escaped the usual dismantling that followed upon the civil wars, and no part has been blown up. It has, however, been freely used as a quarry by the people around; and with its iron and timber, much of its ashlar has been rudely detached and

stolen. There is but little evidence of any material additions to, or alterations in, the work of Edward I, which is singular, seeing that the place was long the seat of an assize, and the judges lodged here. It was then also a prison, and the windows were heavily barred, the bars forming shallow cages in front of the windows, as in some of the Italian palaces. Any later work introduced for the judicial or prison arrangements has either fallen down or been removed. The quarry whence the Castle was built is pointed out on the hill-side, a short distance to the south-east. Although the present Castle certainly is not older than the reign of Edward I, probably about 1280, the Welsh claim to have been the founders of an older fortress on the same spot, called by them *Caer Gollwyn*, from *Collwyn ab Tangno*, a Welsh chief who lived A.D. 877. Possibly a spot so inviting might have been occupied by a camp; but all that is now seen, whether of earthwork or masonry, is evidently not older than the thirteenth century. In 1404 the Castle is said to have been taken by *Owen Glyndwr*; and *Margaret of Anjou* was sheltered here in 1460, in memory of which event the south-east tower for some time bore her name. There does not seem to be any detailed account of the siege of 1468, when the governor was *Dafydd ab Ievan ab Einion*, the same who had received *Queen Margaret*, and whose boast it was that as he had held a castle in France till all the old women in Wales had heard of it, so he would hold his Welsh trust till it had become equally well known in France. He seems to have redeemed his pledge by standing a long siege, and yielding at last, on honourable terms, to *Sir Richard Herbert*, the commander for *Edward IV.* *Harlech* was held for *Charles I.* and surrendered on articles to *General Mytton* in 1647. The borough seal represents a castle triple towered, but the design is evidently conventional. The first Constable was *Hugh de Wonkeslow*, appointed about 1283 by *Edward I.* the last is *W. W. E. Wynne, Esq.,* of *Peniarth*,—and long may he retain his command!

G. T. C.

NOTES ON THE ARCHÆOLOGY OF THE WREXHAM NEIGHBOURHOOD.

(Read at the Wrexham Meeting, August 24th, 1874.)

For the selection of a suitable subject for this our opening meeting, four points presented themselves to me as needful to be borne in mind, viz., the object of our Association, the locality in which we meet, the requirements of visitors, and the expectations of residents; for whilst this neighbourhood is peculiarly rich in objects of antiquarian interest, and it is the special purpose of our Association to elucidate their history, strangers and visitors will naturally desire to have beforehand some general outline of the various scenes and objects to be examined in detail during the week, and of their relative bearings upon each other. Residents, on the other hand, who have been long familiar with them all, and some of whom have already done much to illustrate their history, will be anxious to hear what further light can be thrown upon them by our more experienced archæologists, and to have their own interest reawakened in the cause, and their renewed researches rightly guided to the more complete development of the several fields of archæologic lore with which they are on all sides surrounded. I trust, therefore, that for these considerations the subject I have chosen for this paper will be found not inappropriate to the occasion.

The selection, then, being made, the question next occurs, Where to begin? And if the answer be,—At the beginning, the echoes from the sister isle remind us how abstruse and difficult the point to which that simple counsel would lead; so that the question of bulb or atom, biogenesis or abiogenesis, evolution or development, or what not, will be more wisely left for the discussion, if not the settlement, of another philosophy;¹

¹ The British Association for the Advancement of Science met at Belfast on the 19th of August.

may, of that much more developed and modern age of which your local tradition asks,

When Adam dived and Eve span,
Who was then a gentleman?

I must leave it to some more fortunate antiquary to decipher the records and describe the manners and customs, seeing that

Eyton of Eyton, and Jones of Llwyn Onn,
They then were gentlemen.

I will, therefore, content myself with beginning at a period—no matter what the date—which the character and the vast resources of the district themselves suggest. I will ask you to accompany me in thought back to a time long before your important town had come into existence, or even been dreamt of; a time when the site on which it stands lay fathoms deep beneath an ocean bed; when a great arm of the sea stretched northwards and southwards from what is now the coast of Lancashire to the Bristol Channel; a sea whose waters deposited the rich bed of lime which may still be traced for many leagues along its western shores, and left many a lake and mere and fen stretching in one long line from Mostyn to Morda, and filling in the bay of Mold, to accumulate the materials of your rich and fertile coalfields. Imagine, again, two slowly succeeding periods during which the waters of the same wide-spreading straits, after depositing respectively the Permian and the Triassic strata, gradually receded to their present limits. But before they left their ancient beds to be furrowed and channelled by the ever narrowing courses of the Severn and the Dee, they stamped the memorial of their former junction on the coalfields of the Oswestry district, which mark one portion of their watershed, and on another portion left the indications of a similar process still in operation in the great Moss of Wixall and its neighbouring meres. And now, where the waters have receded, there springs up on the virgin soil a luxuriant vegetation varying from the

great forests that throve on the rich loam of the lowlands, as attested in the names of Holt, Is y Coed, and Marchwiall, to the "heathery garb" that covered the spot where now we stand,¹ and tinged with its beauteous colouring the adjoining glades of Llanerch Rugog. So, too, in the names of the lowland districts we find the primitive features stereotyped,—in the waterlands of Eyton (Ey=Gwy), the river-drift of Royton (Groë), the marshes of Rosset (Rhosydd) and Saltney, in the islets of Penarlag (the Lache Eyes), and in the swamps of Merford and Pwlford. And this nomenclature, which belongs to a language now fast passing away from the district, bespeaks its earliest historical occupation, the memorials of which we shall come in contact with this week in those ancient British earthworks and trackways with which the district abounds; especially in those commanding "dins", or fortified camps, at Hawarden, Caer Estyn, Gardden, and Crogen, which guard their respective passes into the interior; in the "sarns" which at distant intervals mark the course of some of their ancient roads; and in the "coracles" still to be seen at Bangor and at Overton, with which they effected their river-transit, and whose construction Martial aptly describes in the line, "*Barbara de pictis venit bascauda Britannia.*"² It may be, too, that in the groves of "Marchwiall" were celebrated the rites of their Druidic worship, and that it is to their mystic powers and oracular sayings we must attribute the noted triplets:

Marchwiall, bedw briclas
A dyn vyn troed a wanas
Nac addef dy rin y was.

Marchwiall, derw mwyn llwyn
A dyn vyn troet o gadwyn
Nac addef rin y vorwyn.

Marchwiall, derw deilyar
A dyn vyn troed o garohar
Nac addef rin y lafar.

¹ Wrexham, probably from *grug*, heather.

² The discussion that ensued on this point related to the size and capacity rather than to the nature and construction of coracles.

Marchwial drysi a mwyar arni
 A mwyalch ar ei nyth
 A chelwyddog ni then byth.

Myr. Arch., 102.

Whether, however, this be so or not, we come next to a period and a people of whom we have more authentic knowledge; for Wednesday is to be spent mainly in examining the Roman remains at Deva (Chester), and in following the old Roman road from thence towards Uriconium (Wroxeter), as far as Castra Legionum or Caerlleon, metamorphosed in later times to the "Castle of Lyons"; and here we shall find several interesting questions for discussion. Was the great line to Varsæ and Conovium only connected with that from Deva to Uriconium by a direct course from Deva, of which "The Dirty Mile" formed a part? Or was there not also another line from Bovium through Porth Wgan, Street yr Hwch, Erddig, Croes y Street, and Caergwrle, with its still existing wall of Roman masonry, and joining the former, probably, at Mons Altus (Mold) and its ballium (Baily Hill)? In favour of this second line I would add that on its course we have "Minera", which appears to have received its name from the mining operations of the Romans, who got their supply of charcoal from "Coed Poeth", and have left a memorial of their smelting process in the name of Shinders Oerion, near Caergwrle; and still more in that remarkable discovery on Offa's Dyke, near Nant y Ffridd, which is now being exhibited in your Museum.

And here, indeed, another question requires to be settled, namely the actual site of Bovium. Was it, as seems to be most probable, on this side of the Dee, at Bangor, where Leland, that careful observer, mentions the existence, some three hundred years ago, of great "squaryd stonys" that recall the *saxa quadrata* of Roman writers, and just what we should expect to find at their military stations; or must it be relegated to some other spot on the further side of the river? And this is a point which I hope Mr. Lee will continue to

give his attention to, for his researches into the Roman roads in Maelor Saesneg¹ cannot fail to reflect their light on those in Maelor Gymraeg.

But that point which of all others connected with this and the immediately succeeding period has most interest for us in these days, is the great religious establishment which existed at that time at Bangor, and gave to it the cognomen of "Monachorum;" an establishment whose share in the famous controversy with St. Augustine of Canterbury, at the end of the sixth century, forms one of the great landmarks in the history of the native British church, and is of so much importance to a due estimate of our national and historic Christianity. The melancholy episode of its destruction, as detailed by Bæda, forms the turning point to another period in our sketch. The march of Ethelfrid of Northumbria hither from Carlegion; wherever that was, whether "Chester," as is commonly supposed, or "Holt", (Castra Legionum) as is still more probable, or "Caer-gwrle," as is even yet more likely, and as the old Chronicle seems to imply, which states, that "Llangynfarch in Maelor (Hope) was destroyed by the Saxons in the battle of Bangor Orchard, A.D. 603"; the slaughter of the unhappy monks, perhaps at Pant Yockin, also called Pant yr Ochain (the dingle of groaning); and the overthrow and ruin of the establishment; these were all quickly followed by the deadly feud, which ended in the death of Oswald, the son of Ethelfrid, at Maserfield near Oswestry, and the transfer of all this country to the sway of his conqueror, Penda, King of Mercia. From this time forward it formed a portion of their great Saxon kingdom, the navy of which was stationed at Chester, whilst the civil population fixed their "hams" or "homes" in Wrexham, Bersham, Cobham, Esclusham, Erlisham; and founded their villages at Acton, Bieston, Burton, Eyton, Morton, Sutton, etc.

It could, however, have been no peaceful occupation they enjoyed; for what they gained by the sword they were also forced to retain with it. And the great Dyke

¹ See *Arch. Camb.*, 1874, p. 200.

of Offa, which forms so ready and useful a dish at most of our annual gatherings, meets us here again to testify to that fact with more than its usual emphasis, being accompanied throughout its course by the faithful service of the sister dyke, of which old Churchyard so quaintly writes :

There is a famous thing
 Calde Offas's Dyke, that reacheth farre in lengthe,
 All kinde of ware the Danes might thether bringe :
 It was free ground, and calde the Briton's strength.
 Wat's Dyke likewise about the same was set,
 Between which two both Danes and Britons met.

Why, indeed, the poet should have given such special prominence to the Danes in connection with these famous earthworks, I do not presume to say ; but they must at all events have had plenty to do with the native Britons and the Saxon occupants of the country, and many a tough battle must have been fought and won by them before they could make Chester their own. Indeed, their march from East Anglia must have been cut through this district, and their course appears to be still attested by such names as the "Stocks" near Hope, and "Erbistock" near Rhuabon, which would be on the direct line towards "Buttington," where they are known to have met with a disastrous overthrow at the hands of Hesten, one of King Alfred's generals, in 894.

The materials for our sketch for the next century and a half are very scant. The fabrics of the churches retain no remains of their construction at this period, which must have been of the "wattle and dab" order, such as, according to some authorities, gave the name to March-wial, and such as may still be seen in the primitive structure at Molverley, near Oswestry. The formation of separate parishes probably dates back to the period immediately succeeding the destruction of the Bangor monastery ; up to which time they had formed outlying districts ministered to by the members of that great central collegium, who gathered their disciples at the spots still indicated by such names as Croes Yn, Eiris, Croes y Street, Croes Newydd, and baptised them

in the wells which thenceforward acquired the distinctive name of Holy.

It may be, indeed, that in the absence of more positive testimony some fresh light may be thrown on the obscurity of the period by a more scientific study of the local nomenclature, which exhibits a curious admixture, derived from more than one nationality, and strangely perverted in transition, as well as by a more careful examination of the writings of some of the earlier bards. Indeed, the elegy on Prince Cynddylan, attributed to Llywarch Hen, seems to apply with special appropriateness to some of the adjoining country. And it may be that not only these, but other compositions, by a careful discrimination of their earlier and later portions, will bring to light sources at present but little understood, and even little thought of.

When we come to the last quarter of the eleventh century, we begin to enter upon a new era, as far as the character and abundance of available materials go. In the first place, the "Domesday" Survey not only tells us what portions of the country were comprehended under the Norman "Cestrescire", and what belonged to the respective Hundreds of Exestan (Estyn or Hope ?) and Dudestan (Duddleston) : but it also contains interesting information of an ecclesiastical character, and records the varying fortunes of Gruffydd ab Llewelyn. It tells how in the years of that prince's favour with King Edward, the latter bestowed upon him the land which lay on this side the Dee ; and how after falling into disfavour for siding with Algar, the banished Earl of Chester,¹ the king deprived him of the said lands and restored them to the see of Lichfield, to which as the metropolis of the ancient Mercian kingdom they had previously belonged.² In the following century ecclesiastical records begin to become abundant, and

¹ Wynne's *History of Wales*, 1702, p. 98.

² "Rex Edwardus dedit regi Griffino totam terram que jacebat trans aquam que De vocatur. Sed postquam ipse Griffin forisfecit ei, abstulit ab eo hanc terram et reddidit episcopo de Cestre et omnibus suis qui antea ipsam tenebant."

we have important notices of the appropriation of the churches of Wrexham and Rhuabon to Valle Crucis, and of Hanmer to Haghmond Abbey, and of their subsequent fortunes down to the dissolution ; but especially in the *Taxatio* of Pope Nicholas, A.D. 1291, we learn what other properties belonged to these respective houses ; what the different possessions of the church were valued at, and what they were rated at by way of tenths to the pope ; and what their contributions amounted to, when the said tenths were granted for a time to the king for the expenses of the Crusades. There are other memorials, too, of these Holy Wars, that tell of diseases then contracted, and of Christian zeal for their alleviation in the Hospice (Sputty) in your town and the "Lepers' Land," as it was called (Terra leprosorium), which appears to have belonged to it, and still goes by the name of "Tir y Cleifion," the Invalids' Land. Here and there, too, still survive the effigies of the heroes of the period, as in the churches of Gresford, Hanmer, Wrexham, and Rhuabon ; whilst in our President we have before us in the flesh the lineal representative of one of the earliest of them all, the powerful Lord of Watstay and its broad acres, Madoc ab Gruffydd, the founder of Valle Crucis. Monumental remains also attest the presence of those great Norman barons the Warrens, the Laceys, the Mortimers, and others, who ruled with an iron arm in Bromfield, and Maelor, and Chirkland. There are names again of many early chieftains, crystallised in the local topography, whom it will be of great interest to identify, should the material for such a process ever be discovered, such as those who gave their title to Borrass (Hofa and Griffri), to Overton (Owrtyn Madoc), to Crogen (Iddon and Gwladys) to Plas Grono, Cadwgan, Cae Cyriog. Does the knightly effigy in Gresford to "Gronw Fil Iorwerth" represent one of these ? or that once existing at Pant yr Ochain to "Griffri ap Cadwgan ap Meilir ap Eyton" commemorate another ? Some of these again are connected with the rebuilding of their parish churches as at Gresford ; and it is worthy of notice that all the parish churches in the

neighbourhood testify by many signs to an earlier date than that which now bears upon its face the rebuilding and restorations of the Stanley period. It was probably to this latter era of rest and peace, after the long continued Wars of the Roses, that the Priory and Nunnery (Bryn y Ffynnon) in this town are due; but under whose auspices they were respectively founded, and of what order, are questions that still await solution. Then, too, may have been seen, in their most popular and palmy days, the long lines of pilgrims who enriched the shrines of Gresford with their costly offerings; and it may have helped in no small degree the rebuilding of your own church at Wrexham. Then, too, was built that curious old house, the Hand Inn, on the Town Hill; once it would seem, from its quaint carvings and heraldic badges, a place of much importance in the Tudor period. So again, when the grand tower had been added to the church, and it stood forth in its beauty, we can understand the desire of Bishop Parfew to transfer the episcopal seat hither from St. Asaph; although we must regret that higher principles than those of convenience for his English journeys, were not put forward by him in support of his design. And this brings us to the Reformation, with all its great changes, and the modern era which it inaugurated; a field fruitful in the most interesting materials, but much too wide for treatment here. I must, therefore, content myself with pointing out to others some of the sources from which those who have more leisure and better opportunity may quarry out materials for the history of a district unusually rich in objects of archæological interest; and among these sources I may be pardoned here perhaps for referring to that work of my own, to which the report just read has alluded in terms so favourable and complimentary, a work on the "History of the Diocese of St. Asaph," in which I have already endeavoured to elucidate, to some extent, their ecclesiastical bearings.

For the civil and military history, in addition to those sources which Pennant has handled with so much diligence and skill, I would especially draw attention

to a series of records relating to this neighbourhood, which are being printed in the pages of our Journal under the title of "Original Documents," and are replete with information as well of local as of genealogical value ; to Leland, that careful antiquary's account of the district and the many families of importance, in which, as now, it then abounded ; a circumstance which struck the quaint Churchyard, who, after describing the churches of Rhuabon and Wrexham, tells us that

Near Wricksam dwels of gentlemen good store,
Of calling such as are right well to live ;
By market towne I have not seene no more
(In such small roome) that auncient armes doe give.
They are the joy and gladnesse of the poore,
That daylye feedes the hungrie at their doore :
In any soyle where gentlemen are found,
Some house is kept, and bountie doth abound.

Of these families, and many others, much information may be gathered from the "The Sheriffs of Denbighshire," a series of papers which have recently appeared in our Journal from the pen of a careful genealogist, who has been much aided in his researches by the collections of our President and of Dr. Griffith, the former of whom possesses amongst many others the MSS. of Salesbury of Erbistock, and the latter the well known Cae Cyriog collection, all of which it may be mentioned are, by the courtesy of their owners, exhibited for inspection in our museum. To carry on this brief outline through the abundant materials that from this time onwards are available, and are familiar to so many among you, would be, if not a waste of your time, at least a serious tax upon your patience ; and where there are so many on the spot well able to work it out at leisure and in completeness, I may well leave the matter in their hands.¹

D. R. THOMAS.

¹ It may be well to mention here that one of our members, Mr. Howel W. Lloyd, proposes to bring out by subscription the works of Gutto'r Glyn, the bard of Valle Crucis c. 1450, a publication that should commend itself to all Welsh scholars, and especially to the inhabitants of Wrexham, once so closely connected with that establishment.

PRESADDFED URNS.

At the twenty-fourth Annual Meeting, 1870, held at Holyhead on the 23rd of August, on Thursday the 25th the Association met at Treiorwerth, the seat of Archdeacon John Wynne Jones, the President. During the day the excavation of a low tumulus on the high ground above Presaddfed, the seat of the late Captain King, was going on, the result of which was the discovery of the remains of more than one inhumed body, a considerable quantity of pottery of various kinds, amongst which was some of substantial white ware, such as has been found in connection with the cytiau.¹ One portion was of a dark drab colour, with patterns like fern-leaves, and chevrons, surmounted with a narrow band of entwined lines. These are not unusual patterns in early British pottery. An ornamental bead, part of a necklace, in all probability, was picked up with the *débris*; it is of a light and black substance, something like jet (published account, see *Archæologia Cambrensis*, 4th Series, vol. i, p. 365).

Having inherited the Presaddfed property by the will of Capt. King, Archdeacon J. W. Jones presented me with the fragments of the urns found in this tumulus and the small bead, which appears on examination to be of horn or wood, but not of jet. I have, as far as practicable, fitted the fragments of two urns, and made a drawing of them. From the curvature, they must have been about 10 inches diameter. The lower portions of the urns are entirely destroyed; but comparing them with an urn found in a barrow at Carreg y Ddewi, 1850, ornamented in a similar way, and composed of the same sort of clay, the dimensions of which were

¹ See *Arch. Journal*, vol. xxvii, p. 5, Romano-British white ware, called *morturia*, supposed to be made in Shropshire or imported from Gaul.



URNS FROM TREIÖRWERTH TUMULUS.

8½ inches diameter and 9 inches high, we may suppose these urns to have had nearly the same height. (See Plate 9, *Arch. Journal*, vol. xxvii, p. 155.)

The tumulus is situated on a very elevated plateau above the old mansion of Presaddfed. It appears to have been a camp, and probably Roman. On the east side it is defended by a double ditch and bank; and according to Rowlands, Presaddfed was a Roman station, something similar to *Caer Helen* on the London road, about three miles to the west. It does not appear that the supposed Roman camps in Anglesey were more than elevated camps surrounded by a fosse, except at *Caerleb*, which was defended with greater care.

A mile and a half to the east of Presaddfed, on a farm of Mr. Henry Prichard's of Trescawen, called *Ty Rhosydd*, there was an inscribed stone, now taken to Trescawen. The few words legible are, *ET MORIBVS DISCIPLINA ET SAPIENTIA*.¹ This puzzled the learned, as being rare in lapidary language; but in 1871 Mr. Albert Way, my brother-in-law, who had been greatly interested in this inscription, found an instance on an altar in the Roman Wall, from Mr. Bruce's great collection of Roman inscriptions in Northumberland. The altar was dedicated to *DISCIPLINA AVGVSTO*. It is a rare word, but is found on the reverses of coins of Hadrian, who was the greatest of imperial disciplinarians.

Some years ago many urns were found at Presaddfed by Captain King's labourers; but unfortunately Mrs. King had no antiquarian propensities, and she tumbled them all out of the window as rubbish.² I greatly regret that a more accurate account was not taken at the time the tumulus was excavated; but as we all know, during a rapid visit such as this was, there was no time for much research, and the Archdeacon's well provided table offered greater attractions for his company.

Mr. Barnwell, to whom I sent the drawings of the

¹ See *Arch. Journal*, vol. xxvii, p. 12.

² When this was written, I did not recollect Mr. Barnwell's account published in the *Arch. Camb.*, vol. iv, 1873, p. 195.

two urns, considered that they were deserving of being published in the Cambrian Archæological Journal as specimens of what we may suppose to have been British or Romano-British cinerary urns.

W. O. STANLEY.

Penrhos : Feb. 6, 1875.

ROMAN COINS, CARNARVONSHIRE.

THROUGH the kindness of the Hon. F. G. Wynne of Glyn Llivon I have been allowed to inspect a hoard of *denarii* lately discovered at Bryn Gwydion, a farm of Lord Newborough's, situated two furlongs to the south-east of the Carnarvon and Pwllheli road, a little on the Clynnog side of the south-west corner of the Glyn Llivon Park wall. Mr. Wynne informs me that he "saw the place where they (the coins) were found. It was in the farmyard itself. The surface was very hard, and they were actually sticking up out of the ground on their edges." Judging from a pen and ink sketch sent me, they must have been closely packed together side by side. He further adds that "evidently the road had got scraped and worn down by wheels, and thus exposed them; but they had been noticed long before any one took the trouble to pick them up." I see by the Ordnance Map that the farmhouse of Bryn Gwydion is placed upon the top of a bank from whence the ground falls in every direction excepting to the north-east; but no entrenchments or other ancient remains have been observed there. Craig y Ddinas, a strongly fortified post on the river Llyvni, bears south-south-east, distant a little less than a mile, and although originally of British construction, was almost certainly occupied by the Romans. There seems to be a line of bye-roads between the two places, and one of these lanes, passing Bryn Gwydion to the right, trends on in a north-easterly direction, dying out at a short distance from the park wall. It may be, therefore, that the

spot where these coins were picked up was not far from the road between Craig y Ddinas and Dinas Dinoethwy, an outpost of Segontium.

I here diverge for a few moments from my subject to remark that there would also probably be a way from Craig y Ddinas towards Caer Engan, near Llanllyvni, which would fall into the paved road, leading up direct from Segontium, whose traces I have met with at several points, and more especially about half a mile to the south of the village (Llanllyvni), between it and Pont Crychddwr. The continuation of this in a southerly direction would have to be sought for to the eastward of the present post-road, the place of divergence being near a small farm called "Llwydgoed"; from whence it followed the course, and probably formed the foundation, of the old road that still leads through the village of Garn to Dolbenmaen, at which point it would again fall in with the modern road leading to Penmorfa and Tremadoc. According to the late Rev. John Jones, rector of Llanllyvni, who carefully examined this part of the country, there is near Dolbenmaen a district called "Gefeiliau," or "The Smithies," where there are extraordinary evidences of the remains of iron smelting works; such as, judging from the vast accumulation of scorixæ, must have been conducted on a large scale. Considerable veins of copper are known to exist in the same neighbourhood; and it is not likely that this mineral wealth would have been overlooked by the Romans, who in all probability had a prolongation of this line of road to the fords of Traeth Mawr and Traeth Bach. Such a line of communication with Merionethshire and the south, owing to its greater exposure to the sea-breezes from both Carnarvon and Cardigan Bays, would be available for transit at times when the shorter cut from Segontium to Heriri Mons (Tomen y Mur), *via* the Bedd Gelert and Glaslyn passes, Ffynnon Helen, and Maentwrog, may have been rendered impassable by the snows of winter.

To return to the coins. As may be seen from the

accompanying list, they are forty-six in number, and embrace a period of one hundred and twenty years; and although it is, of course, impossible to say how long after the date of Antoninus Pius, the last emperor recorded upon them, they may have been designedly deposited or accidentally dropped (for it is evident that they were placed all together, and at the same time), still we can feel certain that it was not *before* A.D. 138, the date of that emperor's succession. One curious fact connected with this find is, that although so many of the coins belong to the same emperor (eighteen in the case of Trajan), there are but two of the whole series, viz., Nos. 5 and 6, of Vespasian, that are of exactly the same type, and even these were not struck from the same die. With the exception of six or seven, from which pieces have been broken off, they are in a good, and in many instances a very choice state of preservation, some being as fresh and sharp as though newly minted; this being all the more remarkable when we consider that no trace of any enveloping vessel, whether of metal or earthenware, was found near them. The name Bryn Gwydion reminds us of an ancient British worthy, said to have lived about A.D. 470-520, and who is commemorated in the Triads as being a disciple of Math ab Mathonwy, one of the "three chief astronomers of the Isle of Britain." He was also a poet, and a fragment of his "Englynion Cad Goddeu," or verses on the battle of trees, has come down to us. According to "Englynion y Beddau," or stanzas of the graves, attributed to Taliesin, his grave was in this immediate locality—

Bed Guydion ap Donn ym Morva Dinllen¹
Dan vain dyveillion.

(The grave of Gwydion ab Don is in Morva Dinlle,
Beneath mouldering stones.)

Mr. Wynne tells me that there is an old saying that

¹ "Dinllelleu is evidently a misprint or misscript for Dinllen (= Dinlle). The Englyn does not occur in the oldest copy of "Englynion y Beddau", preserved in the *Black Book of Carmarthen*.—ED. Arch. Camb.

he is supposed to be buried under a large stone, still remaining within Glynllivon Park. I am not sure whether or not this is the fine Maen hir, 10 or 12 feet high, close to the Carnarvon and Pwllheli road, marked on the Ordnance map as "Carreg," and distant three and a half furlongs from Bryn Gwydion. Both places may formerly have been included in Morva Dinlle, which, although now confined to the low land extending from Dinas Dinlle to Voryd, must have run much further inland into the then wild and uncultivated country. One would be disposed to look for a line of road connecting Dinas Dinlle with Craig y Ddinas, and which would necessarily pass near to Bryn Gwydion, but I have never had an opportunity of carefully examining the intervening ground, and although the road from Segontium to Dinas Dinlle is distinctly traceable in part of its course, we are assured by very competent observers "that no traces are known of any other road leading away from it to the se," whence they infer that "this strong post (Dinas Dinlle) was very probably used as a defence for the entrance of the Menai...that it was strictly a maritime post, and not one of internal defence." See *Arch. Camb.*, No. iv, Oct. 1846, p. 420 : also Pennant's *Tour in Wales*, vol. ii, p. 401.

List of Denarii found at Bryn Gwydion, in the Parish of Llandwrog, in the County of Carnarvon.

Claudius, 1 ; Vespasian, 7 ; Domitian, 5 ; Nerva, 1 : Trajan, 18 ; Hadrian, 9 ; Antoninus Pius, 4 ; Uncertain, 1.—Total, 46. The heads are all to the right.

Claudius, A.D. 41-54.

1. *Obv.*, TI . CLAVDIVS . GERMANICVS . IMP. *Rev.*, the only letters left are XXVII, which may stand for *quindecemvir* ; a tripodal table, above it a dolphin, below, a bird.

Vespasian, A.D. 69-79.

1. *Obv.*, IMP . CAESAR . VESPASIANVS . AVG. *Rev.*, PON . MAX . TRP . COS VI ; female figure seated.

2. *Obv.*, IMP . CAESAR . VESPASIANVS . AVG. *Rev.*, PON . MAX . TRP . COS VI ; Victory standing on the prow of a vessel.

3. *Obv.*,IANVS . AVG . PM..... *Rev.*,TRP . COS VII ; female figure standing ; half the coin gone.

4. *Obv.*, IMP. CAESAR. VESPASIANVS. AVG. *Rev.* nearly illegible, but probably MARS. VLTOR; Mars standing.

5. *Obv.*, IMP. CAES. VESP. AVG. CK.. *Rev.*, PONTIF. MAXIM.; Emperor seated to the right.

6. *Obv.*, IMP. CAES. VESP. AVG. CENS. *Rev.*, PONTIF. MAXIM.; Emperor seated to the right. Same type as the last, but not struck from the same die.

7. *Obv.*, IMP. CAESAR. VESPA..... *Rev.*,TRP. COS.; Emperor seated to the right. A piece of this coin broken off.

Domitian, A.D. 81-96.

1. *Obv.*, CAESAR. DIVI. F. DOMITIANVS... *Rev.* illegible.

2. *Obv.*, CAESAR. AVG. F. DOMITIANVS. *Rev.*, CERES. AVGVST.; Ceres standing.

3. *Obv.*, CAESAR. AVG. F. DOMITIANVS. *Rev.*, the Emperor on horseback; in the exergue, COS V.

4. *Obv.*, IMP. CAES. DOMIT. AVG. GERM. PM. TRP. X. *Rev.*, IMP. XII. COS XV. CENS. P. PP.; Minerva marching, to the right, holding a thunderbolt.

5. *Obv.*, IMP. CAES. DOMIT. AVG. G... *Rev.*, IMP. XI. COS XI. Same as the last. Piece broken off.

Nerva, A.D. 96-98.

1. *Obv.*, IMP. NERVA. CAES. AVG. PM. TRP II. COS III. PP. *Rev.*, SALVS. PVBLICA; female figure seated.

Trajan, A.D. 98-117.

1. *Obv.*, IMP. TRAIANO. AVG. GEE. DAC. PM. TRP. *Rev.*, SPQR. OPTIMO. PRINC.; figure of Equity standing.

2. *Obv.*, IMP. TRAIAN. OPTIM. AVG. GERM. DAC. *Rev.*,I. PM. TRP. COS VI. PP. SPQR.; helmeted figure standing with one foot on a globe.

3. *Obv.*, IMP. CAES. NERVA. TRAIAN. AVG. GERM. *Rev.*, ...M. TRP. COS II. PP.; Ceres standing.

4. *Obv.*, IMP. CAES. NEEVA. TRAIAN. AVG. GERM. *Rev.*, PONT. MAX. TR. POT. COS II; female figure seated, holding wreath and cornucopia.

5. *Obv.*, IMP. CAES. NERVA. TRAIAN. AVG. GERM. *Rev.*, PM. TRP. COS III. PP.; helmeted male figure marching to the right.

6. *Obv.*, IMP. TRAIANO..... *Rev.*, COS. V. PP. SPQR. OPT.....; female figure standing, to the left, with rudder and cornucopia.

7. *Obv.*, TRAIAN Nearly illegible. *Rev.*, SPQR. OPTIMO PRINCIPI; female figure, to the left, with rudder and cornucopia. Piece broken off.

8. *Obv.*, IMP. CAES. NEE. TRAIANO. OPTIMO. AVG. GEE. DAC. *Rev.*, PM. TRP. COS VI. PP. SPQR.; naked, helmeted figure with *hasta* in right hand, and standard over left shoulder, marching to the right.

9. *Obv.*,N. OPTIM. AVG. GEE. DAC. PATTHICO. *Rev.*,OS. VI. PP. SPQR.; naked figure standing. Piece broken off.

10. *Obv.*, IMP. TRAIANO . AVG . GER . DAC . PM . TRP. *Rev.*, COS V . PP . SPQR . OPTIMO . PRINC. ; female figure sacrificing ; in the exergue, PIET.
11. *Obv.*, IMP. TRAIANO . AVG . GERM . DAC..... *Rev.*, COS V . PP . SPQR . OPTIMO . PRINC. ; Equity standing.
12. *Obv.*, IMP . TRAIAN . AVG . GER . DAC . PM . TRP. COS V . PP. *Rev.*, SPQR . OPTIMO . PRINCIPI ; a captive seated before a trophy.
13. *Obv.*, IMP. CAES . NER . TRAIAN . OPTIM . AVG . GERM . DAC. *Rev.*, PARTHICO . PM : TRP . COSVI . PP . SPQR ; Ceres standing.
14. *Obv.*, IMP. CAES . NER . TRAIANO . OPTIMO . AVG . GER . DAC. *Rev.*, PM . TRP . COSVI . PP . SPQR ; Ceres standing.
15. *Obv.*, IMP. TRAAIANO . AVG . GER . DAC . PM . TRP . COSVI . PP. *Rev.*, SPQR . OPTIMO . PRINCIPI ; the province of Arabia personified ; in the exergue ARAB . AD.
16. *Obv.*, IMP. TRAIANO AVG... *Rev.*, SPQR . OPTIMO . PRINCIPI ; figure standing to the right.
17. *Obv.*, IMP. NER . TRAI... *Rev.*, illegible ; piece broken off.
18. *Obv.*, illegible ; head of Trajan to the right. *Rev.*, SPQR . OPT... Equity standing ; half broken off.

Hadrian, A.D. 117-138.

1. *Obv.*, IMP. CAESAR . TRAIAN . HADRIANVS AVG. *Rev.*, PM . TRP . COSII, Jupiter Victor seated ; in the exergue CONCORD.
2. *Obv.*, IMP. . CAESAR . TRAIAN . HADRIA..... *Rev.*, PM . TRP . COS III ; Hygeia seated feeding a serpent ; in the exergue SALVS . AVG.
3. *Obv.*, HADRIANVS . AVGVSTVS. *Rev.*, COS III ; figure seated holding the apex.
4. *Obv.*, HADRIANVS.....AVG . COS III . PP. *Rev.*, SALVS . AVG ; the emperor sacrificing at an altar from which rises a serpent.
5. *Obv.*, HADRIANVS . AVG . COS III . PP. *Rev.*, AEGYPTOS ; Egypt personified holding the sistrum ; before the Ibis.
6. *Obv.*, IMP. CAESAR . TRAIAN . HADRIANVS . AVG. *Rev.*, PM . TRP . COS III ; figure standing.
7. *Obv.*, HADRIANVS . AVGVSTVS. *Rev.*, SALVS . AVG ; figure sacrificing at an altar from which rises a serpent.
8. *Obv.*, HADRIANVS..... *Rev.*, MONETA . AVG ; Moneta standing ; piece broken off.
9. *Obv.*,.....RIANVS ; portrait most like that of Hadrian. *Rev.*, ANNONA . AVG ; the modius containing ears of corn. I can only find this reverse on a coin of Aelius Caesar, the adopted son of Hadrian.

Antoninus Pius, A.D. 138-161.

1. *Obv.*, ANTONINVS . AVG . PIVS . PP..... *Rev.*, MONETA . AVG ; Moneta standing.
2. *Obv.*, IMP. T . AEL . CAES . ANTONINVS. *Rev.*, TRIB . POT . COS ; Abundantia standing.
3. *Obv.*, IMP. T . AEL . CAES . HADRI . ANTONINVS. *Rev.*, AVG . PIUS . PM . TRP . COS' DES II ; Equity standing.
4. *Obv.*, ANTONINVS . AVG . PIVS . PP. *Rev.*, COS III ; female figure standing.

Uncertain.

1. *Obv.*, quite obliterated. *Rev.*, two lyres; the three remaining letters of the legend are puzzling. If Roman they may be ΔΒΜ(ΕΝΙΑ.) which occurs on the reverse of a coin of Hadrian. Or it may be a Greek imperial coin, in which case the letters may be ΔΗΜ(ΟΣΙΟΝ), the public treasury.

W. WYNN WILLIAMS.

Bodewryd: Dec. 1874.

WELSH WORDS BORROWED FROM THE CLASSICAL LANGUAGES.

II.

As it seems fit to refer words borrowed from English to that source, even where English itself is indebted to other languages, this second list is a very limited one, consisting mainly of terms used in the authorised version of the Bible, together with miscellaneous forms drawn from Latin by scholars rather than appropriated by the illiterate. They are distinguished from those in the former list by their having been but partially subjected to the laws of Welsh phonology, and some of them give evidence to a late pronunciation of Latin.

ABSENTIA, 'absence': W. *absen*, 'absence', also 'a speaking ill or well of the absent', generally the former; *absèn-u*, 'to speak ill of the absent'.

ADVENA, 'a new comer, a stranger': W. *adfain* and *adfan* (Davies).

ARCHI-, as in the M. Lat., forms *archiflamen*, *archicantor*, etc., from the Greek ἀρχι-; as in ἀρχιερεύς, the *iepeús* who made a beginning (ἀρχή), or took precedence of others of his class: W. *arch-* in *arch-escob* (=archbishop), and numerous other formations of a similar description.

ἌΣΒΕΣΤΙΝΟΣ, 'the cloth made of the fireproof mineral' called ὁ ἄσβεστος (Pliny, xix, 4): W. *ystinos*.

AVIS, 'a bird or fowl': W. *afais* (Richards).

BRITANNIA, 'Great Britain': W. *Brytanj-aid*, as in the phrase, '*Yr Hen Frytanjaid*', the ancient Britons. The word is also written sometimes *Brutanjaid*, by way of allusion to *Brutus* of Troy.

CAMISIA, 'a linen nightgown'; in M. Lat. also 'a tunic': W. *camse*, which in the *Mab.* ii, p. 218, seems to mean 'a lady's tunic or gown'.

CANCER, 'a crab': W. *crange*, pl. *crangcod*.

CAPITULUM, 'a chapter or consistory', which was so called, says Papias, 'quod capitula ibi legantur': W. *cabidwl*. It is possible that *cabidwl* comes to us from the Old English *capitol*, 'a chapter or chapter-house'.

COLLEGIUM, 'a college or society': W. *coleg*, 'a college or academy'.

CONCILIUM, 'a council': W. *cwnsli*, 'a council'.

CORPUS, 'a body'. W. *corpus*, 'a corpse'.

CUCULLUS, 'a cap, a hood': W. *cŵcwl* and *cocwl*, 'a cowl'.

DIALECTICA, 'dialectics, logic': W. *dilechtid*, 'the art of logic' (Richards).

ΔΙΑΚΟΝΟΣ, 'a minister or deacon': W. *diacon* or *deacon*.

ἜΘΝΙΚΟΣ, 'heathen': W. *ethnig*.

ἘΠΙΣΤΟΛΗ, 'a letter or epistle': W. *epistol*, mas.

ΕΥΝΟΤΧΟΣ, 'an eunuch': W. *eunych* and *efnuch*.

ΕΥΑΓΓΕΛΙΟΝ, 'the gospel': W. *efengyl*, also *efangel*, fem.

HERCULES: W. *Ercwlff*, or, as it used to be written, *Ercwlf* or *Erculf*, in which the *f* seems to owe its origin to a mere misreading of a long *s*.

HYSSOPUM, 'hyssop': W. *isop*.

LAPIDO, 'I stone': W. *labydd-jo*, 'to stone'. Should it be found that the word once used to be written *llebyddio*, we could not refuse it a place in the former list.

LINDEX, M. Lat.= 'tarmes': W. *lindys* (latterly naturalised into *llindys* and *llindysyn*), 'involulus vermes' (Davies). In the form *lindyst* the word is used as a term of abuse in Carnarvonshire. Richards gives also *elindys*, 'a vine-fretter'. This renders the etymology above suggested very doubtful.

LOCUSTA, 'a locust': W. *locust*.

LUCERNA, 'a lamp': W. *llusern*. Here the treatment of Latin *u* as *û* is as striking as the pronunciation of *c* as *s*.

ΜΑΝΔΡΑΓΟΡΑΣ, 'a mandrake': W. *mandragorau*, 'mandrakes, in the Bible.

MANUBRIUM, 'a hilt or haft': W. *menybr*, and (in the *Mab-inogi* of Peredur aſ Efracw, p. 280) *mynybr*.

MARMOR, 'marble': W. *marmor*.

MOLESTO, 'I annoy': W. *molest-u*.

MURMUR, 'a murmuring': W. *murmur*.

NECTAR (*νέκταρ*): W. *neithtar*, possibly a modification of ‘*neichtar’: see ‘dialectica’.

NEGOTIUM, ‘a business or employment’: W. *neges*, ‘a business, an errand’. It is now feminine; formerly it used to be masculine,—for instance in the story of Amlyn and Amic. It might be urged that the treatment of *negotium* as *negosium* is no proof of the word being a late borrowing. The retention of the *g*, however, is enough to settle this point.

OBITUS, ‘death’: W. *obediw*, *cbediw*, and *abediw*, for all three forms occur in the Welsh Laws, where they mean the fee which had to be paid the feudal lord out of the goods of a vassal when he died.

PALMENTUM, a vulgar Latin form (pointed out to me by Dr. Schuchardt)=‘pavimentum’: W. *palmant*.

PAPA, ‘a father’: W. *pab*, ‘a pope’.

PERSONA, ‘a person’, and in M. Lat. it sometimes meant ‘a clergyman’, ‘quod, ut quidam putant, magnam propter officium personam sustineat’: W. *person*, ‘a person, a parson’, fem. formerly, as, for example, in *teir person*, ‘three persons’, in the story of Amlyn and Amic. Now it is always masculine, whether meaning a person or a clergyman.

PLAGA, ‘a blow or disaster’: W. *pla*, pl. *plāau*.

SANCTUS (-a, -um), ‘holy’: W. *sanct*.

ΣΠΟΓΓΙΑ, ‘a sponge’: W. *yspŷng*.

TERTIANA (febris), ‘the tertian fever’: W. *dyrton*, as in *y ddyrton*, ‘the tertian ague’: *teirthon* also occurs.

TETPA’PXHΣ, ‘a tetrarch’: W. *tetrarch*.

THEODOSIUS: W. *Tewdws*.

TURTUR, ‘a turtledove’: W. *turtur*; also very commonly *dur-tur*, with which compare *dyrton* under ‘tertiana’.

VERBUM, ‘a verb’: W. *berf*, fem.

VOCALIS (littera), ‘a vowel’: W. *bogail* or *bogel*.

VULTUR, ‘a vulture’: W. *bwlthur*.

JOHN RHYS.

P.S.—I should be very thankful to the readers of this Journal for kindly suggesting to me omissions in my lists, also instances of words which ought to be omitted.—J. R.

SOME ACCOUNT OF THE FRIARY OF LLANVAES, NEAR BEAUMARIS,

AND OF THE TOMB OF THE PRINCESS JOAN, DAUGHTER OF KING
JOHN, AND WIFE OF LLEWELYN, PRINCE OF NORTH WALES.

EARLY in the thirteenth century, about A.D. 1224, that religious order of friars founded by St. Francis of Assisi, one of the most remarkable men of his age, was introduced into this country. On the suppression of the religious houses by Henry VIII, there were about fifty of this order scattered over the kingdom. The inmates of these houses were few in number, bound by vows of poverty, and their conventual buildings were poor in comparison with the more ancient religious establishments of the Benedictines and Cistercians. Their churches were, however, large, and favourite burial places of the noble and rich. In the church of the Grey or Franciscan Friars, Newgate Street, London, destroyed in the great fire of 1666, were buried four queens and a large number of the nobility and knights. To such as were buried in a grey friar's cowl, certain privileges were supposed to be granted, according to Wadding, in his *Annales Minorum*, remission of one-fourth part of their sins. Late in life, many knights and rich laymen took upon them the habit of this order, and were received as professed brethren. In Conington Church, Huntingdonshire, is the unique sepulchral effigy of a knight of the fourteenth century, clad in a hooded hawberk of mail, over which is worn the cowl or habit of a Franciscan, with a knotted cord as a girdle. This custom was satirised both before and after the Reformation, by the author of *Piers Ploughman's Crede and Vision*; by Wycliffe; by the author of the *Beehive of the Romish Church*; by Fuller, the church historian; by Milton:

And they who, to be sure of Paradise,
 Dying put on the weeds of Dominic,
 Or in Franciscan think to pass disguised.

In one of the satirical carvings on the *subsellia* of the stalls in St. Mary's Church, Beverley, Yorkshire, are represented two friars, a Franciscan and a Dominican, each in the habit of his order, with a fox between them. These habits differed, one being a cowl or coarse woollen gown, girt about the loins with a knotted cord; the other a cowl of a different fashion, with the scapular hanging down in front.

The houses of the Franciscan order were generally situate in the outskirts of towns. There were, however, exceptions, as in the case of Llanvaes Friary, about a mile from Beaumaris, and Beeding Priory, Sussex, formerly a friary.

What the Grey Friars' Church was, as respecting London, the friary church at Llanvaes was with respect to Anglesey and North Wales. The friary at Llanvaes was founded by Llewelyn ab Iorwerth, Prince of North Wales, sometime between the years 1230 and 1240. It was the burial place of his wife, the Princess Joan, natural daughter of King John. She died about the year 1237. Llewelyn died A.D. 1240.

We have no charter or precise record of the foundation of this friary. There is, however, a charter granted by King Henry V, A.D. 1414, in which certain particulars respecting it are noted. This charter is published in Rymer's *Fœdera*, the friary being therein called "Llamaysi". The charter is as follows:—

Rex omnibus ad quos, &c., salutem. Monstraverunt nobis, dilecti nobis in Christo, fratres ordinis Fratrum Minorum, qualiter domus Fratrum Minorum de Llamaysi infra insulam nostram d' Anglesey in North Wallia (in qua quidem domo divinum servitium ab antiquo honeste factum fuit et usitatum) per rebellionem Wallensium, et occasione guerrarum, ibidem jam tarde factarum et continuatarum, totaliter desolata, et obsequium divinum in eadem diminutum et substractum existunt; nos, considerantes quod domus predicta de fundatione progenitorum nostrorum quondam regum Angliæ et nostro patronatu existit, et

similiter quod in eadem domo corpus tam filiæ regis Johannis progenitoris nostri, quam filii regis Daciæ, necnon corpora domini de Clyffort, et aliorum dominorum, militum et armigerorum, qui in guerris Walliæ, temporibus illustrium progenitorum nostrorum occisi fuerant, sepulta existunt, ac volentes proinde servitium divinum in prefata domo manuteneri, et ibidem de cætero continuari. Concessimus pro nobis et hæredibus nostris quantum in nobis est, quod in eadem domo sint imperpetuum octo fratres ibidem divina servitia celebraturi, et Deum, pro salubri statu nostro, ac carissimorum fratrum nostrorum, et aliorum de sanguine et progenie nostris, et pro animabus nostris cum ab hac luce migraverimus, et similiter pro animabus patris et matris nostrorum et progenitorum nostrorum et eorum qui in domo prædicta, ut prædictum est, sunt sepulti, et omnium fidelium defunctorum, exoraturi imperpetuum. Quorum quidem octo fratrum volumus quod duo sint de natione Wallensi, ratione victus sui et aliorum, ad sustentationem sui necessariorum adquirendorum. In cujus, &c. Teste rege apud Westmonasterium tertio die Julii.

This charter I venture thus to translate :—

The King to all to whom these presents may come, greeting. It has come to our knowledge, beloved to us in Christ, brethren of the order of Friars Minors, how that the house of Friars Minors of Llamaysi, within our island of Anglesey, in North Wales (in which, indeed, divine service from old time was decently kept up and performed), by the Welsh rebellion and by the occurrence of wars, is now hardly kept up and continued, the house having become altogether desolated, and divine obsequies having become lessened and withdrawn : We, considering that the aforesaid house was of the foundation of our ancestors, formerly kings of England, and exists by our patronage ; and also that in the same house the body of the daughter of King John, our ancestor, as also that of the son of the King of Denmark, and also the bodies of the Lord Clifford and of other lords, knights, and esquires, who in the Welsh wars in the times of our illustrious ancestors, were slain, and there remain buried ; and we willing, therefore, that divine service in the aforesaid house should be maintained, and there henceforth continued, we grant for us and our heirs, as far as in us lies, that in the same house there be for ever eight brethren, there to celebrate divine service, and for ever pray to God for our good estate and that of our most dear brethren and others of our blood and descent, and for our souls when we shall have departed this life, and likewise for the souls of our father and mother, and of our ancestors, and

of those who in the aforesaid house, as is before stated, are buried, and of all the faithful deceased; of which eight brethren, indeed, we will that two be of the Welsh nation, with regard to the food of themselves and others, for their obtaining of things needful for their sustenance. In testimony whereof, etc., witness the King at Westminster, the third day of July, etc.

The "imperpetuum" of the Charter of Henry V lasted for some hundred and twenty years, when, in the reign of Henry VIII, the suppression, amongst others, of this Friary, and the confiscation of the goods belonging to it, took place.¹ * * *

In the inventory, no allusion is made to the chapter house which would have been on the east side of the court, or to the stalls of the quire, or to the painted glass in the windows of the church, or to the various monuments in the church. The stalls of the quire and fragments of the painted glass appear to have been removed to Beaumaris church. Some of the monuments were at the same time removed to the churches of Beaumaris, Penmynydd, and Llandegai. Others were destroyed.

In the east window of the chancel of Beaumaris church are some fragments of painted glass of the early part of the sixteenth century, which were, I think, probably brought from the friary church at Llanvaes. In the first principal light is represented the tonsured head of a friar with a circlet of hair coloured yellow, his face in chiaro-oscuro with the shadows stippled. In the second light is the head seemingly of an angel with curly yellow hair and fragments of drapery stippled into chiaro-oscuro. The fourth light contains the head and upper portion of the figure of a female saint, with a nimbus round the head, the face is simply stippled in chiaro-oscuro, the head dress consists of a veil of a deep azure colour with a yellow border, the body is also enveloped in a mantle of a deep azure colour. The sleeves of the

¹ The inventory here given by Mr. Bloxam having already been printed among the "Original Documents" (p. xliii), is for that reason omitted.—*Ed. Arch. Camb.*

gown are cuffed at the wrists. The fifth light exhibits the head of a bishop with the mitra pretiosa or costly mitre, of a yellow colour, and infulæ depending from it. The face is well drawn, of white glass, stipple shaded in chiaro-oscuro. The face is shaven clean, and about the neck are the folds of the amice. This head is divided vertically by an upright iron bar. These are all designed and drawn by the same hand, that of an artist of no mean merit, probably foreign, the features are very expressive. In a north clerestory window of the chancel is depicted in painted glass a mitre and the crook, highly floriated, of a pastoral staff, both of a yellow colour.

There can be no reasonable doubt that the stalls in the chancel of Beaumaris church were removed thither after the suppression, from the Friary church at Llanvaes. They are of the fifteenth century, and have panel work in front of the desks of that period. The carved subsellia or movable miserere seats, twelve in number, are now affixed at the back of and over the stalls. The centre of each of these is occupied with the carved conventional semi-figure of an angel holding a shield. On each side of these figures are the following carved devices, commencing with the stall nearest the chancel door on the south side, and thence carried round.

1. Head of a king. Head of a queen.

2. Head of a man with long flowing hair, long moustache and forked beard. Head of a man with moustache and beard, and a caputium or hood on his head.

3. Bald head of a man with moustache and beard. Head of a man with large locks of hair, moustache and beard.

4. The head of a female with the chin bare, but a veil worn on the head. The head of a female with a close fitting cap and a veil over the head, and a gorget covering the chin, neck, and breast.

5. The busto of a female with the gown buttoned in front of the breast, with a singular head dress, consisting of the resemblance of a tankard or drinking can on either side of the face, possibly in allusion to some ale-

wife. Busto of a female with her neck bare, and a veil on her head surmounted by a wheat sheaf, possibly a gleaner.

6. Veiled head of a female surmounted by a washing tub. Head of a man with moustache and beard, and close fitting cap, over which is represented a barrel or tun.

7. The head of a man with the face disposed profile wise, wearing a cap and tippet. The head of a female with a circlet and long hair, and bare neck with a chain round it, affixed to which is a circular pendant.

8. The head of a man with moustache and beard, on the head is worn a caputium or hood, on which is a cap with a tippet attached. The head of a man with long curly hair wearing a cap and tippet, with moustache and beard.

9. Tonsured head of a man with moustache and beard. Tonsured head of a man with face clean shaven, and the hood of a cowl about his neck. These probably represented religious votaries of different orders.

10. The head of a female of rank attired in a cap, veil, and wimple or gorget, with a crown on the head. The head of a man with his face shaven bare, with an inverted sugar loaf shaped cap on his head, with a jewelled ornament in front of the cap, and a femail or broach in front of the breast.

11. The head of a bishop with the mitre on his head, and infulæ attached, the face clean shaven. The tonsured head of a friar.

12. The head of a man with curly hair and face clean shaven. The head of a female with her hair trussed on each side and a turbaned head-dress, her gown is open in front, with a falling collar.

Of the monuments formerly existing in the Friary church, the most interesting, though not the richest, was that in which the remains of the Princess Joan, in memory of whom this friary was founded, were once deposited. This sarcophagus for many years after the suppression was used as a watering trough. It is now carefully preserved in a small building erected for the purpose in the grounds of Sir Richard Williams Bulkeley, at Baron Hill. The sarcophagus or stone coffin measures

in length externally 6 ft. 5½ in., and in width 2 ft. 1 in. The sides are said to be four inches in thickness. It is not shaped like the mediæval stone coffins, wider at the head than at the foot, but is in the form of a parallelogram, which induces me to think it may have been originally a Roman sarcophagus brought from Segontium or some other Roman station, and in the thirteenth century used for a secondary interment, that of the Princess Joan. On the upper portion of the lid or cover is sculptured in relief the head, bust, and the hands of the Princess. She is represented as attired in a close fitting cap, with a bandeau or wimple under the chin. Over the cap is worn what appears to be a regal circlet, whilst on either side of the head a veil depends. The neck is bare, whilst the front of the gown or robe on the breast is fastened by a circular fibula, like the fibula in front of the breast of the effigy at Fontevraud of Eleanor, Queen of Henry I, and that in the same position at the same place of Berengaria, Queen of Richard I. The hands are extended in front of the breast, with the thumbs joined together, and the sleeves of the inner vest are close fitting at the wrists. The head reposes on a square cushion. The lower part of the slab, to the extent of two-thirds of the entire slab, is sculptured with a stem proceeding from a winged dragon-like figure, from which early English foliage of stiff conventional patterns issues.

This is an interesting sculptured slab of the early part of the thirteenth century, *circa* A.D. 1240. It has been well engraved in the second volume of the *Archæologia Cambrensis*.

Of other monuments supposed to have been removed after the suppression from the friary church at Llanvaes, that in Penmynydd church of the fourteenth century, that in Beaumaris church of the fifteenth century, and that in Llandegai church of the fifteenth century, have been severally described by me on former occasions.

In the friary grounds is still existing a broken sepulchral slab, in shape that of a parallelogram, four inches and a half in thickness, and three feet three inches in

width. On this is chiselled out the matrix of an incised brass, which has been torn from it, representing the effigy of an archdeacon in his canonical habit, viz., the cassock, over which was worn the surplice with sleeves, and the almucium, aumasse or furred tippet worn about the neck, with pendent laminæ hanging down in front. Round the verge are portions of the inscription as follows:—

...NIVS : ARCHIDIACONVS :

ANGLESEY : CVIVS ...

This monumental slab is of the fifteenth century. I have been able to ascertain the names of only four archdeacons of Anglesey of that century. These are of Thomas Howel, who died in 1427; of Andrew Huller, archdeacon from 1427 to 1438; of William Sander, archdeacon in 1450; and of Hugh Morgan, archdeacon in 1451. Of these four, the last is the only one of whom this monument may have been commemorative. This is evinced by the termination of the name *nivs* in Latin.

Of the buildings of this ancient Franciscan establishment, including the friary church, not one stone, I believe, remains upon another, above the green sward. A few years ago a fragment, whether of the church or of some other of the conventual buildings, was standing. This, from its architectural features, was clearly of the original foundation in the thirteenth century. It no longer exists. In passing by the site of this ancient friary, on a flat coast close to the sea, and very different to the picturesque position of Penmon Priory, the appeal *Siste Viator* may well be put. Then in the mind arises the recollection that beneath the green sward lie the remains of royalty, and many of the worthies of Anglesey and North Wales. "Chiefs graced with scars and prodigal of blood," with no mark to distinguish between them. Their very names, with few exceptions, are unknown, their memorials swept away or scattered abroad, one solitary fragment only remaining to enable one to respond *etiamque sepulchra contemplor*.

MATTHEW HOLBECHE BLOXAM.

Min y Don, Beaumaris: 29th Aug., 1871.

THE LEGEND OF ST. CURIG.

AT a period of great antiquity, not later than, and possibly anterior to, the seventh century, a person of foreign appearance, and habited in the garb of a pilgrim, disembarked from a ship that had brought him to a spot near to that on which stands the modern town of Aberystwyth. He tarried not at the point of landing, in the vale of the Ystwyth river,—then, doubtless, a tangled wild of marsh and thicket to the water's edge,—but straightway bent his steps up the steep and pathless ascent towards the heights of Plinlimmon. Reaching at length the summit, and weary with his walk, he sat on a rock, and scanning the surrounding prospect, he espied on the bank of the Wye a spot which he deemed eligible for his future resting-place. There, the work doubtless of his own hands, uprose first a humble hermitage and chapel, and afterwards a church, which, though not of spacious dimensions, became celebrated for the beauty of its architecture and the elegant carving and design of its massive oaken roof. The rock whereon the pilgrim sat bears to this day the name of “Eisteddfa Gurig”, or Curig's Seat. The church on Plinlimmon, adjacent to the highest point of the macadamised mail-road from Aberystwyth to Hereford, still bears testimony to its founder by its name of “Llangurig,” the Church of St. Curig. Moreover, a crozier or pastoral staff, stated by Giraldus to have belonged to him, and to have been endowed with a supernatural healing power, was for centuries preserved with a loving veneration for his memory in the church of St. Harmon's on the Radnorshire border: a proof that he became a bishop (perhaps of Llanbadarn Fawr, hard by the scene of his landing), or else the abbot of a religious community, which in that case must have been founded by himself.

Such is the legend of Curig Lwyd, which has led to

the hypothesis adopted by Professor Rees, that he was not only the original founder of the church of Llangurig, but also its patron saint,—an hypothesis to which a certain additional colour would be given by the traditional appellation of “Curig Lwyd”, or “the Blessed”, by which he was popularly known. A wider investigation, however, of the subject will lead unavoidably to the inference that the Professor, critically accurate and cautious as he usually is in his surmises, was somewhat premature in thus determining the question; and this is the more surprising inasmuch as he has himself furnished us with a list of churches in Wales, the dedicatory titles of which alone might have led him to doubt the soundness of such a conclusion. In his *Essay on the Welsh Saints*¹ he tells us that the churches of *Llanilid a Churig*, Glamorganshire, and *Capel Curig*, Caernarvonshire, are dedicated to Juliet and Curig together; and that Juliet is also the saint of *Llanilid Chapel*, under Defynog, Brecknockshire. There are also two other churches, those, namely, of *Porth Curig*, Glamorganshire, and *Eglwys Fair a Churig*, Carmarthenshire, of which the Professor states that it is uncertain to whom they are dedicated. The festival of Juliet and Cyrique, he adds, is June 16th. If these churches were dedicated to the martyr St. Cyricus or Quiricus, whether jointly or otherwise with his mother Juliet, the probability would lie, *prima facie*, in favour of the hypothesis that Llangurig was so too. Nor is there anything, in fact, to oppose to it, save the existence of the legend, and the analogy of other churches in Wales believed to have derived their names from those who respectively founded them, and who, from that act alone, were afterwards, in the popular estimation, honoured with the title of Saints. In such a case, moreover, it would appear not a little remarkable that one bearing the name of the infant martyr should have landed on our island, and have devoted the remainder of his life in it to the special service of religion in so wild and remote

¹ Page 307, and note, p. 82.

a region therein, unless, indeed, a positive connection existed between the peculiar devotion introduced by him and the saint whose name he bore, and under whose patronage he may have held himself to be in virtue of that name : an early instance, perhaps, of a practice which gradually became general in the Church. That this was really the case will appear highly probable from a comparison of the history of the saint and of his martyrdom with such notices as have come down to us of the *cultus* actually rendered to him in Wales during subsequent centuries ; and if we add to this the narrative of the migration, so to speak, of that *cultus* from the eastern to the western churches, the probability will be changed into certainty.

It is stated by Ruinart¹ and by the Bollandists that various "acts" of these saints had been published in ancient times, one of which, included in the list of apocryphal works of Pope Gelasius, is printed by the New Bollandists² in Greek and Latin. Another account, believed by them to be genuine, is also to be found there, together with a statement as to its origin, from which it appears that Pope Zosimus (A.D. 417), who had seen an edition of their acts which appeared to him to be spurious, wrote to a bishop of Iconium named Theodorus, requesting to be furnished with such genuine particulars of the martyrdom of SS. Cyricus and Julitta as could then be obtained on the spot where it took place, during the tenth persecution of the Christians under Diocletian, somewhat more than a century before. In the course of his inquiries, Theodorus was referred to an old man who claimed kinship with these saints, and wrote a letter to the Pope addressed "Domino Fratri et Coepiscopo Zosimo", containing a narrative written in a very sober and matter-of-fact style, and free from the numerous extravagances which disfigure the spurious acts. The narrative of the martyrs' sufferings given by the Rev. Alban Butler (*Lives of the Saints*, June 16th) is abridged from the bishop's letter, which is printed in

¹ Ed. Ratisbon, 1869.

² Ed. Paris, 1867.

full by Ruinart and the Bollandists, and is in substance as follows :—“ In the year A.D. 305, Julitta, a lady of rank and property, left her native city of Iconium in Asia Minor, with her son Cyricus and two maids, to escape the persecution then raging in that city under Diocletian the Roman emperor. She went first to Seleucia, but on finding that Alexander, the governor of that city, was a persecutor, she felt it unsafe to remain there, and proceeded to Tarsus. Here, however, Alexander happened to be at the very time of her arrival ; she had no sooner reached the place, therefore, than she was apprehended and brought before him, together with her infant. Her maids forsook her and fled, while she, to all the governor's queries, made no answer than this :—‘ I am a Christian.’ The governor ordered her to be cruelly scourged with thongs, but, struck with the noble appearance of her child, he resolved to save him, and took him on his knee, endeavouring to soothe him with kisses. The child, however, stretching out his arms towards his mother, cried out after her in the same words, ‘ I am a Christian,’ and, in struggling to be free that he might run to her, scratched the governor's face. The latter, enraged, threw him to the ground from the tribunal, and dashed out his brains against the edge of the steps, so that the whole place was bespattered with his blood. His mother, far from lamenting his death, made thanksgiving to God, as for a happy martyrdom. Then they proceeded to lacerate her sides with hooks, and on her feet they poured scalding pitch. When called upon to sacrifice to the gods, she persisted in answering, ‘ I do not sacrifice to devils, or to deaf and dumb statues, but I worship Christ, the only-begotten son of God, by whom the Father hath made all things.’ Thereupon, the governor ordered that her head should be struck off, and that the body of her child should be thrown into the place where the bodies of malefactors were cast. The remains of both mother and son were afterwards buried secretly, by the two maids, in a field near the city. Subsequently, when peace had been

restored to the Church under Constantine the Great, the spot was made known by one of them. Their tombs were visited by a great concourse of the faithful, who vied with each other, as it is related, in striving to secure, each one for himself, a portion of their sacred relics "for a protection and safeguard".

From this time forward the devotion to these holy martyrs spread widely over the East. A panegyric is still extant in their honour, written by Metaphrastes, or more probably by Nicetas the rhetorician, as is supposed, in the ninth century, the facts in which were furnished by Bishop Theodore's letter. Offices in their honour were sanctioned by St. Germanus and Anatholius, Patriarchs of Constantinople, A.D. 449-58, while others are known to have existed at Byzantium and Mauroleum. A complete office, with canon, by Josephus the hymnographer, A.D. 883, contains some verses commencing thus :

Κηρίκον ἡμῶν σὺν τεκοῦσῃ προφρόνως Ἰωσήφ.

St. Joseph speaks of their tomb as being bedewed with the grace of the Holy Spirit, and of cures being wrought there; but is silent as to its locality. The reason for this, as we shall shortly see, was in all probability the circumstance that the bodies themselves had, at a much earlier period, been conveyed away, and treasured up as precious relics in certain churches of the West. The story of their removal is thus given in an ancient MS. discovered at Rome,¹ as related by Henschenius the Bollandist, in his commentary for the 1st May, on the *Life of St. Amator*, a Bishop of Auxerre, who lived from A.D. 344 to 418, and was consecrated A.D. 388. This *Life* is said to have been written A.D. 580.

"After the lapse of many years from their gaining the crown of martyrdom, St. Amator, Bishop of Antisiodorum, accompanied by the most illustrious Savinus,

¹ The MS. commences thus : " Incipiunt miracula SS. Quirici et Julittæ, quæ Teterius Sophista, eorum servus, edidit, de corporibus eorum à S. Amatore Antiochiæ repertis."

travelling through the territory of Antioch, by the grace of Christ found their most holy bodies, and on his return brought them, with great devotion, to Gaul. On reaching the city of Autrice (Chartres) he so far yielded to the entreaties of Savinus as to bestow on him one of the boy's arms, which appears to have been deposited in the church at Nevers. The other remains he caused to be entombed a second time in the very house 'where the Bishop, powerful by the glory of his merits, is yet venerated by the faithful'. Whether the city of Antioch visited by St. Amator was that in Pisidia or in Syria, or more probably another of that name, near Tarsus the scene of the martyrdom, is not stated. From the Nevernais the arm of St. Cyricus was removed by Abbot Hucbald to his monastery of Elnon 'in Hannonid'.¹ In the *Gallican Martyrology*, by Saussaye, it is stated that considerable portions of the relics were distributed among different churches in Gaul, "whereby a great devotion was stirred up everywhere towards the martyrs themselves, so that many churches, monasteries, and other 'trophies' (as they were then called), were erected in their honour. Among them Toulouse, Arles, Carnot, and Auvergne, are specially named. The devotion also extended itself to Spain, where, at Burgos, an office with nine lections is known to have been recited in their honour. In France, Cyricus became known indifferently by the names of St. Cyr and St. Cyrique; and the name of 'Cir Ferthyr', once attached to the site of a ruined chapel in Llein, Carnarvonshire, may possibly be a translation of the former."²

From the foregoing account it will not be difficult to explain how, in early times, a Gaul inspired with the prevalent devotion to these martyrs may have been called by the name of one of them; may have landed on the coast of Wales, bringing with him, mayhap, a small but treasured portion of the relics in his own

¹ Perhaps St. Amand's in Flanders, of which Hainault is a province.

² Rees' *Welsh Saints*, p. 332; *Arch. Camb.*, 4th Ser., v, p. 87.

country esteemed so precious ; may have built in honour of this, his patron saint, a humble chapel, enlarged subsequently into a church, with its monastic establishment adjacent ; and taken precautions for the preservation, after his death, of the memory of the acts and sufferings of one whom he himself held in such tender veneration, by translating some narrative of them in his own possession into the language of the people to whom he had been the means of introducing the knowledge and *cultus*, as saints, of himself and his martyred mother.

That such was actually the fact is not obscurely intimated in several scattered notices which are to be found in the manuscript works of Welsh bards and elsewhere. In a fragmentary poem on St. Curig in the *Llyfr Ceniarth MS.*, a *Book of his Life* is referred to as extant in the author's time. Other fragments of poems in the same MS., by Sion Ceri and by Huw Arwystli, relate also certain circumstances of the martyrdom, in all probability derived from this traditionary biography. And lastly, some curious "*emynau*", or hymns, in the Welsh language, are found in the volume of *Lives of Cambro-British Saints*, published by the Welsh MSS. Society, comprising a "*Lectio*" evidently intended for the instruction of the people on the annual festival, together with some collects, which leave no doubt as to the identity of the saints whose actions are referred to with those whose acts were recorded by Bishop Theodore for the information of Pope Zosimus.

With these fragmentary notices is connected another question of no little interest relative to the genuineness and authenticity of the acts of these martyrs traditional in the Principality. Was the narrative contained in them substantially identical with that furnished by the Bishop of Iconium to the Pope ? Or did it rather savour of inspiration drawn from the spurious writings referred to in the Bishop's letter as "containing overboastful and inconsistent sayings, and trivialities foreign to our Christian hope", and which are ascribed by him to the "machinations of Manichees and other heretics

who make a mock of, and endeavour to create a contempt for, the great mystery of godliness"? It would be natural to suppose that from the time of the publication of the authentic Acts, the spurious ones would have speedily ceased to obtain currency, and have fallen into oblivion. So far, however, from this being the case, we find them incurring the condemnation of Pope Gelasius (A.D. 492-6), "having been brought, together with their relics, from the East". We are left to infer, therefore, that Bishop Theodore's account, when forwarded to Rome, was either not at all, or but partially, circulated in Asia: hence St. Amator, when carrying away with him the bodies of the martyred mother and son, must have taken with him also the apocryphal account of their death. And this inference is confirmed by the fact that these apocryphal Acts were edited by Hucbald, who, as we have seen, was presented with the arm of St. Cyricus at Nevers, and who died in the year 930. And again, A.D. 1180, they were edited by Philip, an abbot of the Premonstratensian Abbey of Bona Spes, for John, the abbot of the church of St. Amandus at Elno. John, it would appear, furnished Philip, in the first instance, with a copy of the apocryphal Acts, together with Hucbald's work, for we find him stating in a letter to John that he had made in them considerable corrections, and had omitted much that appeared to him profane, irrelevant, or absurd.

If these were the *Acts* brought by St. Amator into Gaul, it would follow almost of course that they alone would have been known to Curig Lwyd, and by him disseminated in Wales. The Welsh fragmentary notices will be found amply confirmatory of this view; and as they and the foregoing account are reciprocally illustrative of one another, we propose now to allow them to speak for themselves. The first of these notices is that in the *Emynnau Curig* (Hymns of St. Curig), as the devotions printed in the *Lives of the Cambro-British Saints* already mentioned are strangely called. The third of these is as follows: "The holy martyr Curig

was discreet from his childhood. He suffered martyrdom, and was very wise, and a teacher of heavenly things, and opposed the cruel commandment of Alexander the king, and rejected a lordly life, from a pure heart and the wisdom of a perfect man. He desired not the vain things of this world, but that he might obtain the joys of Paradise; and suffered for the triune God and one Lord severe persecution from men, and for love to Christ the King he endured the torments of fire on his body and on his arms; and through faith in the Trinity he persevered in faith and in prayer to God, so that the faithful might escape the pains of Hell, and obtain the joys of the heavenly kingdom, by the words of the Catholic faith, and become no less perfect in Christ than that martyr. Therefore we piously call on the undefiled Curig, our helper in Heaven, that by his prayers we may obtain and deserve the very glorious reward which he is said to enjoy with the hosts of angels for ever and ever. Amen."¹

This *Emyn*, or lesson, furnishes a remarkable coincidence with the apocryphal life published in the *Acta Sanctorum* of the Bollandists. It represents the martyr as speaking and acting as an adult, whereas the latter describes Cyricus, though an infant, as speaking with the words of a full-grown man, and as reproving Alexander for his idolatry and cruelty, and even challenging him to inflict on him strange and unheard of tortures of his own devising, through which he passes in succession unhurt, by the power of God. With these the allusions, obscurely thrown out in the following fragments of Welsh poems, mainly agree. The first is attached in the MS. to a portion of Huw Cae Llwyd's poem on the Four Brothers, of Llangurig, who was born, and probably passed his life, in the neighbourhood of that place, but need not, therefore, be his.²

¹ *Lives of the Cambro-British Saints*, pp. 276 and 610.

² The language of Huw Cae Llwyd proves that he was a South Wallian writer; but Llangurig is on the borders. The poems in the text, at least in the state in which they are here presented, cannot, we think, be the production of that accurate prosodian and mellifluous poet.—ED. *Arch. Camb.*

THE FIRST FRAGMENT.

Llurig fendigedig wyd,
 Ceidwad [in'] a'r Ffrainc ydwyd,
 Mae i'th wlad, fel y wnaeth [wedd]
 Dy achau, a llyfr dy fuche[dd]
 Mae'n rhan, o bedwar ban byd,
 Dy wyrthiau, rhaid yw wrthyd !
 Da fyd fu ar dŷ feudwy,
 A'i leian gynt ar lan Gwy.
 Mael gad, pan geisiodd Maelgwn
 Lunio hud i leian hwn,
 Ei feirch, a'i gewyll efo,
 A arwe[i] niodd wr yno;
 Trigo'r llaw wrth y cawell,
 Ynglŷn, ni wnai Angel well;
 A'i wŷr aeth ar ei ol
 A lynant bawb olynol;
 Hwynthwy oedd[ynt] arnat ti
 Yn dy guddigl di 'n gweddi;
 Drwy dy nerth, Gurig Ferthyr,
 Y rhoddai yn rhydd ei wŷr;
 A'i gwyarthiau, 'n ael gorthir,
 A wnaeth Duw o fewn i'th dir;
 Delwan o gwyr, rhwng dwylaw Gwen,
 A lunioedd leian lanwen;
 Y rhith, ac nid aurheithwyd,
 Dinbych [Llan] Elidan Lwyd:
 A'i delw, nid o hudoliaeth,
 Rhoi llef ar Dduw Nef a wnaeth;
 A'i gradd, fel y gweryddon,
 Gydâ Sant a gedwais hon.
 Maelgwn aeth, mal y gwn i,
 Ei delwaith i addoli;
 Hwn a roddais, yn bresent,
 Glasdir at glos, da ei rent,
 Hysbys yw bod llys a llan,
 A theml i chwithau y man.
 Ni bu rwydd rhag Arglwyddi
 Daro dyn wrth dy wyr di;
 Chwithau a fu'n dadleu 'n deg,
 Ar Ustus gynt ar osteg:
 Ar fraich deg oedd faich dy fam
 Silits a roes hwyl. am
 Holl feddiand Alexander
 A fu megis gattiau gèr.
 Pob cwestiwn gan hwn o hyd
 Wrth ddadl di a gwrthodyd.

THE SECOND FRAGMENT.

Plwyf hardd sydd, brif ffordd a bryn,
 Lle rhed Gwy 'r hyd dwfr a glyn;
 Plwy' heddyw aplaf hoywddyn,
 Pa le ceir gwell, plwyf Curig Wyn?
 Curig, fab gwar, llafar, llen,
 Yw'n tad, a'n porthiant, a'n pen.
 Caru hwn, creda' i, cai radoedd mawlderdd,
 Y trwbl a ddng, teirblwydd oedd,
 Bilain dordyn aeth i'w dwrdio,
 Alexander oedd falch dro.
 Silit ddinam, ei fam fo,
 Wen a welad yn wylo;
 Ofer gwelad! Na âd Gurig
 Wr garw o'i ferth 'rolddig;
 Dewai 'n fyw, dyna alaeth,
 Dewai 'n gnawd gwyn, ag nid gwaeth;
 Ni thyfodd, fe garodd gwr,
 Ar ei dir erioed oerwr.
 Nerthwr 'n yw 'r gwr a garwyd,
 Gwych iawn, ac a chwyr addolwyd;
 Yma a thraw a wellhawyd
 I garwr glân Gurig Lwyd.
 Duw Lwyd cynhenwyd gwenwynig—i'w trais
 Tros fy anwylyd foneddig.
 Chwerw i doe chwarae dig
 Dichwerwedd Duw a Churig.
 Tra dewr o natur ydwyd,
 Trig ar y gair, trugarog wyd;
 Treni'r dewr walch trymai;
 Tner, dewr wyt, Duw, ar dy rai.

THE THIRD FRAGMENT.

Pwy a aned er poeni,
 Pwy'n deirblwydd no'n Harglwydd ni?
 Curig bob awr y carwn,
 Goreu help oedd garu hwn.
 Poen oedd i'w wedd pan oedd iau,
 Pen Merthyr poen a wethiau.
 Pob gweinied pawb a geiniw
 Bonedd Ffrainc beunydd a'i ffrîw.
 Perlen a glain parch naw gwlad,
 Plwy' Curig, pa le fwy cariad?
 I rwydd Saint a roddais i
 Anrheg arnom rhag oerni.

THE FOURTH FRAGMENT.

Ni bu wan yn byw ennyd
 Nid ofnai 'i groen boen o'r byd.
 Alexander oedd herwr
 Ar Dduw, ac oedd oerddig wr.
 Iddew o'r faingc oedd ar fai
 Amhorth oer a'i merthyrai.
 Efo â llid, a'i fam lân,
 I'r pair aeth, wr purlan ;
 Ni ddarwena 'i ddwr annoer
 Ar hwyntwy mwy na'r nant oer.
 Teirblwydd a fu 'n arglwydd 'n hyn
 Tri mis lai, Duw, a'i rwymyn';
 Yn fab iach yn fyw y bu,
 Ac â maen i'w gymynu.
 Yn lludw ei ddaith a'n lludiodd,
 Ac yna fab gwyn i'n f'oedd.
 Ag oerddrwyg y gwr drwg draw
 E fu asiaeth i'w feisiau ;
 Troes Duw hwyntwy tros dyn teg
 Trwy'r astell draw ar osteg ;
 Torrai Iddew trwy wddwg
 Ni'm dorwn draw am dyn drwg.
 O'i esgidiau nadau a wnaed,
 Yno fal anifeiliaid.
 Crist yw'n rhan, croeso Duw'n rhodd,
 Curig a'i fam a'i carodd.
 Saith angel rhag bodd oedd,
 Sel at y saith Silits oedd.
 Mab a fu'n gwledychu'n gwlad,
 A merch ir, mawr o'i chariad,
 digariad gorynt
 O lan Gwy, a'i leian gynt.
 Ac arall, mab Rhyswallawn,
 Feddwl oer, a fu ddwl iawn ;
 Meddylio, cyn dyddio'n deg,
 Am oludan, em loywddeg ;
 A Churig [Wyn] ni charai,
 Dwylllo neb un dull a wnai ;
 Ei addoli ef ar ddau lin,
 Ar war bryn a wna'r brenin ;
 Cwypmo yma, camp ammharch,
 Colli o'i wyr a chylla ei farch ;
 A Churig, fab gwyh hoywrym,
 A ddiddigiodd wrth rodd rym :
 A diddan nid oedd anodd,
 A glowson' roi glas yn rhodd.

Tyredig swmp a roid seth
 Mal eurdrefn, aml ardreth ;
 Tri thir, mal traeth euraid,
 Tri yn un cylch, tri yn un caid.
 Caer fy arglwydd, lle'i oer fawrglod,
 Cwmpas dy glai, er dy glod ;
 Llangurig, pob lle'n gywraint,
 Llawer hyd braff, lle rhad braint ;
 Troell wen hardd, tri lliw'n hon,
 Tir Curig at tair coron,
 P'le well un plwy ni ellir,
 Plwy Curig nid tebyg tir.

TRANSLATION.

A coat of mail art thou
 To us, and to the French, too, a guardian.
 Thy country possesses, as it made it, the form
 Of thy descent and the Book of thy Life.
 The portion of the four quarters of the world
 Are thy miracles. Great is our need of thee !
 Happy has been the Hermitage,¹
 With its nun, of yore on the bank of the Wye.
 When Maelgwn, mailed for battle, sought
 To practise a deception on the nun of this spot,
 His coursers and his baggage
 Were brought there by the man.
 To a hamper his hand cleaved ;
 It was held tight ; no angel could make it more so.
 Also his men who followed him
 Were held fast,—all, one after the other.
 When these made earnest prayer
 To thee in thy chapel,
 By thy power, O martyr Cyricus,
 He set his men free,
 And God wrought, on the brow of the upland,
 His wonders within thy territory.
 The nun, pure and holy,
 Fashioned figures of wax between her fair hands :
 The likeness, and it was not disfigured,
 Of blessed Elidan of the church of Denbigh ;²

¹ Curig Lwyd's Hermitage probably is meant, on the spot where the church was afterwards built. The nun would seem, from the context, to have occupied it after his death.

² Llanelidan, five miles from Ruthin.

And her image, by means of no deception,
 Uttered a voice to the God of Heaven ;
 And, like the youths, she maintained
 Her position with the saint.
 Maelgwn went, as well I know,
 To the figure thus made to worship,
 And for an offering he gave
 Pasture land of great price to the sacred enclosure.
 Well known to fame are now
 Your glebe house, churchyard, and temple.
 Thy men are not free to strike a man
 In presence (or for fear) of their lords.
 Well hast thou pleaded also
 Of yore, before a judge, in open court,
 When a burden on the fair arm of thy mother
 Julitta, who gave thee example ;
 In whose eyes the possessions of Alexander
 Were all but as worthless things.
 By thee was each question of his
 Refuted in disputation.

The resemblance to the apocryphal Acts in these last lines is unquestionable. The preceding ones seem as clearly to contain the substance of a tradition referring the foundation of the church of Llangurig to Maelgwn Gwynedd, whose repeated injuries to religion, and subsequent reparation of them, as told by the contemporary Gildas, seem to have procured for him the privilege of being made the typical representative of such legends : at least he is found similarly figuring in the *Life of St. Brynach* and others. The adoption of the legend by the Welsh bard is valuable so far as it proves that the foundation of the church of Llangurig was referred, in or about the fifteenth century, to a period dating so far back as the sixth ; and that it could not, therefore, have been built for the first time by the monks of Strata Florida, to whom it seems afterwards to have appertained as a vicarage. The next is a fragment of a poem by Sion Ceri, a bard certainly of the fifteenth century.

Beautiful is the parish, on highway and hill,
 Where flows along the vale the stream of Wye,
 The parish to-day of one energetic and powerful,
 Than the parish of Blessed Curig, where will you find a better ?
 Curig, a youth gentle, eloquent, and learned,

Is our father, our head and our support,
My belief is that to love him brings down graces; the trouble
He endured, when three years old, ought to be praised in
song.

The tyrant Alexander, proud of temperament,
And of a high stomach, proceeded to menace him.
His guileless mother, the blessed Julitta,
Was seen to weep.

A fine spectacle! It had no power to restrain
The murderous wrath of the cruel wretch towards Curig.
While he lived he held his peace,—therein lies the sorrow.
In his holy flesh he was silent¹ and unconcerned,
The man of cold heart who loves him not
Ne'er hath prospered in his territory.
It is our beloved saint who strengthens us;
Highly exalted is he who is honoured with tapers of wax.²
Everywhere have favours been received
By pure lovers of the holy Curig:
On behalf of my beloved and exalted one
Was God aroused to wrath by violence stirred by venom.
Bitterness comes of bandying strife
With the loving-kindness of God and of Curig.
By nature thou art exceeding firm,
Dwell on the word—thou art merciful;
Fury will weigh down the steadfastness of the brave:
Thou, O God, art merciful to thine own.

Defects in the metre, as well as the sense, prove the corruptness of several of these lines. The identity of its legend, however, with the apocryphal Acts is evinced by the epithet of "eloquent" ascribed to the martyr, when only three years old, whose deeds are magnified apparently at the expense of the mother, whose Christian heroism seems to be tacitly ignored. The remaining fragments are from the pen of Huw Arwystli, who is emphatically the poet of Llangurig, as shown by his recently published poems on the principal families of that place.³ In these, notwithstanding the vexatious mutilation of the text, some striking coincidences of

¹ This seems irreconcilable with the previous statement as to his eloquence.

² It is still a common custom on the Continent to burn a wax taper as an offering before the statue of any saint whose prayers are desired to obtain some special favour from Heaven.

³ In *Montgomeryshire Collections*, vol. iv, p. 54.

the Welsh legend with the apocryphal Acts are plainly discernible.

Who is it was born to suffer pain,
 Who but our patron, when three years old ?
 Not a moment passes but we love Curig,
 There is no better help than to love him.
 Tortured was his frame in his infancy,
 To the person of a martyr pain was befitting.
 Illustrious is his merit, noble was his birth,
 Gentle his demeanour ; let all daily serve him.
 Where does love exist, if not in the parish of Curig,
 The pearl and the gem revered by nine lands ?
 To the beneficent saint have I given
 Gifts to secure us against cruelty.

The beginning of the next is wanting.

Ne'er in the world for long hath lived a weak one,
 Who dreaded not pain of body.
 Alexander was a despoiler of God,
 When angered, a cruel man was he.
 In guilt a very Jew—from the seat of judgment
 With monstrous cruelty he martyred him.
 He, with his pure mother, indignantly
 Entered the cauldron—the pure and bright one.
 The water heated for him bubbled not
 More than would a cold stream.
 Three months short of three years old
 Was our patron when thus they bound him.
 When a child, and in perfect health,
 By a stone was he dashed to pieces.
 His passage through ashes hath angered us,
 To us, therefore, he is a blessed saint.
 Through that wicked and cruel man,
 A framework of boards was to be ventured upon ;
 These were turned by God to the advantage of the saint,
 For, thro' the boards, in sight of all,
 The Jew¹ fell, and broke his neck.
 For that wicked man I feel no pity.
 On the spot, from his shoes, issued
 Yells, like those of brute beasts.
 Christ is our portion, may God receive graciously our gift,
 Curig and his mother loved Him,
 Seven angels were filled with delight,
 Julitta was a spectacle for the seven.
 A youth there was—one who ruled the land,
 And a young maiden, greatly beloved,

¹ Jew is used here as a term of opprobrium.

[*hiatus*] were without affection
 For the Wye's bank, and its nun of old time,
 And another, the son of Rhyswallon,¹
 Was cold of heart, and dull of understanding,
 Before the day dawned his thoughts would run
 Upon riches, and brilliant gems;
 And he loved not holy Curig;
 He would cozen any one in any way.
 On both his knees is the king
 Worshipping him on the slope of the hill;
 Here a shameful mischance befalls him,
 He loses his attendants, his steed breaks away.
 And Curig, a saint as generous as powerful,
 Was appeased by virtue of an offering,
 And was readily induced to console him.
 We have heard that the gift of a close was given him,
 An eminence, steep and towering, was bestowed,
 Like a pile of gold, an ample tribute;
 Three lands like a golden strand,
 Three in one ring, three in one were obtained,
 The enclosure, my patron, wherein thou art greatly honoured,
 Of Llangurig, each spot exactly measured,
 Encircles thy soil, for thine honour.
 Many a good length is there, where there is free privilege,
 A bright and beautiful circle,² wherein are three colours,
 In the land of Curig, with a prospect of three crowns,
 Better parish can there not anywhere be
 Than the parish of Curig, no other land is like it.

There are three or four passages in these two fragments in striking conformity with the spurious Acts. Such are the incident of the caldron or *cacabus*, that of the shoes out of which issued horrible yells, the seven angels who descend from heaven, and the age of the child, exactly two years and nine months. There is some variation in the details. In the Acts the caldron is filled with burning pitch; in the poem, with boiling water. In the former, the shoes, on the Governor's demanding a sign, become alive; nay, more, eat and drink; and finally are transformed into a bull, out of whose neck springs a he-goat, instead of being left, as

¹ This may be a false reading for Caswallawn, the father of Maelgwn Gwynedd, who is the subject of the legend as told in the poem attached to that of Huw Cae Llwyd.

² Or "wheel". Can this mean a *corona* or chandelier?

in the nursery tale, after the dissolution of the Governor's body by fire ; and the seven angels appear for the purpose of restoring to life a thousand persons, who embrace Christianity after being beheaded by the Governor's order. On the other hand, the martyr's death, by being dashed against a stone, would seem to have been derived from the genuine Acts ; unless, indeed, the passage, which is certainly obscure, is rather to be referred to an incident in the spurious work, in which a space is scooped out of a large stone, capacious enough for the two martyrs to sit in, the sides of which are afterwards filled with molten lead. The whole, in fact, bears marks of an attempt to reduce the narrative of the spurious Acts within credible dimensions by the elimination of its absurdities ; a theory borne out by the statement in the *Emynau*, that Cyricus was an adult who from his childhood had been distinguished for his piety and ability ; and also by the statement that the *Life* published by Hucbald, and obtained, doubtless, by him from Nevers, underwent a similar process of castigation, first by himself, and a second time, subsequently, by his editor, Abbot Philip.

The most remarkable fact connected with the history of these Acts is, perhaps, this, that the genuine narrative furnished by Bishop Theodore to Pope Zosimus within a century after the event, never succeeded in superseding them in popular estimation. It affords a strange confirmation of the saying, which has almost passed into a proverb, "Give a falsehood a start of twenty-four hours, and the truth will never overtake it." Father Combefis, a Dominican, by whom Bishop Theodore's letter in the original Greek was exhumed from among the MSS. in the King's Library at Paris in 1660, expressed a hope that the public reading of the apocryphal Acts proscribed by Pope Gelasius, already suppressed at Nevers, might be put down by authority also at Ville Juif (a corruption of Villa Julittæ), a town six miles south of Paris, where they were read annually from a pulpit to a great concourse of people. And

Father Porée, a Premonstratensian, writing in 1644, states that the use of these, which had thus usurped the place of the genuine Acts, was in his time widely disseminated throughout France. So difficult is it to eradicate a popular usage, especially when calculated to gratify the love of the marvellous, so deeply rooted in our nature. It is instructive, moreover, to learn from Bishop Theodore's letter, that these, and similar extravagances in legendary saints' lives, do not necessarily owe their origin to motives of gain or self-interest on the part of those who may be made the unconscious means of handing them down to posterity, as has often been erroneously supposed. In this instance, we have seen that they were actually due to the malice of enemies of the Christian faith, on which it was sought to cast discredit by the substitution of false for true narratives of the deeds of those whose lives and death, if recorded simply and without such exaggeration, would have furnished the strongest testimony to the truth of their belief.

In conclusion, an anecdote may not be out of place which may possibly serve to illustrate the simple faith of the villagers of Llangurig in the power of their patron saint to obtain them favours from heaven. A traveller by the Shrewsbury and Aberystwyth mail, not many years back, while beguiling the tedium of the journey by careless gossip with the coachman, was informed by him, as an extraordinary fact, that the finest crops of wheat in the county of Montgomery were said to be grown in the parish of Llangurig, despite the apparently unsuitable nature of the land and climate for that object. Can this have been a remnant of the old belief long after the memory of the saint, and the popular devotion to him, had faded from the popular mind? The apocryphal Acts of Cyricus close with a prayer by him for those who should honour him hereafter, that they might obtain their petitions according to their necessities, one of which was that they might be blessed in their wine, oil, corn, and all their substance. Whe-

ther attributable or not to this passage in his legend, the published Welsh poems¹ in his honour teem with expressions of such a belief in the power of his prayers, and of belief also in the reception of tangible tokens without number of his protection and favour.

H. W. LLOYD.

NOTES ON WATLING STREET.

WE are so accustomed to think of Roman roads going in a direct line, that we do not allow for their diverging sometimes in order to touch various towns on the route. When this happens, and a more direct line is afterwards drawn, the latter is the comparatively modern road of the two, although it is the straightest. If the Sarn Gutheling (Watling Street) was first made, in order that Celts from Gaul and from Britain might communicate with the Ordovices who had been driven over to Ireland, we should expect that the road would incline towards the greater cities, and accordingly we find that it does bend in order to reach Uriconium. Then, since Antonine's map puts the stations, Rutunium, Mediolanum, Bovium, Deva, and so to Segontium, we may infer that there was a reason for bending to the north after leaving Uriconium, viz., to pass near Mediolanum, and that then it went nearly due west to the coast. The directness, therefore, of the course by Oswestry does not assure us of its being the original line. There can be no doubt that Chesterton is of Roman origin, and that when the Watling Street was extended northward, travellers from the south would go that way to reach Condate and the north, but it was not the original line, for that came to Uriconium and so proceeded. On the hills to the north of Llanarmon Dyffryn Ceiriog, there is a paved way called Ffordd Saeson bearing away exactly in the direction that we should expect; and

¹ In *Montgomeryshire Collections*, vol. v, p. 49, and vol. vi, p. 224.

there is a point on it called the Red Crosses, two miles north of Llanarmon, five miles south of Llangollen, and seventeen east-south-east of Bala. It descends to Hendrev upon the Ceiriog, where are said to be the remains of a considerable town, by the "Street Gwern Goch", and rises from the southern bank by the "Street Vawr". Before doing so, however, there is to the north of the "Street Gwern Goch" a mound called Tomen Gwyddel¹ (Irish mound). This is now the boundary of the parishes of Llangollen and Llanarmon, but we are as little disposed to think that it owes its origin to this circumstance, as we are to credit parish officers with unwonted zeal when we see some great standing stone doing duty in the same way. In both instances we conclude that these monuments of a past age have been already there when parishes were first formed, and been pressed into their present service. From "Street Vawr" there is a direct road over the hills to Oswestry. From the same place there are also at intervals traces of a paved way which cuts Offa's Dyke, and drops down upon Selattyn. It crosses Street Dinas² at right angles, and is then lost, but crops up again to the south of the Gadlas (enclosed ground), where there is an old earthwork, and again between Plas yn Grove and the Trench. From thence it proceeds by the Spout³ and the Stocks to Northwood (Ellesmere), which was the supposed point of divergence of the Segontium and Deva roads.

It is unfortunate that the Ordnance survey plans of North Shropshire are not yet published. I shall, therefore, give the approximate measurement of some of the earthworks mentioned on the road between Uriconium and Deva. According to tradition, the churches of Wrox-

¹ I am indebted to the Rev. J. W. Davis, vicar of Loppington, for directing me to this mound, which is very much reduced in size from what it once was.

² This street leads *north* from Hen Dinas (Oswestry), as I now find. Perhaps the mention of its name at this point may be an argument that this was a crossing of two important roads.

³ Yspytty from *hospitium*.

eter and Atcham, and the Abbey of Haghmond, have been built of stones brought from the former of these two cities. In tracking the road at this part of its course and elsewhere, it is needless to say that its probable course must be inferred from the pieces of old roads still remaining, from the various camps on the route, and from ancient names. The road leading from Haghmond Abbey Farm to Ebury Camp is, on this account, very valuable. This camp commands an extensive view. The rock crops up above the surface, and on one side of the enclosure, which is circular, there is an extensive quarry. The approximate measurements are as follows:—Width of ditch, 15 feet; height of agger, $10\frac{1}{2}$ feet; circumference of ditto, which is well preserved nearly all round, 2,079 feet.

The present road¹ leading to Hadnall has every appearance of being on the original line.

The measurements of the ditches at Northwood Hall (Wem) are as follows:—The outer one, from north to south, 315 feet; ditto, east to west, 282 feet; width, 29 feet. There is also an inner ditch of the same width, enclosing an area 96 feet (north and south) by 94 feet (east and west). If we are right in localising the “low” at this place, immediately on the north, it measures 30 feet in length by 29. Separated by a narrow causeway is the reservoir, now a meadow, which supplied the ditches. It measures 315 feet by 97 ft. As the name Ditches has elsewhere some prefix which shows its British origin, we may conclude that this is not of later date, though perhaps adopted by the Normans as the site of one of their castles.

In the *Antiquities of Hawkstone* there is a note contributed by the Rev. J. B. Blakeway, describing some “Roman mile stones” found in the year 1812, when Moston Pool and an adjoining morass were drained.

¹ We shall refer afterwards to the uncertainty existing as to which was the Wich, whence Haghmond Abbey had its supplies of salt.

² “The stones have originally formed two rude four-sided shafts surmounting quadrangular pedestals. The proper height of the

It was thought at first that they had been brought there at some remote period as *mere-stones*, the boundary between the parishes of Hodnet and Lee being close by ; and the moss had been cut to the depth of 14 feet in every possible direction without finding anything but peat". Since the above account was written, it is added that " deeper drains having been cut in many parts of the moor, traces of a road, about nine feet in width, were evident in six or seven places". If a road that we were tracking were suddenly stopped by a morass, we might perhaps conclude that it had once gone direct across that place ; but in the case of Fens' Moss it is not known that there were ever any roads that led up to it, and from the fact of good roads running at its east and west extremities, we may suppose that it was always impassable.

Pan [? Pen] Castle is on high ground to the west-south-west of Whitchurch. There is camping ground for a whole army, and in the centre is the castle¹ or Burg. There has plainly been masonry here, but now not a stone is to be seen, and no excavations have been made. The area at the top is a parallelogram, measuring from east to west 183 feet, and north to south 140 feet ; the width of the ditch is 31 feet 4 inches, and the height from the bottom of ditch to the level of the area 16 feet. The ditch is shallow, with a low mound outside it ; beyond which the ground for some acres is depressed and boggy, and though the general situation is so high, yet this in a wet season was all under water, receiving as it did the drainage from Alkington. The

shafts cannot be ascertained as the summits of both are broken off ; but the present height (shaft and pedestal) of one is 4 feet 6 inches, besides 1 ft. 8 ins. to let into the ground ; of the other, 4 ft. 8 ins. Both of the shafts and one of the pedestals have borne inscriptions. From the letters IMP. CAE on one they are undoubtedly Roman ; from M. P. on the other, they are probably *milliaria*—perhaps records of distance along a whole line of road. If so, the loss of the inscriptions (for they are irreparably defaced) is a deplorable injury to the Roman geography of Shropshire."

¹ See Hartshorne's *Salopia Antiqua*, p. 141, note. "Castellum parvulum quem Burgum vocant." (Vegetius, *De Re Militar.*, iv, 10.)

occupants of Pan Castle were thus able to protect themselves on three sides by a lake or morass ; on the south-west, however, the ground rises higher than the castle, and in order to shelter it on that side there is a deep trench running from east to west 488 feet, and then to the north 466 feet. The distance from Pan Castle to the angle which it makes is some 160 yards. The trench is 16 feet deep, and is cut through level ground. If this was, as I suppose, a place for archers or spearmen to post themselves, it throws a good deal of light on this kind of defences.¹ By Old Fens' Hall, to the north of the large field called the Bur-vil, there is a length of some 80 or 100 yards, called the Lily Pits, which perhaps served once a similar purpose. To the south-west of Bettisfield Old Hall, in the Court (Llys) field, there is a succession of pools, now hidden by trees, to which the same may apply.

The following measurements are from the government survey. The camp at Eglwys y Groes is circular, and measures, north and south, 431 feet ; east and west, 209 feet, and at a height above the sea level of 320 feet ; the width of the ditch, at the top, is 33 feet.

The mound in the Vicarage meadow below Hanmer lies in north-west and south-east direction, the length being 255 feet and the breadth 107 feet. The shape is elliptic. There has been an entrance at north-north-west, and at the south-east side there would seem to have been a well. Tiles have been found in the meadow, but no remains are now left.

The hamlets called the "Arowries" seem to imply that some ground had been cultivated in very early times, to the surprise of the inhabitants, most of it being boggy. At the extreme point of Westmorland there is an instance of a similar kind. About a mile to the north-east of Howgill Castle, in the parish of Milburn, towards Crossfell, and at the foot of Burney Hill, there is distinct evidence of cultivation on the

¹ At the Trench south-east of Wem, and the Trench north of Ellesmere, there are numerous trenches, and some very large ones.

moor. This is just on the edge of the Maiden Way, and within a mile or two of the well known station of Kirby Thore. The word *striga* (lane) seems to be the same as Ystrygul, the old name of Chepstow, Monmouthshire, which it obtained from the small river which there joins the Wye. Owen Pughe's derivation of it from *ystrych*, "that forms an opening," would meet the requirements of each, this one still adhering to the Latin form.

The name "Gredington" may, perhaps, be a transmutation of Tre Wledig, to which reference is made in that township so late as the reign of Edward I. The top of it is still called Cold Hill, and if the usual explanation of this word (from *Colonia*) is accepted, it would imply that there was a settlement here in Roman times. No remains that I am aware of have ever been found there. The situation is a very strong one, and commands an extensive view. On the south there is a deep ravine, extending three quarters of a mile. On the north and north-east there are the Whitmoss (formerly, perhaps a lake) and Hanmer Mere. To the east there is what seems an artificial trench, extending several hundred yards, and separating it from the ground, formerly called Highermost Grediton.¹ An old road went past it from Hanmer towards Ellesmere. There is, indeed, the same concurrence of roads here as at the point formerly mentioned, called the Bal-mer.² From Gredington to the Wiches is about three miles, and when we remember what a sharp eye the Romans³ kept upon such springs, and that the "salt-lane" leading on to Loppington passed

¹ One of the fields adjoining was called "Maes y Lan," in 1738. The derivation Whitaker gives for Mediolanum is *med*=fair, and *lan*=a fortress (*Hist. of Manchester*, i, p. 148); and in i, cap. x, p. 435, he speaks of Eblana or Mediolanum (Richard of Cirencester, p. 44). [But *med* does not mean "fair", nor *lan* (whether from *glan* or *llan*), "a fortress"; that is, if they are intended to be Welsh words.—*Ed Arch. Camb.*]

² *Qy*., *bal* and *mur*, the wall of the projection, referring to the little mound close by. At some two hundred yards distance there is Hol Mur Pit.

³ The Romans, on their settlement in Britain, immediately marked

close by, it adds to the general weight of evidence that there was a settlement not far off. It is not so clear, however, that this was the Wich from which the Abbey of Haughmond drew its supplies. In the Chartulary, under the heading "Wich i Cest", is the grant of Suthwich to the abbey by William Fitz Alan. As the higher of the two Wiches now in question is on the south edge of Cheshire, and has had till lately three brinepits, it seems to be the one referred to, but the right of way granted to the abbey over his lands by Walter de Dunstanville, "when going to or returning from Wiche in Cheshire" referred, it seems, to the neighbourhood of Adderley, which lies between the abbey and Nantwich. On the other hand, in the *Valor* of Henry VIII, among the possessions of the abbey, under "Com Salop, Wich malbank is Un domus 13s. 4d.", by which seems to be intended a salina, or salt-house. Nantwich never could be described as in Salop, nor could the Higher Dirtwich; but the Lower Dirtwich, which is half a mile lower down the stream, is on the Flintshire side of the river Elfe, and consequently might be (and was) included in Salop both before the Conquest, and again in the days of the Peveril supremacy.¹ In Ormerod's account of Nantwich there is no mention of Haughmond holding anything there; nor is there in respect of the Upper Dirtwich.² The Lower Dirtwich is not noticed, being in Flintshire.

Y Gwrddyp, the Welsh name of Worthenbury, is

and collected the mineral springs of the island, which had rilled on for ages unnoticed by the natives. (Whitaker, i, *Corrigenda*, p. 30.)

¹ At the date of the *Taxatio* of Pope Nicholas, A.D. 1291, a part of Whitechurch parish is said to be in *Flintshire*, which could be no other than this; but till the time of Henry VIII it seems to have been described sometimes as in Salop.

² Matthew Paris speaks of an expedition of Henry III against North Wales in A.D. 1245, when he destroyed the Cheshire Wiches to distress the Welsh, and caused a dreadful famine by depopulating the borders of Cheshire with a similar object. This Wiche had, perhaps, not recovered in Leland's time, for we find (*Itin.* vii, fol. 22) "at the Dyrtewiche a new pitte besyde the old decayed"; and again (v, fol. 82), "ther be a II or III but veri little salt springs at Dert-

thought by some to be a corruption of Gwyrdd-em, emerald. In the Record Office¹ there is a claim made by Margaret Young de Croxton for a right of way to her meadow of Gwyrghloeth (gwyrdd and clawdd) higher up the same valley, along a road (already noticed) which ran through Hanmer to Halghton Hall. As the first syllable of these three words (*gwyrdd*, green) is the same, describing accurately the appearance of these fields, we have little or no doubt that Emral, which is indeed the gem of them all, has gradually taken to itself the name which once was shared with the rest of the vale.

M. H. L.

ON THE
ST. LYTHAN'S AND ST. NICHOLAS' CROM-
LECHS AND OTHER REMAINS,
NEAR CARDIFF.

IN No. 17 (4th series) of this Journal, a short notice is given on these two megalithic structures, but as the dimensions differ somewhat from those taken by myself, I beg to send you drawings and ground plans of them, as also of other remains near Cardiff. They are reduced to the same scale to show their comparative sizes.

Unfortunately their contents were thrown out years ago, and no record of them kept, at least so far as I can ascertain; and as any facts connected with them may be interesting to archæologists, I send the following from my notes.

wiche, in a low botom, where sumtimes salt is made". All this was changed when, in the Commonwealth, Shrewsbury was supplied from here. The prosperity of the place continued into the present century.

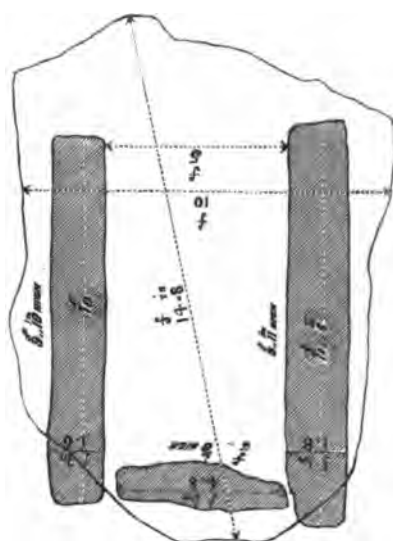
¹ Welsh Inquisitions. Right of way in Halston. No. 6, 39th Elizabeth. "P' occupacione ejusdem prati (Gwergloeth) quedam via sonabilis e'e debet et solet extra altam regiam viam a molendino vocat le olde myll in halghton p'd usque ad eccl'iam p'ochialem de Hanmer p'd'tam et p' quandam venellam et exinde insuper et trans quandam clausuram terre eidem adiacen' vocat' le Bryn et exinde insuper et trans aliam clausuram terre eidem adiacen' voc' Gwyrghloeth Vawr et sic in prat' p'd'."

Not being satisfied with merely planning and sketching them, we were anxious to ascertain whether what had been thrown out from the interior resembled in any way the contents of similar localities examined elsewhere by myself and brothers; we therefore grubbed about amongst the *débris* of stones, etc., outside the St. Nicholas cromlech, and soon discovered fragments of human teeth and unburnt bones, with portions of rude pottery, thus proving that its original use was the same everywhere, *i. e.*, for the express purpose of burying the dead within, then covering them afterwards with a mound of earth or small stones, for the double purpose of concealing them, and marking the last resting place of departed chiefs or friends. There is no doubt whatever, that, whether we see cromlechs covered with a mound or denuded of their coverings, they were all sepulchral chambers and all originally covered by a mound or tumulus. Those we now find uncovered have been exposed to view by subsequent searchers after treasure, or the ground has in later times been removed for agricultural purposes.

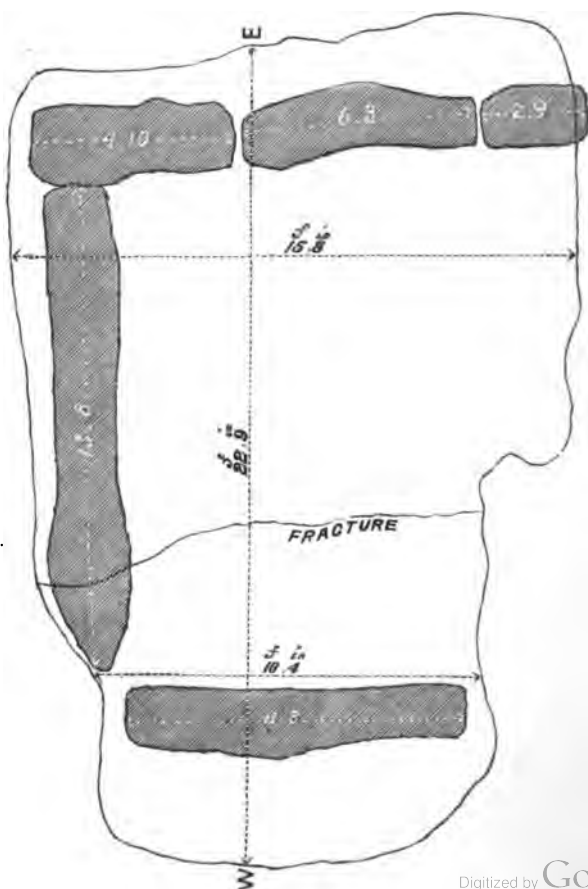
If we take up those charming poems of Ossian, which date back to the third century, we continually find allusions made to the "mounds" and "gray stones" that mark the last resting places of departed warriors, thus: "If fall I must in the field, raise high my grave, Vinvela. Gray stones and heaped up earth shall mark me to future times; when the hunter shall sit by the mound and produce his food at noon, 'Some warrior rests here,' he will say, and my fame shall live in his praise". Again, "Their green tombs are seen by the mariner when he bounds on the waves of the north".¹

The greatest length of the St. Nicholas cromlech capstone is 22 ft. 9 in. by 15 ft. 8 in. wide, and 3 ft. 6 in. thick, supported by three props at the east end; the first measures 5 ft. 5 in. in height, by 2 ft. 9 in. wide; the second 3 ft. 5 in. by 6 ft. 8 in. wide; the third

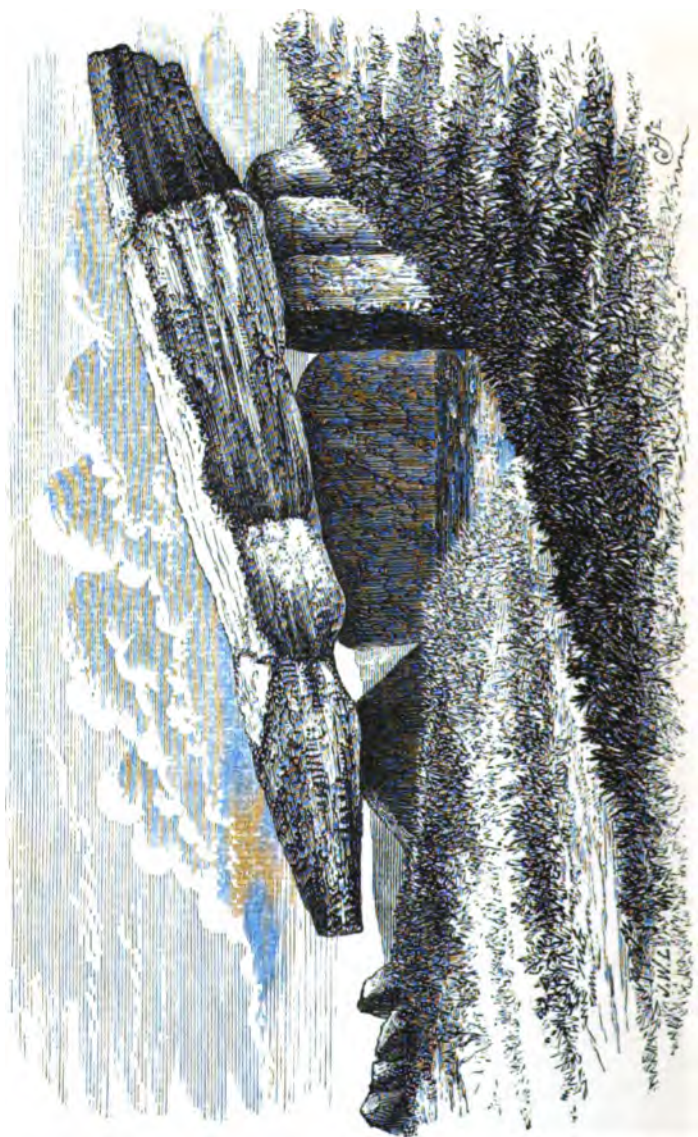
¹ Surely the poems of Ossian, manufactured in the last century, cannot have the slightest *historical* value.—Ed. *Arch. Camb.*



STONEY HOUSE, DYFFRYN.



PLAN, CASTELL CORRIG.



CASTELL CORRIG, NEAR CARDIFF.

3 ft. 4 in. by 4 ft. 10 in. wide. The western end is supported by one prop 11 ft. 8 in. wide by 2 ft. 10 in. high; on the north there is but one prop 13 ft. 8 in. wide by 5 ft. high. The prop or props, which no doubt completed this chamber on the south side, have long since been removed. The remains of the original mound are visible all round.

When visiting this cromlech, which is on the Dyffryn estate, in the parish of St. Nicholas, in a small wood close to the farm occupied by Mr. Jenkins, distant from Cardiff about six miles on the road to Cowbridge, I was much struck with the name given to it by some children we found playing round these "big stones". On my asking one of them what they called them, he replied, "Castell Corrig". Some years ago, when examining the numerous Celtic remains of Brittany, I found the same name given to many of the cromlechs there, Corrig meaning a fairy in the Breton language. The "Butte de César" tumulus, which is 33 ft. in height, to be seen near the village of Locmariaquer, close to the sea shore at the entrance to the Gulf of the Morbihan, is known to the native peasantry as Manne'-er-h'roek, or Montagne de la fée. The French call them "Creux des fées" and "roches aux fées". In England we call them "Fairies' Hole" or "Cave." In the Channel Islands they are also called by the same names, and also "Pouquelaye", "Pouque", meaning a fairy, hence, no doubt, the name given by the immortal Shakespeare to "Puck", one of the characters in his *Midsummer Night's Dream*. A few yards from this spot, to the north-west in the same wood, are to be seen several stones showing their heads above ground which appear to me to be props belonging to another cromlech. There are also several large blocks in the fields and hedges close by, which I think must have belonged to other similar structures.

The orientation of the Castell Corrig cromlech is nearly east and west, that is to say, the capstone, which is long, inclines to the west, and not to the east, as in most other examples.

About three quarters of a mile from this spot, follow-

ing the road southwards to St. Lythan's, you arrive at a cross road, close to which, on turning to the left and near to a small cottage, stands in all its grandeur in the field above the fine megalithic structure of St. Lythan's, very good drawings of which are given in No. 17 of this Journal.

Here, too, I also found children playing ; on my asking them what they called these "big stones", they replied "Stoney House". The name given in the Ordnance map of the locality is Maes y Felin.

Its dimensions are, height to top of capstone 11 ft. 8 in., length 14 ft. 8 in. by 10 ft., and 2 ft. 6 in. in thickness ; height of south prop 9 ft. 11 in. by 11 ft. 6 in., and 1 ft. 6 in. in thickness ; the north prop measures 9 ft. 10 in. high by 10 ft. wide, and 1 ft. 9 in. thick ; the western prop is 7 ft. 6 in. high by 4 ft. 8 in. wide.

Amongst the *débris* thrown out from the interior, years ago, we found, as at St. Nicholas, human remains unburnt and coarse pottery. It matters very little which direction we take over the Welsh hills, there we find cromlechs, tumuli or cairns, and camps. Archæologists have, therefore, much to interest them besides the ruined abbeys and castles nestling on such favoured spots, and strange as it may appear, there are always fairy tales and ghost stories connected with them ; some, though fully believed in by the inhabitants of those localities, are often of the most absurd character ; in fact, the more ridiculous they are the more they are believed in.

Master "Puck" plays his part well, and tradition records many of his wonderful pranks even in this neighbourhood. In 1851 an amusing pamphlet was written as a prize essay, entitled "Pwka'r Trwyn", or the celebrated Mynyddislwyn sprite, by the late Mr. D. Rhys Stephen.

The Trwyn is a farm on the left hand side of the Valley of the Gwyddon, as you ascend it from Aber-gwyddon, and near the top of it. It is reported that a servant girl, who attended to the cattle belonging to

this farm, was in the habit of taking out a bowl of fresh milk and a slice of white bread, which she placed on a certain spot for "Master Pwka", but one evening she ate the white bread and drank the milk, and substituted coarse bread and very inferior beverage. The basin was returned with the meal untouched, and the next time the girl passed the lonely spot she felt herself taken hold of, she fancied, by human hands under the arm pits, and no very sparing castigation inflicted upon her, with a clear indication, in plain Welsh, of the nature of her offence, with appropriate warnings against its repetition. This is thoroughly believed in there to this day.

A word or two on these sometimes mischievous and at other times good-natured sprites.

Puck, Poke, Poake, Pouque, Powka, Pucca, Pixie, Pixam, Pincke, Picke, Patch, Elf, Hob, Hobgoblin, Hobthrush, etc., and a variety of other names, are all given to the busy everywhere to be heard of sprites. Some are supposed to haunt woods, some houses, others the tops of hills, certain valleys, ruined buildings, and even the sea coast; in every country we hear of them. Many villages, hills, meadows, and ruins, bear evidences of Puck's visits, such as Upper and Lower Puck Hill, Puck Meadow, Powk House, Puckwell, Puckington, Puck's Rock near Howth, and Puck Castle, a romantic ruin in the county of Dublin, Pixie's Cave at Dartmoor, Pix Hill, Herefordshire, etc., Cwm Pucca, the Devil's Bridge in South Wales, and the celebrated Pwka'r Trwyn, well known also for his pranks at Pant y Gaseg near Pontypool.

The Dutch "spook", the German "spuck", the Swedish, "spöke", and the Danish "spögelese", mean precisely the same thing; thus the Germans and Swedes say, "Es spuckt im hause", and "Det spokar i hauset", for "the house is haunted". Then we have the puff-ball, or Puck-ball or Puck-fist, and "fairy rings"; the "little folks" are known to have a great liking for the fungus or mushroom tribe, as Drayton in his *Nymphidia* says:

And in their courses make that round
 In meadows and in marshes found,
 Of them so call'd the "fairy ground",
 Of which they have the keeping.

In Ireland the Pooka is pre-eminent in malice and mischief, assuming every imaginable shape, sometimes that of a horse, a bull, a calf, an eagle, or a goat, indeed the Irish word for a goat is "puc".

Golding, in his translation of Ovid, speaks of him thus :

The country where Chimæra, that same Pook,
 With goatish body, lion's head and breast, and dragon's tail, etc.

The pook or pooka means literally the "evil one"; "playing the pook" is a common Anglo-Irish phrase, equivalent to "playing the devil". In Cornwall and Devon, nurses frighten children, when disobedient or naughty, by telling that the "Bookers" are coming !

The great object of the Pooka seems to be to obtain a rider, and then he is in all his most malignant glory. Headlong he dashes through flood and fell, over mountain, valley, moor, or river, indiscriminately up or down precipice is alike to him, utterly reckless of the cries and danger and suffering of the luckless wight who bestrides him.

The English Puck is a jolly, frolicsome, night-loving rogue, full of archness, and fond of all kind of merry tricks; a shrewd and knavish spirit, as Shakespeare has it, thus :

Thou speak'st aright :
 I am the merry wanderer of the night.
 I jest to Oberon, and make him smile,
 When I a fat and bean-fed horse beguile,
 Neighing in likeness of a filly foal.
 And sometimes lurk I in a gossip's bowl,
 In very likeness of a roasted crab ;
 And when she drinks, against her lips I bob,
 And on her wither'd dewlap pour the ale.

There is also a certain sort of superstitious respect paid to the stone celt as well as the flint arrow-head prevalent over more than one half of the human race. The former, when found by the country people, are

called "thunderbolts" and "thunderstones"; and the latter, "elf-shot" and the "elfin-dart" of the North,—the "fairy dart" of some of our counties, supposed to have been used by the fairies in injuring and wounding cattle. The possessing of a stone celt in a house is even now considered as a sure protection against the effects of storms and lightning, and it is called by the French *coin de foudre*. Shakespeare seems to have had this idea when he makes Guiderius and his brother sing :

Fear no more the lightning flash,
Nor the all-dreaded thunderstone.

These universal weapons of ancient times, to which superstition attaches some power of preventing evils, are kept in the house or on the person of the mountaineer, and to them many a medicinal or anti-magical property is ascribed. In the Alps and in Savoy I have seen them tied up in the wool over the shoulders of sheep, to prevent smallpox and other diseases in a flock ! In Brittany the stone celt is frequently thrown down into the well for the purifying or the supplying of a continued spring of good water ; and is even sometimes boiled, and the water drank, to cure certain maladies ! The Hindoo, in like manner, carries one into his temple, and offers it with much reverence to his Bhudda or Mahadeo. In the year 1860 no less than five stone celts were removed from an altar reared in a forest near Allahabad ; and another was placed in a small niche in a peepul-tree, where the Hindoo was wont to kneel at the foot of his sacred tree. I have an "elf-shot" or flint arrow-point, mounted in silver, which was suspended to the neck of an old lady from Scotland for more than half a century. She wore it with more than the common pride of an ornament. There was a charm as well as a real attachment to it.

Until within the last few years the only dolmens known were confined exclusively to that area of country inhabited by the Celtic race, and hence all megalithic structures were with good reason relegated to an origin wholly Celtic. Of late years, however, since the dis-

covery of megalithic tombs in other parts of the world, there has arisen considerable doubt as to the race-affinities of the dolmen-builders; and certainly the Celts possess no traditions of the sepulchral character of these monuments, which, according to their folk-lore, were the abodes of witches and fairies, and were the handiwork of the "korils", "corrigs", "Duz" and "Teuz" (elves and fays).

There are many theories as to the original home of these dolmen-building people, who have been variously named as proto-Scythians or proto-Celts, and as to the direction from whence they penetrated Western France and our own islands. There seems but little doubt that their ancient seat was in Central Asia, and that they were, as M. Bertrand affirms, a conservative and exclusive race, who, resisting absorption by a superior people, were expelled from their aboriginal home, from whence they spread westward; and it is an indubitable fact that the most easterly point in Europe, where their sepulchres are found, is the Crimean peninsula, and that the megalithic tombs here are the most ancient of their kind known. Thence, according to M. de Bonstetten, one branch of migration spread towards Greece, Syria, Italy, Corsica, Sardinia, etc.; and another, skirting the borders of the great Hercynian forest (*vid Silesia*, where at Oppeln and Liegnitz are found the next megalithic remains), took their route towards the shores of the Baltic, where the cromlechs are considered second only in antiquity to those of the Crimea. Here there is some difference of opinion as to their line of march. According to M. Bertrand they remained for a lengthened period in Denmark, whence, again expelled, they crossed the water, and reached the Shetland and Orkney Isles, whence they can be traced on either side of the Irish Channel, and finally recrossed the Channel to Brittany. On the other hand, M. de Bonstetten is of opinion that from the Baltic the tide of migration overran Germany, Friesland, Dreuthe, Schleswig-Holstein, and Jutland; and, following the coast-line, traversed

Belgium, the north of France, Normandy ; finally reaching Brittany, where the numerous dolmens attest their prolonged stay. Part are then supposed to have crossed over by the Channel Islands, which are rich in dolmen-mounds, to Cornwall and Devon, gradually reaching the south-east of Ireland, and Wales. The absence of such remains in the west of Ireland and in the east of England is very marked. Another portion left Brittany, and penetrated southwards along the coast as far as the Gironde, whence leaving the sea-board, to avoid the sandy plains of Gascony, they followed the course of the Dordogne, and traversed France in the direction of the Gulf of Lyons. Small, detached bands seem also to have penetrated into Savoy and Switzerland, as shown by a few isolated dolmens in those localities. The mountains seem to have delayed the onward progress of these nomades for some time in the departments of Arriège, Upper and Lower Pyrenees ; but at length crossing this obstacle, they leave traces in Portugal, through Spain, *viâ* Cordova, Granada, and Malaga, finally crossing the Mediterranean, have left their tombs in the northern coasts of Africa, up to the very frontiers of Egypt.¹

In every quarter of the globe, wherever man first settled, we find a wonderful similarity of structure in their sepulchres ; and wherever examined carefully, we find strong features of resemblance in their contents and burial customs. The stone implements of that period (celts, arrow-points, etc.), all bear the same general form and character, varying only in the material used in certain localities.

Many persons have an idea that where cromlechs or dolmens are now to be seen without any mound or covering, that they were always so. This is incorrect, for they *all* originally had mounds over them. In many instances the superincumbent mound has been removed by searchers after supposed hidden treasures, or by

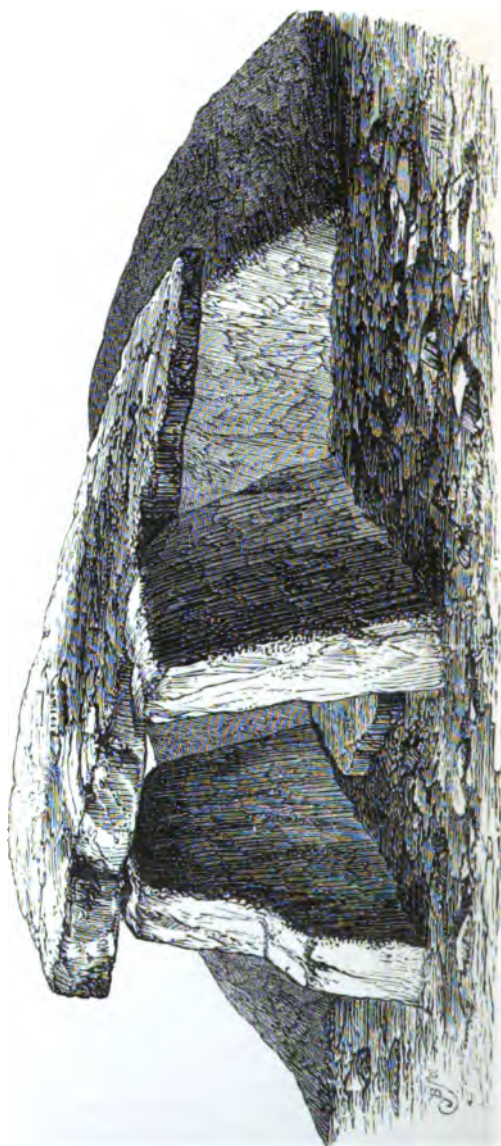
¹ *Vide* "The Dolmen Mounds of Brittany", by Capt. Oliver, R.A., in *Quarterly Journal of Science*.

farmers for the sake of the earth. We know of many that have totally disappeared—mound, stones, and all—within the last few years. Fortunately some of these were carefully planned by us, otherwise all record of them would have been lost for ever. There are covered chambered tumuli to be met with, in almost every country, nearly in the same state as when originally constructed. We find them in Great Britain, in the Channel Islands, Brittany, Scandinavia, Africa, America, China, etc., and uncovered as well, but all bearing ample evidences of their having been originally covered with earth or small stones.

Is it not remarkable that there is no distinct allusion to be found in Anglo-Saxon documents¹ to cromlechs as "visible" stone structures? This being the case, does it not afford a fair negative proof that they were hid from sight under their mounds or coverings at that period, and indeed we are greatly indebted to this fact, as well as to the superstitious feeling attached to all similar spots in the minds of the early inhabitants, for their preservation to this day. Many are the tales even now told of accidents and sicknesses of all kinds which have befallen those who have destroyed any of these once hallowed chambers!

With regard to the word "cromlech", as applied to such widely different structures, it is not to be wondered at if it sometimes misleads archæologists. The word cromlech of the English antiquary is the same as the Welsh and English "quoit", such as Arthur's quoit, or coetan, near Criccieth; Coytty Castell, near Bridgend; Lanyon quoit and Chun quoit, and others, in Cornwall; Stanton Drew "quoit", in Somersetshire; the Kitt's Koty or Coit, near Maidstone, and the Colt-y-enroc, in Guernsey; but the French archæologist applies it to a circle of upright stones, and speaks of the dolmen or table of stone (*dol*, a table; *moen*, a stone). Professor Nilsson defines the English cromlech as syno-

¹ Ancient Welsh documents are equally devoid of allusion to these structures.—Ed. *Arch. Camb.*

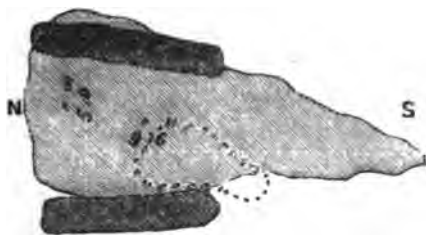


CARR-YRFA CROMLECH.

nymous to the French "dolmen", the Scandinavian "dos", and the "dyss" of Denmark.

It is just possible that the word may be derived from the two Welsh words *crom*, a vault, and *llech*, a stone,¹ as some authors state, or even from the Hebrew "Cærem-luach", a devoted stone or altar. Be this as it may, we still adopt the word, because we have no better to make use of.

A third cromlech is still to be seen in the neighbourhood of Cardiff, which is very little known to archæologists, although it stands on the side of a narrow lane leading to a farm house in the parish of Pentyrch, and bordering on the parish of Llantrisant, midway between the farms of Castell y Mynach and Hendref Ysguthan, a ground plan and sketch of which are annexed. The site is better known as "Caer-yrfa", which means "the field of arms", but what sort of arms were ever found there I cannot learn.² It is not improbable a battle may have been fought near this. This monument is not on a hill or rising ground, but rather on the low sloping ground. The original lane must have been one of the narrow bridle roads of Wales, which has been widened into a lane of ordinary width, in the making of which the farmer told me the workmen re-



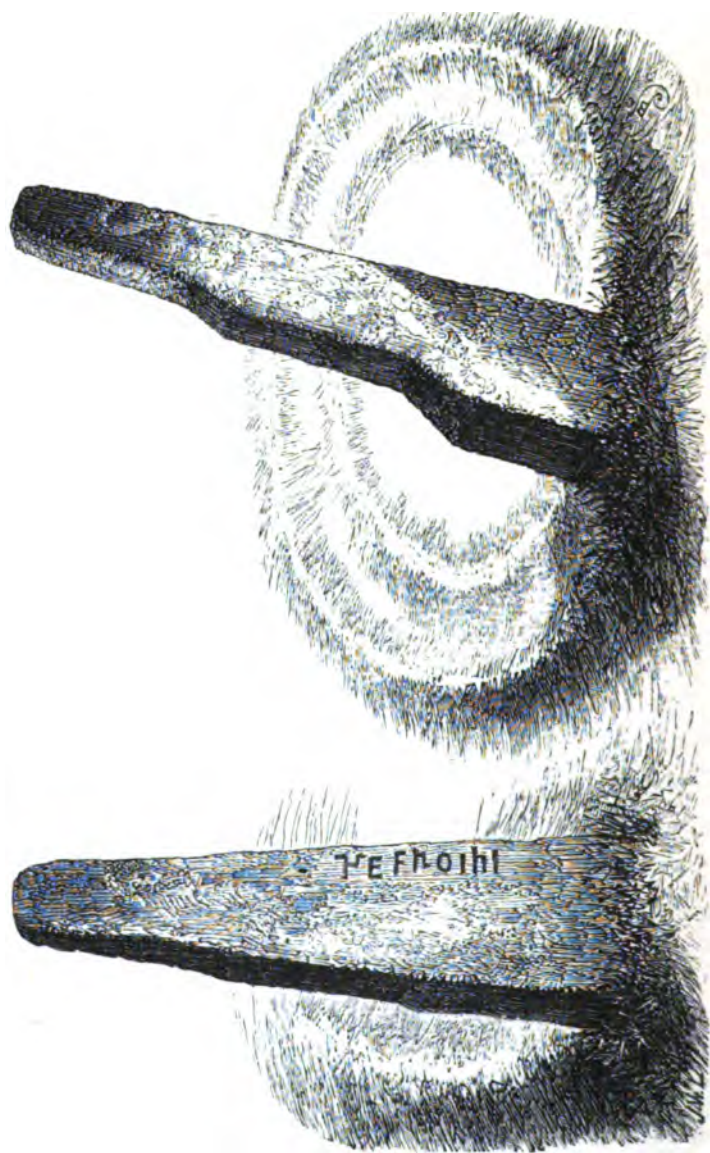
moved several large stones which formed part of the structure. Only one capstone remains, supported by

¹ There can hardly be a doubt about it. To derive the word from the Hebrew is one of the absurdities of a past generation.—Ed. *Arch. Camb.*

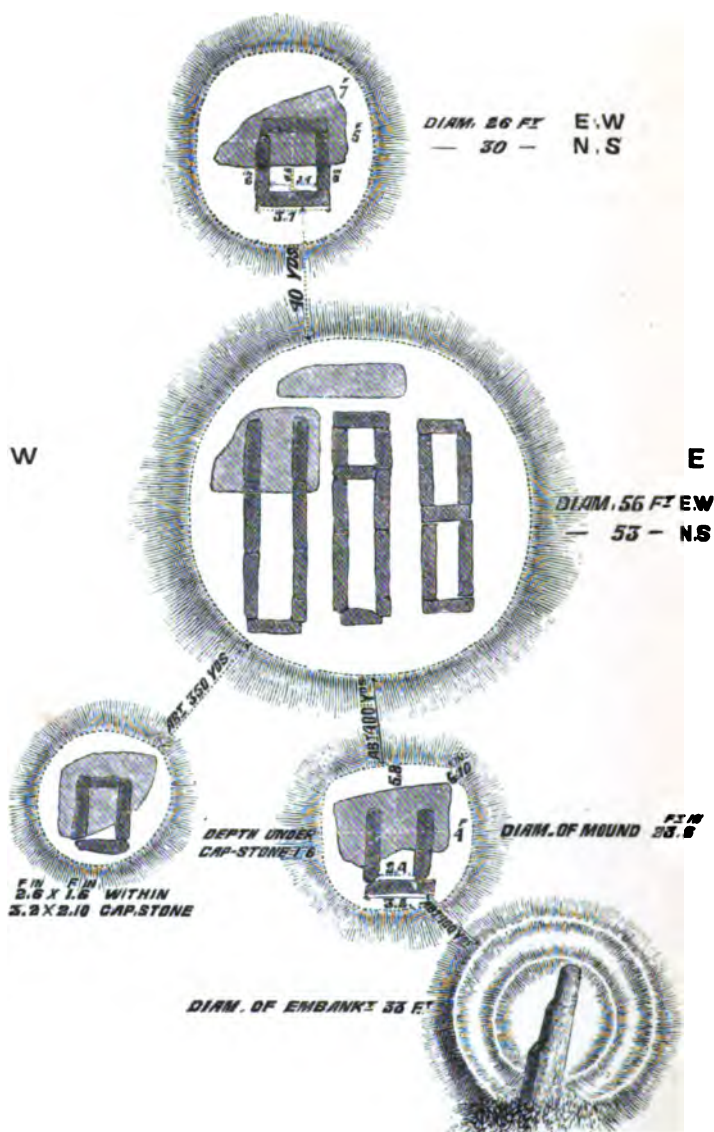
² The word is probably *aerfa*, not *arfau*. *Aerfa* signifies a place of battle or slaughter; and secondarily, a slaughter or battle.—Ed. *Arch. Camb.*

two props, the former is 9 ft. 8 in. long by 5 ft. at its broadest end, terminating in a point. The western prop is 5 ft. 6 in. by 5 ft., and 1 ft. 6 in. thick. The eastern prop is 6 ft. by 5 ft. 6 in., and 1 ft. 4 in. thick, a third, though smaller prop, lies inside. The present entrance faces the north, and is 3 ft. between the props, and at the south 5 ft. 6 in. The structure being orientated nearly north and south. Three years ago, part of the tumulus was still intact on the south side, since which a wall enclosing a garden has been built across the south end of the capstone. A Roman camp crowns the hill to the north-west, overlooking the Cross Inn railway station towards Llantrisant, and another on the south side of the village of Pentyrch east of this spot on the Garth hill, which rises north of Pentyrch; there are four tumuli.

Let us now travel a few miles from Cardiff, on the Rhymney line of railway, to the Pontlottyn station, where, taking a westerly direction, the hills rise to an elevation of 1574 feet above the sea level. We find here a spot of considerable interest called Y Fochriw Fach, Gelligaer, but midway between this and the station we passed over Senghenith common, where on the slope of the hill are to be seen a number of cairns, varying from five to ten yards in diameter, formed chiefly of small stones, but whether connected with this ancient burial ground or not it is difficult to say, but there are several lines of irregular stony embankments running down the hill to the brook below, and at right angles with them, enclosing as it were these cairns. We opened one of the smaller ones, which had not the slightest appearance of having been disturbed, by cutting a trench through it down to the natural soil (clay), and only found small quantities of charcoal. The opening of another cairn was deferred to some future day, when we hope to be more fortunate. From thence we proceeded to the rising ground called Pen y Fochriw, where there are still several tumuli, as shown on the accompanying ground plan, as also a maen hir of small dimensions.



MAN HIR.



PLAN OF MOUNDS, KISTS, ETC.

The first tumulus we came to is about 30 ft. by 20 ft. diameter, and contains a small kist 4 ft. 6 in. long by 2 ft. 4 in. wide, and 1 ft. in depth., formed of four thin slabs of sandstone, covered by one slab 5 ft. by 5 ft., a second having been removed. About forty yards to the south is another tumulus or cairn, for it is formed of small slabs of sandstone 56 ft. by 53 ft. in diameter, remarkable for its containing several kists placed parallel to each other, as shown in ground plan, having a north and south orientation.

About 400 yards south from this spot, on the slope of the hill, is a third mound about 24 ft. diameter, containing one small kist 4 ft. 10 in. by 2 ft. 4 in. wide. The capstone is 5 ft. 6 in. by 4 ft., which may have once completely covered the kist, without a second capstone. About 350 yards to the south-west is another small mound and kist of similar dimensions, and our guide told us that there were others in the neighbourhood, but we did not see them ; no doubt they have been destroyed and the stones removed, as usual, for building purposes ! About 400 yards south of the larger mound, to the east of the last mentioned cairn, stands the *maen hir* on the south edge of a small double circular embankment, or a circle within a circle, 33 ft. in diameter. The *maen hir* is 8 ft. 6 in. high by 1 ft. 6 in. wide ; it is remarkable in having an inscription in Welsh engraved on its eastern face, which our guide told us reads "Defroihi", and means "Awake unto thee"; but whether this is a correct translation¹ or not I am unable to say, as it has puzzled two or three

¹ Lhwyd, the most eminent Celtic scholar of the last century has the following note on this inscription :—"On a mountain called *Mynydd Gelhi Gaer*, in Glamorganshire, we find the British name *Dyvrod* inscribed on a stone TEFRAUTI. In the Notes on Glamorganshire, in *Camden*, I have read this inscription (supposing it might have been Welsh) *Deffro it ti* (mayst thou awake) ; but having found afterwards that the names anciently inscribed on monuments in our country are very often in the genitive case, as CONBELINI, SEVERINI, AIMILINI, etc., and most, if not all, Latin, I now conclude it a proper name, and the very same that is otherwise called *Dubritius*." (*Archæologia Britannica*, p. 227, col. 2.)—ED. *Arch. Camb.*

good Welsh scholars. I do not doubt for a moment that this inscription is of much later date than the *maen hir* itself.¹ I have not been able to learn when the above kists were laid bare of their coverings, or what relics were found in them. We noticed many other cairns on the neighbouring hills.

In the month of November, 1874, a short account was given in the local papers by Corporal W. H. White, of the Royal Engineers, who was in charge of the Ordnance surveying party, of the finding of a large number of cairns on the mountains of Tyfodwg near here; he writes thus: "At a place facing Hirwaun common and known as Carn y Gist, near Bwlch y Lladron (marked "carn" only on the Ordnance map, No. 36), the whole of the rising ground to the south of the common is covered with small cairns of stones resembling burial cairns, in some of which it is presumed there are stone cists or coffins. The great battle between Rhys ab Tewdwr, Einion ab Collwyn, and Fitz Hammon, was fought near this place, and one of the places of conflict on the common is known to this day as 'y Twyn Coch', or 'Carn Goch', or the 'Red Mount,' and within a short distance is 'Nant yr Ochain, or 'the Brook of Groaning.' It is presumed that the wounded soldiers crawled to this brook, and that the inhabitants of the district following the ancient usage of their ancestors, gave the above name to it in memory of the 'Ochain' heard there."²

In No. 14 (4th Series) of this Journal there is a good account of the opening of some of the cairns on Barry

¹ Since writing the above, Dr. J. Jones' *History of Wales*, published 1824, has come under my notice, in which I find, p. 17 and p. 329, speaking of this *maen hir*, he calls it a *millarium*; and that the inscription reads, "*Vie Fronti*", or probably the road of Julius Frontinus; but speaks of it as "the remnant of an ancient inscription". This is not the case, for we carefully examined the *maen hir*, and could find no other traces of letters.

² A few days ago a kist was discovered on the side of the mountain above Ty Newydd Farm, in the Ogmere Valley. It appears that a number of men were engaged in clearing away a cairn of stones when they struck the kist inside; at the bottom of which, at the depth of about 3 feet, they found several human bones, but what else I have not yet learnt.

Island, which is distant about twelve miles from Cardiff. I visited this spot shortly after the urn was discovered, and found in the same cairn the remains of three other interments, which do not appear to have been noticed. As in the case of the urn, these separate interments were encircled by sea shells and small stones, but no urn accompanied them. I am inclined to believe that there is a large tumulus on the island which does not appear to have been disturbed.

By far the larger number of sepulchral monuments known as cromlechs or dolmens have their openings or entrances between the east and south points of the compass, *i. e.*, nearly ninety per cent. are so turned, which it must be admitted cannot be an accidental circumstance, some few have their orientation north and south. In other instances, where the primary chamber points east and west, the subsequent additional chamber sometimes opens to the south-east, and others to the north-east, probably owing to the later dolmen builders losing the original orientation, as chamber after chamber was added to the first one, or it might have been so as to keep within the limits of the tumulus. The cromlech of Le Rocher, in Brittany, forms a right angle and opens to the south-east, whereas that of Kergonfals turns the other way to the north-east. Many of the Welsh megalithic structures have a north and south orientation, as in the example of *Caer-yrfa* described above, also the *Park Cwm* tumulus, in the parish of *Penmaen*, *Gower*, and others. The celebrated cromlech of *Gavr-Innis* in the *Morbihan*, France, has the same orientation.

It would be difficult to account for these occasional variations in the points of the compass; one idea has been suggested, *i. e.*, the probable desire on the part of the deceased to face the land of his birth, to the south—
Brittany!¹

J. W. LUKIS.

Cardiff: March, 1875.

¹ Some years ago I found a very perfect, polished stone celt, about 3 inches in length, in some *débris* that was being carted into the *Melin Tin-Plate Works*, near *Briton Ferry*. In the field alongside of these Works stands a *maen hir*, which is being preserved by that Company.

Correspondence.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARCHÆOLOGIA CAMBRENSIS.

THE INSCRIBED STONES AT CLYDAI, PEMBROKE-SHIRE.

SIR,—In the October number of the Journal, Mr. Brash has a paper on the above subject. Several of the readings he gives contain mistakes, some of them probably due to the printer. As I see no correction of them forthcoming, I take the liberty of pointing out what appear to me to be inaccuracies. Page 278, ETERNI is to be read ETTERNI, and the drawing opposite that page is also wrong; both are Professor Westwood's, I believe. Page 281, EVOLENG— should be EVOLONG—, the c is another of Westwood's mistakes. *Ty Coed* is imaginary; the name of the farm is *Dugood*; on asking for "Ty Coed", I was going to be led miles away from the stone. Page 282, Mr. Brash accepts another capital blunder of Professor Westwood's in EVOLENUS, which is to be read EVOLENG—, with two Hiberno-Saxon g's; the stone is in the wall of Llandyssilio Church. I would not quarrel with Mr. Brash when he reads DOBVN— on the Dugood stone, I have failed to read so much; what I made out was DOB...—. Prof. Westwood only read DOB..., it seems. In the same number Mr. Brash has a letter which begins, p. 335, with an account of *Gurci*, in which he recognises the Irish name *Curc* or *Corc*. Now *Gurci* is a common Welsh name, which occurs frequently; it has, in the *Liber Landavensis*, the forms *Guorcu*, *Gurcu*, *Guurci*, *Gurci*, and later it became *Gurgi*. Any one acquainted with the rudiments of Celtic philology could at a glance see that Welsh *Gurci* would be in Irish *Fearchú* or *Forchú*; whether the name is known or not is of course another question. Mr. Brash justifies himself in identifying *Gurci* with Irish *Curc*, "as in the language of that people [the Irish] the c and g were commutable"; but he has forgotten to tell us under what circumstances that people made c into g or g into c; this it is requisite to know that one may judge whether the observation could apply to the present case. In the same letter he gives a striking account of the stone at Llanfihangel y Traethau; it would be hopeless to try to improve on his explanation of it. I may say in passing that I was not aware that it had been read long ago by Mr. Jones Parry (see *Archæologia Cambrensis*, 1848, p. 226), but I am glad to find that my reading substantially agrees with his. As to the Whitland stone, Mr. Brash tries to find Barcuni in the Irish *Barcun*, *Bercan*, and *Berchan*, but he misses the real Irish equivalent in *Ui-Berchon* (see the *Annals of the Four Masters*). The other name on the last mentioned stone he reads CMENVENDAN—, as Professor Westwood did, instead of QVENVENDAN—, for he observes, "I must corroborate

Mr. Westwood's reading of the Whitland stone; indeed, I have found him invariably accurate in his copies of all the inscriptions I have examined, so much so that I have never any hesitation in accepting his authority." One could say a few words on this text, but my letter is already longer than it was intended to be.

I remain, yours truly,

J. REYS.

SIR RICHARD POLE, K.G.

SIR,—In reading Mr. Wynne's most interesting article in the last number of the *Archæologia Cambrensis* on Harlech Castle, I find he mentions Sir Richard Pole, K.G., in connection with it; might I venture to append a few observations to his account. According to an old pedigree, Sir Richard Pole was the son of Geoffrey Pole by Edith, daughter of Oliver St. John, and was eighth in descent from Gilbert de la Pole (Welshpool), second son of Gwenwynwyn, Prince of Powys, and his bearing would be that of the Princes of Powys, *or*, a lion rampant *gules*. The great historical glory of the house accrued to it through the marriage of Sir Richard with Margaret Plantagenet, born at Farley Castle, co. Somerset, and daughter and heiress of George, Duke of Clarence, who is traditionally said to have been drowned in a butt of wine in the Bowyer Tower of the Tower of London. The Lady Margaret's mother, it will be remembered, was the Lady Isabel Nevill, sister of Anne, wife of Richard III, and daughter and coheiress of Richard Nevill, Earl of Salisbury and Warwick, K.G., by Anne, sole heiress of her brother, Henry, Duke of Warwick. The Lady Margaret Pole had a brother, Edward Plantagenet, Earl of Warwick, who was beheaded by Henry VII, and thus she became representative of the two families of Plantagenet and Nevill. By her husband, Sir Richard, she had five children: 1st, Henry, Lord Montacute, who left two coheiresses, the first, Katherine, wife of Francis Hastings, second Earl of Huntingdon; the second, Winifred, wife, firstly, of Sir Thomas Hastings, and, secondly, of Sir Thomas Barrington of Essex; secondly, Sir Geoffrey Pole; thirdly, Sir Arthur Pole, who had three children, the first, Henry, who died an infant; the second, Mary, the elder coheiress, who married my ancestor, Sir John Stanley, Knt.; the third, Margaret, coheiress, who married Sir Thomas Fitzherbert, Knt. 4thly, His Eminence Reginald Cardinal Pole; and 5thly, Ursula, the wife of Henry, Lord Stafford, from whom the present Lord Stafford of Stafford descends. May I suggest that the coat party per pale *or* and *sa.*, a saltire engrailed counterchanged, was taken from Sir Richard's wife, since it is the coat of the Earls of Salisbury, the ancestors of the grandmother of the Duchess of Clarence? The oldest coat of Nevill was *or*, fretty *gules* on a canton *sable*, an ancient ship. But in the time of Edward III they bore *argent*, a saltire *gules*. The uncle of the Duchess of Clarence was John Nevill, Marquess of Montacute, whose coheiress married Sir Anthony Browne of Cowdray Park, co.

Sussex, one of which family married into that of the Greys, now represented by the Earl of Stamford and Warrington. Upon making a very interesting visit, a short time since, to the Tower with a friend, himself the descendant of the sister of Henry VIII, amongst other things which we remarked, I noticed the manner in which Arthur and Edmund Pole spell their name. In the Beauchamp Tower are the following inscriptions:—"Deo Servire, penitentiam inire, fato obedire, regnare est A. Poole 1564 I.H.S."; and "I.H.S. A passage perillus makethe a port pleasant, A° 1568. Arthur Poole Æ sue 37 A. P." And again, "I.H.S. Dio semin..... in lachrimis in exultatione meten. Æ 21 E. Poole 1562." Beneath the autograph of Edmund Poole is the word Jane, supposed to be intended for Lady Jane Grey, the queen of a few days. From the above mentioned way of spelling the name of Pole they would appear to have pronounced it Pool. The Lady Ursula Stafford was wife of Henry, son of Edmund, last Duke of Buckingham, by Ælianora, daughter of Henry Percy Earl of Northumberland, and grandson of Henry Duke of Buckingham (mentioned by Mr. Wynne), by Catherine, daughter of Richard Widdville, Earl Rivers. Your obedient servant,

HENRY F. J. JONES.

P.S. In a paper by J. Y. W. Lloyd, Esq., to whom our Society is much indebted for works of historical and genealogical interest on the parish of Llangurig, I noticed some account of the family of Jones of Ffinant. John Jones became of Ffinant, by his marriage with Mary, heiress of that place and daughter of William Lloyd, she died in 1789. The following account of the family of this Mr. Jones may be of interest to certain of our Society, and I beg to subjoin it.

Ednowain Bendew, son of Cynan, married Gwerfyl, the daughter of Llyddocca ab Tudor Trevor; he bore *argent*, a chevron between three boar's heads *sable*, couped and langued *gules*, tusked *or*, she bore party per bend, sinister *ermine* and *erminees*, a lion rampant *or*. They had issue a son,

Madog ab Ednowain, who married Arddyn, daughter of Bradwen ab Idnerth ab Davydd Esgid Aur ab Owain Eurdorchog ab Llewelyn Eurdorchog. She bore *gules*, three snakes enowed *argent*, and left issue a son,¹

Iorwerth, who married Arddnard, a daughter of Llewelyn ab Owain, *argent* a cross engrailed flory *sable*, between four Cornish choughs ppr., but others say he married Nest, daughter of Rhys ab Meirchion, and had issue,

Rhirid, who married Tibot, daughter of Sir Robert Pulford of Pulford, *sable*, a cross patoncee *or*, and had issue,

Iorwerth, who married Nest, daughter of Grono ab Einion ab Seisyllt, a descendant of Gwyddno Garanhir and Lord of Meirionydd; her mother was Middyllys, daughter of Owain Cyfeiliog, Lord of Powys; *or*, a lion rampant *gules*; and her grandmother Nest, daughter

¹ Vide *Arch. Camb.*, January, 1875, p. 34.

of Cynvelyn ab Bosfyn ab Rhiwallon ab Madog ab Cadwgan, Lord of Nannau, *or*, a lion rampant *azure*. She herself bore her father's arms, *argent*, a lion passant guardant *sable*, between three fleurs-de-lis *gules*, and they had a son,

Rotpert or Robert, living in 1339, who married Alice, the heiress of Ithel Vychan, *azure* a lion passant *argent*, her mother being Agnes, daughter of Richard ab Cadwaladr ab Gruffydd ab Cynan of North Wales. They had issue a son,

Cynrig or Kenrick, who married, firstly, Angharad, daughter of Madog Lloyd of Bryn Cynallt ab Iorwerth Voel, descended from Tudor Trevor, per bend sinister *ermine* and *ermine* a lion rampant *or*, and had by her a son,¹

Ithel Vychan, who married Angharad, the daughter and heiress of Robert ab Meredydd ab Howel of Holt, descended from the first royal tribe, *vert* three eagles displayed in fess *or*. They had issue,

Cynrig or Kenrick (Anglicè Henry) of Holt, who married Tangwystl, daughter of Meredydd ab Gruffydd Llwyd, *or* daughter of Gruffydd ab David ab Meredydd ab Rhys, and had a son,

John of Holt, who married Margaret or Sionet, daughter of John Conway of Bodrhyddan (Colonel Jones' pedigree seems to make her the daughter of Hugh Conway). *Sable* on a bend cotized *argent*, a rose between two annulets *gules*. They had a son,

Richard ab John or Jones of Holt, who married Margaret, the daughter of Llewelyn Vychan of Mold and had issue,

William Jones of Chilton, near Shrewsbury, who married Alice, daughter of Richard Brereton of Cheshire, *argent* two bars *sable*. Her ancestor, Sir Randle Brereton of Brereton, had married the Lady Ida, fourth daughter and coheiress of David, Earl of Huntingdon, third son of Henry, crown prince of Scotland, and brother of Malcolm and William the Lion, kings of Scotland. They had issue,

Richard Jones of Chilton, who married Elizabeth Lee of Gloucestershire, by whom he had issue two sons.

William the elder, of whom presently, and Thomas Jones of Uckington, co. Salop, who married Elizabeth Cottel, an heiress, and was progenitor of the Joneses of Berwick Park, near Shrewsbury, and of Stanley Hall, near Bridgnorth, and also Sir Thomas Jones, Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas in 1672. The elder son, William, married Joan, daughter of Richard Blakeway of Croukhill, born 1534, *argent* on a bend engrailed *sable*, three bezants, by whom he had issue,

Thomas Jones of Chilton, born 1550, who married Mary, daughter and heiress of John Gratwood of Wollarton, county Salop, *azure* two bars *argent* on a canton *sable*, a chevron between three pheons points downwards, two and one *argent* charged with a wolf's head erased between two mullets *gules*. Her mother was Johanna, coheiress and sister of Sir Roland Hill, Lord Mayor, and her grandfather was William Gratwood, whose wife Mary was sister of Sir Richard New-

¹ Vide *Arch. Camb.*, January, 1874, p. 38.

port of Eaton, descended from the Burghs of Mawddwy, and daughter of Thomas Newport by Anne, daughter of Sir Robert Corbet of Morton Corbet, and Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Henry Vernon of Tong Castle, county Salop, and Haddon Hall. They had issue two sons,

William Jones of Chilton, and Edward, of whom the former married Eleanor, daughter of Richard Cam of Ludlow, and had issue three sons,

Isaac Jones of Chilton, Samuel and John, ancestor of the Joneses of Brosseley, though some say Edward above was their ancestor; Isaac Jones married Susan, daughter of Richard Hatchett, and by her had several children, of whom

William Jones of Chilton died May 24th, 1728, having married Susan, daughter of John Calcott, of the Lower House, Berwick Park, and had issue

John Jones, eldest son, married Mary, heiress of William Lloyd of Ffnnant, and had issue a son Lloyd Jones *ob. s. p.*, and a daughter Mary, who married Richard Congreve and had a son Richard Congreve, of Burton in Worrel, county Chester, who seems to have died *s. p.* William Jones, the second son, was of Chilton, and by Mary, daughter of Joseph Muckleston of Shrewsbury, had issue,

William Jones, born 1732, and married Miss Gibbons, by whom he left a son.

John Jones, Esq., of Chilton, the last heir male of this branch of the family who married, but died *s. p.* at Newport, county Salop, October 5th, 1816; the Chilton and Ffnnant properties were sold, and the representation of the family passed to my forefathers.

The arms of Jones are *argent* a lion rampant *vert*, wounded in the breast *gules*, with numerous quarterings, and the crests; 1, The sun in splendour *or*; 2, on an ancient crown, a dragon passant guardant, *gules*, etc.

My notes have become of so much greater a length than I had anticipated, that I must conclude by an apology for trespassing so much upon the patience of the Society.

H. F. J. J.

76, Abingdon Road, Kensington, W.

"VESTIGES OF THE GAEL"

SIR,—I do not know whether the Bishop of St. David's still adheres to the theory propounded in *The Vestiges of the Gael in Gwynedd*, namely, that the Gwyddyl preceded the Cymry in the occupation of this island. Be that as it may, there can be no harm in registering such place-names as are, or are supposed to be, contributory to the support of that view. I therefore beg to point out one name into which the word *Gwyddel* enters, and which I do not find in the work just mentioned, nor in the supplement to it printed in the *Archæologia Cambrensis*, N. S., vol. v, p. 257. In a "Grant and Confirmation to the Monastery of Strata Florida, co. Cardigan, 8th

of July, 3rd of Henry VI, A.D. 1426", printed in the third volume of the first series of the *Archæologia Cambrensis*, p. 195, occurs the name *Tref y Gwyddel* five times, variously spelt as *Tref hi Gwydel* (p. 197), *Tref Egwyl* (p. 200), *Tref y Gwydel* (p. 203), *Tref y Goydhell* and *Trefigoidhel* (p. 206). I do not know whether the place is now called by this name, but most of the other places mentioned in the grant are well known at the present day. The place was probably not far from Strata Florida, the localities mentioned along with it being in that neighbourhood. I remain, yours faithfully,

DEMETIAN.

THE OLD WELSH QUATRAIN.

SIR,—I have hitherto looked in vain for a translation, by some of our known scholars, of the Old Welsh quatrain which appeared at p. 340 of the *Archæologia Cambrensis* for 1874. Thinking there might be no great harm in attempting a translation of these obscure lines, though it might prove a failure, I tried my hand at it the other day, and beg to send you the result, trusting that some more competent person will soon favour the public with a more satisfactory version.

May the all-comprehending Trinity defend me
And my triplet, three verses complaining of oppression !
May the relics look (favourably) upon me
Against throbbing grief

It is unfortunate that a portion (apparently four syllables) of the last line is wanting.

I am, Sir, yours truly,

DIFFIDENS.

THE RHOSNESNEY BRONZE IMPLEMENTS.

SIR,—On looking through the engravings in a recent publication, *Antiquités Suédoises*, par O. Montelius (Stockholm, 1875), I was much struck by the resemblance of some of the bronze celts there figured to the curious celt, fig. 1, p. 71, of the present volume. It is clear, from its state, that the casting of the latter was imperfect. Comparing it with the Swedish specimens, and also with the drawings in Wilde's *Catalogue*, figs. 247 to 251, and 254, it seems to be an improvement on the simple, flat celt with a lunette cutting edge, so far as it has rudimentary flanges which stand slightly in advance of the flat shaft, and to form a transition into the implement with a stop and wider flanges. There are four Swedish celts (figs. 140, 141, 142, and 143) which bear a general resemblance to fig. 1 as regards the rudimentary flanges; but fig. 143 bears the greatest resemblance as regards the form of the cutting edge, although it is more elegant in design. None, however, have the spreading end to the shank, which fig. 1 has. It is difficult to determine how these implements were used. The simple, flat celt appears to have been passed through the handle, and secured to it by a thong bound around; but the

rudimentary flanges seem to me to indicate an alteration of the mode of attachment to the handle, and rather to show that the handle must have embraced the shaft of the celt, and have been retained in its place by the flanges and ligature around.

I am, yours, etc.,

R. W. B.

Archæological Notes and Queries.

Note 43.—DAVYDD AB GWILYM.—It is uncertain when that great poet died; but he wrote an elegy upon Rhydderch ab Ievan Llwyd of Glyn Aeron, the representative, in his day, of the greatest family in Cardiganshire, and ancestor to the Pryses of Gogerddan; and it appears certain that he was only recently dead at Michaelmas, 23 Richard II (1399), for in a roll of "Ministers' Accounts" for the county of Cardigan, for the year ending at that time, in the public Record Office in London, Jankin ap Rhydderch and his four brothers, heirs of the said Rhydderch ap Ievan Llwyd, are shown to be responsible for £169: 2: 10, due from their father as "bedellus" of the commot of Mabwynion.

W. W. E. W.

Query 34.—ELENID.—The bard Lewis Glyn Cothi (*Poetical Works*, III, iv, 43), in a poem addressed to Henry ab Gwilym ab Thomas Vychan of Cethiniog in Carmarthenshire, has the following line:

Cadben yw Henri hyd Elenid

(Henry is a captain as far as Elenid). Information is requested respecting *Elenid*. It appears to be the name of some place, but in what part of the country I have not been able to ascertain. The editors, in the true spirit of commentators, have no note upon it, and no mention is made of it in their Glossary. *Elenid* is said by Pughe to have the same signification as *eleni* (this year); but it can hardly have that meaning in the passage just quoted. The *Celtic Remains*, published by instalments as a supplement to each number of the *Archæologia Cambrensis*, would be a still more valuable work of reference if it contained *all* the names which occur in our ancient writers. I trust, therefore, that when the publication of the present work has been completed, you will be disposed to prepare an appendix to it, containing such names as are omitted in it, with additional information, whenever necessary, in such entries as are found in it. We want a sort of Welsh *Lempriere*. Materials are now abundant, compared with what they were in the time of Lewis Morris, and I hope some competent scholar or scholars will be disposed to undertake the work.

IGNORAMUS.

Query 35.—OGOF MAEN CYMMWD.—In one of the letters of Lewis Morris, author of the *Celtic Remains*, printed in the *Brython*, vol. iv, p. 312, I find the following sentence: "Is it any wonder that the

Devil should sit cross-legged in *Ogof Maen Cymmwd*, to guard the treasures there?" I should be glad to be informed where this *Ogof* or cave is, and to what tradition or legend the writer alludes.

PEREDUR.

Note 44.—DR. JOHN DAVIES OF MALLWYD.—In one of the notes to the poems of Lewis Glyn Cothi (III, iii, 5) the editors state that Dr. John Davies, author of the *Welsh Grammar* (1621) and the *Welsh-Latin and Latin-Welsh Dictionary* (1632), was "rector of Mallwyd in the reign of Queen Elizabeth". This is not quite correct. It was in 1604 that Dr. Davies was presented to the living of Mallwyd, while, as everybody knows, Queen Elizabeth died in the month of March in the preceding year. Dr. Davies died in May, 1644. MEIRION.

Query 36.—LLOCHTYN.—Near Llangrannog, in Cardiganshire, a small island lies at a short distance from the shore, called *Ynys Loch-ty-n*; and on the coast, a little lower down, in the direction of Cardigan, there is a fortified post on a headland, known as *Pen Dinas Lochty-n*. I am anxious to ascertain the meaning of the word *Lloch-ty-n* or *Lochty-n*, and should be glad to be informed whether the name occurs in any other part of the Principality.

CARANTOCUS.

Query 37.—RHIWDDOLION.—Lewis Morris, best known, perhaps, to most of the readers of the *Archæologia Cambrensis* as author of the *Celtic Remains*, states that there was in his time an inscribed stone called *Carreg yr Ysgrifen*, at Rhiwddolion, between Bettws y Coed and Dolwyddelen, bearing these letters, LIJZ. Does any other writer mention this stone? and is it known at the present day? GWYDDAN.

Query 38.—OGHAMS IN SCOTLAND.—Last summer I was told that the Rev. Mr. Joass, The Manse, Golspie, Sutherland, found Ogham inscribed stones in his parish: probably an account of them has ere this appeared in some of the archæological journals of Scotland. It would be a kindness if one of the members of our Association who may have met with it, would insert a word in this Journal on the subject.

J. RHYS.

Query 39.—INSCRIBED STONE AT Y CASTELL, BRECONSHIRE.—A native of Brecknockshire, who has been living in North Wales for many years, gave me the following account of the position of a stone which was supposed to have an inscription on it: "You start from Abercamlais, near Brecon, up the Camlais valley, and when you have got from three to four miles from Abercamlais, as you turn to Mynydd Iltyd, the stone is on or near the road. There used to be a mound there called Y Castell." Does anybody know anything about the stone or the *castell* at the present day?

J. RHYS.

Query 40.—INSCRIBED STONE AT LLANDEILO FAWR.—Does any one know what has become of the stone bearing the name CVRCAGNVS, which Ed. Lhwyd found in the churchyard at Llandeilo Fawr?

J. RHYS.

Query 41.—MAELAN.—In the records of inquisitions in Edward the Third's reign, printed in the *Archæologia Cambrensis* for 1846, p. 397, one meets with the name *Meurig Maelan*. I should like to know whether *Maelan* is a place-name or a personal name, and whether it is still known. As far as sounds go, it would be exactly the *MAGLAGNI* of our inscriptions.

J. RHYS.

Query 42.—RATH.—In what part of Pembrokeshire is the term *rath* used? Is it confined to the English speaking part of the population? Does it occur in any old documents? If so, how is it written? I understand that it is pronounced *raith* (like *faith*), which makes its identity with the Irish word *rath* rather doubtful.

J. RHYS.

Query 43.—THE CLIFF-CASTLES.—Is there any evidence that the builders of the cliff-castles of Pembrokeshire were acquainted with the use of metals?

J. RHYS.

Query 44.—BRYMBO.—There is a farmhouse called Brymbo, near Eglwys Fach, not far from the Roman road before it crosses the Conway; and there is the village of Brymbo, near Wrexham. Can it be that the *bo* in this name is a relic of the name given in the *Itinerary* as *Bovio*? But where was the Roman *Bovium* that was ten Roman miles from *Deva*?

J. RHYS.

Note 45.—BROUENI.—In the *Liber Landavensis*, p. 165, one reads of a *Nant Broueni* in the boundaries of "Lann Cumm". This reminds one of the Roman *Bravonio*, and should be taken for what it is worth in settling the site of Bravonio.

J. RHYS.

Note 46.—ΣΤΟΥΚΙΑ.—Ptolemy's ΣΤΟΥΚΙΑ has sometimes been guessed to be the Ystwyth. If we suppose a mistake in the spelling, and that the reading was originally ΣΤΟΥΚΤΙΑ, ΣΤΟΥΚΚΤΑ, or ΣΤΟΥΚΤΑ, there would be no difficulty in showing that such a form must become in historical Welsh *Ystwyth*; but scholars familiar with Greek MSS. will, perhaps, say that this suggestion is inadmissible.

J. RHYS.

Query 45.—BOD.—The *Four Masters' Annals* of Ireland mention a Dubhdabhoireann of Both-Chonais, under the year 987. This *both* corresponds exactly to our *bod* in *Bodorgan*, *Bodewryd*. I should be glad to know if there were or are many more *both*'s in Ireland; also to have a list of the Irish *lann*'s, as in *Lann-Eala*, "Lynally"; and *Lann-Leire*, remarkably like our *Llanllyr* in Cardiganshire.

J. RHYS.

Query 46.—RIGH MONAIDH.—In the same *Annals*, under the year 742, one meets with a "Tuathalan, abb Cinn Righmonaidh", Tuathalan, abbot of Ceann-Righmonaidh. The editor, the great O'Donovan, remarks on this: "In the *Feilire-Aenguis*, and O'Clery's *Irish Calendar*, this monastery is called Cill-Righmonaidh, and described as in Alba or Scotland. It was the ancient name of St. Andrew's."

Now clearly *Righmonaidh* means a man; but whether it was used strictly as a proper name I cannot say. It is also to be noticed that the word is probably not a compound, as *monaidh* is the genitive of *monadh*, which means in Scotch Gaelic "a moor or heath"; and not exactly *mountain*, as our *mynydd* does, which is the same word. Thus *Righ-monaidh* probably meant "king of the moor or of the mountain", and is exactly the analysed form of our compound *MONN-DORIG* on the stone of Cælestis, now at Llanaber, near Barmouth. Have the Scotch any traditions respecting the above *Righ-monaidh*, and what were the attributes of such a potentate? J. RHYS.

Miscellaneous Notices.

CAMBRIAN ARCHEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.—Active steps are being taken to make the necessary arrangements for the Carmarthen meeting, which will commence on Monday, the 16th of August, and which will be presided over by the Bishop of St. David's. The Rev. Canon H. Morris, principal of the Training College, will act as one of the local secretaries. Our July number will furnish further particulars.

DINAS MAWDDWY.—On the 3rd of February last, as some workmen belonging to Sir Edmund Buckley, Bart., M.P., were cutting a drain for water-pipes to convey water from Cloddfa Goch to the new hotel near the Railway Station at Dinas Mawddwy, Merionethshire; they came across a vault about 18 inches from the surface, the size of which was found to be 3 ft. long, 2 ft. wide at one end, and 1½ ft. at the other, and about 2 ft. deep. The sides are made of rough slabs entirely undressed, with a cover of the same material, consisting of one slab about 4 ft. 9 ins. long, and 3 ft. wide. On taking off the cover, the appearance of the interior conveyed the impression that at some period subsequent to its construction it had been disturbed, as the small urn, for the protection of which the vault or kistvaen was constructed, was found lying on its side, and filled with small gravel, on the surface of the loose gravel and sand which partly filled the vault; but at the bottom of the urn there were sufficient remains to indicate that cremation had been resorted to. The urn is small, measuring about 5 ins. in height, and nearly the same in its largest diameter; the only attempt at ornament being a few circular grooves. It is at present in the possession of Sir Edmund Buckley, the owner of the place in which it was found, and lord of the manor of Mawddwy. This urn is the third of the kind found in the locality within the last ten years, and one of them not many yards from the present spot. Some of the local papers, referring to this discovery, tell us that the urn "was found near to the place where it is stated, in some histories, that a castle stood in former years." We shall feel extremely obliged if these authorities

will give us the necessary references to these "histories", as, unfortunately, we are not acquainted with any histories bearing on the subject.

THE LATE THOMAS STEPHENS.—We are glad to understand that the late Mr. Thomas Stephens left a copy of the *Literature of the Kymry* corrected ready for a new edition; and we believe the work will at once be put to press by his representatives, the first edition, which appeared so long ago as 1849, being completely exhausted. Besides the works mentioned in our obituary in the January number, we are informed that he has left several others of equal if not greater importance, among which we may mention a translation of the *Gododin* of Aneurin; an essay on the *Origin of the English Nation*; on the *Position which the Welsh Language occupies among those of Celtic Origin*; on the *Scientific Value of the Chemical Theories and Discoveries of Baron Liebig*; on the *Druids*; and a Welsh essay on the *Part taken by Welsh Chieftains in the Wars of York and Lancaster*. We may also mention a series of articles on the *Triads*, which appeared in the *Beirniad*; with several other papers in a more or less finished state. A selection would form a very valuable and interesting volume; and we trust that the second edition of the *Literature* will soon be followed by such a publication.

In the notice just referred to (p. 87), by an unfortunate typographical error, Mr. Stephens is stated to have been born on the *twelfth* instead of the *twenty-first* of April. We happen to have it recorded in his own handwriting that he was born at Pont Nedd Fechan on the *twenty-first* day of April, 1821.

REVUE CELTIQUE.—The seventh number of this important review has just reached us. It is hardly necessary to say that there is no falling off in the value and interest of the different articles; and it is agreeable to find that several of the papers are contributed by members of our own Association, among whom we may especially mention Mr. John Rhys and Mr. Whitley Stokes. The *Revue Celtique* deserves a much wider circulation in the Principality, and among Welshmen, wherever they may be, than it now has; and we trust that, for the honour of "Gwlad y Brynïan", there is no foundation for the rumour which has reached us, that the number of its supporters among our countrymen is actually decreasing.

GUTO 'R GLYN.—Our readers will be interested to learn that one of our members, Mr. Howel W. Lloyd, is actively engaged upon a complete edition of the poems of Guto 'r Glyn, one of the principal Welsh poets of the first half of the fifteenth century. The poems, which are said to be about ninety in number, are valuable not only on account of their historical and genealogical allusions, but for their poetical merit. Manuscripts, we believe, are abundant; and Mr. Lloyd will, we have no doubt, make good use of them to secure the first requisite in every work of the kind, namely, a correct text.

This work, we sincerely trust, will be the precursor of a series of our ancient poets, most of whom are well worth publishing.

LLANFACHRETH.—A few weeks ago, while clearing the ground for the foundation of a new chapel at Ffrwd yr Hebog, about half a mile from the village of Llanfachreth, Merionethshire, the workmen came upon what appeared to be an old burial place. According to the account, as given in a local paper, they found as many as seven graves, and according to all probability there might be more. It appears that the bodies had been burnt and their ashes placed in earthenware urns, of various sizes. Some of these vessels were in so dilapidated a condition that they would not bear touching, but it was easy to discern their size and shape, whilst the earth that surrounded them was being removed. Others were in a much better state of preservation. They had been placed in the ground with their faces downwards, apparently without any order, at a depth of about two feet, and a sort of pavement of rough stones had been worked over the place. A little below the surface, mixed with the black ashes and the remains of the bones within the urns, some wood charcoal was traced, and inside one of the vessels a piece of some yellow metal was found, but in such an oxidised state that neither its original form nor use could be determined. There is no tradition in the neighbourhood respecting the place, nor was there anything remarkable to cause suspicion of the spot ever having been used for such a purpose as that of a burial ground.

NEW WORK ON SCOTTISH ANTIQUITIES.—Shortly will be in the hands of subscribers the magnificent folio of "The Hill Forts, Stone Circles, and other structural remains of Ancient Scotland", by Christian Maclagan, lady associate of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland. The illustrations that accompany the text, about forty in number, are principally from drawings by the authoress, and represent for the most part those remains of ancient Scotland which have not hitherto been thus given to the world. We hope in our next number to be able to give some further notice of a work for which all antiquaries are indebted to the munificence and energy of Miss Maclagan.

IUAN BRYDYDD HIR.—The miscellaneous prose and poetical writings of the Rev. Evan Evans (Ieuan Brydydd Hir) are in the press at Carnarvon and will soon be published. They will include a reprint of *The Love of our Country* (1772) and other minor works, but not of his principal performance, the *Dissertatio de Bardia*, which appeared in 1764. Evan Evans, the correspondent of Bishop Percy and other learned men, was one of the best Welsh antiquaries as well as the first Welsh scholar of the last century, and most of his writings are of considerable value, of which many are now printed for the first time. He died at the place of his birth in Cardigan-shire in 1789, and left his valuable collection of Welsh manuscripts,

the transcription of which had occupied the greater part of his life, to the late Paul Panton of Plas Gwyn, in Anglesey, and which are now mouldering away in the chests of a descendant of that worthy and patriotic gentleman, in another corner of that island, jealously guarded from human sight. How thankful we should be that the treasures of Hengwrt have fallen into such liberal hands as those of Mr. Wynne, who in the kindest way affords every facility to those who wish to consult or transcribe them.

THE ST. GREAL.—The second part of the *Saint Greal* has recently appeared. This instalment completes the Welsh text, which occupies 433 pages, and comprises a portion of the English translation, which appears to be as literal as the idioms of the two languages will admit. Part III will complete the work. The list of subscribers is by no means what it should be, and many of the names which one would expect to find in it are absent. We recommend the following to the notice of those to whom it refers: "The editor regrets that so little interest is felt by his countrymen in preserving from oblivion the valuable and interesting remains of their national literature; for though he has sent prospectuses to the nobility, clergy, and other gentry, of the Principality, and especially to the prominent patriots of the Eistedhvoids, not one in twenty has responded to his appeal". We will only add, "Tell it not in Gath, publish it not in the streets of Askelon".

ROYAL ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.—The annual meeting of the Royal Archæological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland for 1875 will be held in the course of the ensuing summer at Canterbury, under the presidency of Lord Fitzwalter.

WELSH INSCRIPTIONS.—In a recent number of the *Academy* we find the following announcement: "Dr. Hübner, of Berlin, who has so ably edited the *Roman Inscriptions of Britain*, is to publish shortly the *Post-Roman Inscriptions of Wales and Cornwall*. He will be assisted by Mr. Rhys, who has made them a special study, and personally examined nearly all of them."

DAVIES' "HERALDEY."—We understand that a new edition of John Davies' *Display of Heraldry* (1716) will shortly appear under the editorship of Mr. W. Wynne Ffoulkes, who will contribute notes, as will also Mr. W. W. E. Wynne of Peniarth, and Mr. E. Breeze of Port Madoc. The original edition has become excessively scarce, and hardly to be met with at any price.

RODNEY'S PILLAR.—The latest instalment of *Bye-Gones* contains a view of Rodney's Pillar on Breidden, Montgomeryshire, copied from the one given in the *Gentleman's Magazine* for 1803. It represents the Pillar as it was when first erected.

Reviews.

TRANSACTIONS OF THE GAELIC SOCIETY OF INVERNESS. Vol. ii.
Year 1872-3.

WE reviewed the first volume of the *Transactions of the Gaelic Society of Inverness* some time ago, and we then expressed our opinion that the institution was a promising one, likely to be productive of much good. We do not see, however, that the time which has since elapsed has altogether justified our expectations. Of course it is a distasteful duty to find fault with any Society the aim of which is good; but the honest truth is that the present volume scarcely comes up to the mark of what might be expected from an association professing seriously to cultivate Celtic literature. Throughout the whole Gaelic portion of the book, which comprises all of it that is distinctively typical of Highland literature and Highland speech, there is a little too much of what may be called the post-prandial element perceptible. Geniality, poetic enthusiasm, and gushing nationality, are, no doubt, very commendable things in their way, but few will be disposed to maintain that post-prandial philology is worth much: in fact, it may not inaptly be compared in value with the *ὄνον πόναι* of Aristophanes. Mr. Macgregor, for instance, in his Gaelic lecture (p. 9), tells his hearers that all names beginning with *craig*, *monadh*, *poll*, *loch*, *ros*, *carn*, *port*, *glaen*, etc., are Gaelic; whereas the fact of the matter is that, taking the modern orthographical changes into consideration, they are common to all Celtic languages. In Welsh, for example, they are respectively *craig*, *llwch*, *mynydd*, *pwll*, *rhos*, *carn*, *porth*, *glyn*, and so on. In another place (p. 8) he says that some wonderful people, about sixty years ago, appear to him to have made out that the Gaels came from the continent of Europe, and that the "Gaelic language is the *fons et origo* from whence came Latin, Greek, and other tongues". Really few intellectual phenomena of the period are more singular than this ignorance of the most elementary yet fundamental principles of comparative philology exhibited by many who consider themselves in a position to instruct their countrymen in matters relating to the various Celtic tongues; and for a lecturer to hold forth on the philological aspect of Gaelic or Welsh without that absolutely indispensable preparation, is something like a man taking upon himself to expatiate on the differential calculus, when his time would be more profitably employed in getting over the mysteries of the rule of three. Most people would have imagined that the labours of real Celtic scholars, such as Zeuss, Ebel, and Stokes, had before this dispelled impressions so distinctly erroneous as those held by Mr. Macgregor and his fellows. Misinformation, however, like the monster in Horace, is tough, and dies hard:

Non hydra secto corpore firmior
Vinci dolentem crevit in Herculem.

It ought to be almost supererogatory to point out to Mr. Macgregor, since he has undertaken to teach his neighbours, that Gaelic, a subdivision of the Celtic, is, like Welsh, merely a small branch of that great Aryan or Indo-European family of languages, which includes Sanscrit, Greek, Latin, Lithuanian, Celtic, Gothic, and Slavonic, with the languages sprung from some of these, Italian, French, Spanish, Portuguese, German, and English. Modern philology has proved beyond a doubt that these are all derived from that primæval but extinct type once spoken by a tribe in Central Asia, who afterwards separated into distinct nationalities, migrating first southward into Upper India, and then northwards and westwards into Europe.

We really owe some apology to our readers for mentioning facts so patent as these; but when we hear of even a celebrated Scotch University Professor stating that the Celtic element predominates in Virgil to an extent which we are left to infer from his own assertion that "there are no fewer than five Gaelic words in the very first line in the *Æneid*", it is time to admit that, as a rule, one may as well begin *ab ovo* when dealing with linguistic matters.

Archæologia Cambrensis.

FOURTH SERIES.—No. XXIII.

JULY, 1875.

CORRESPONDENCE DURING THE GREAT REBELLION.

THE following letters are nearly all of them from the originals : where they are not so, it is stated. A letter from Colonel Owen to his wife, relating to the King's raising the siege of Gloucester, seems at variance with the statement in Phillips' *History of the Civil War*; but I am inclined to believe that the newspapers and pamphlets of the day, which Mr. Phillips so frequently refers to, whether on the side of the royal martyr or of the rebels, particularly of the latter, are not always to be trusted, being coloured according to the wishes of the side which they uphold.¹ W. W. E. W.

1875.

From Wm. Brinkyr to John Owen of Clennenney, Esq., afterwards the loyal Sir John Owen :

Sir,—I have formerly written unto you by the post, with direction to the postmaster at Conway, but cannot vnderstand that you have receyved any; the businesse not greate, & the

¹ "A remarkable instance of this kind we meet with in the Prayers of Mr. George Swathe, minister of Denham in Suffolk, who, notwithstanding the King's success against the Earl of Essex, in taking Banbury Castle (see Echard's *History of England*, vol. ii, p. 238), takes the liberty, in his Prayers (p. 40), 'of praising God's providence for giving the Earl of Essex victory over the King's army, and routing him at Banbury, and getting the spoyl'. Many instances of this kind are to be met with in the publick sermons before the two Houses."—*Hudibras*, edition by Grey, 1744, vol. i, p. 194, note.

miscarriage of soe much the less consequence. Mr. Meredith Price presents his service vnto you, & commends this inclosed paper to your persvall. This letter I send by Mr. Rowland Vaughan, who promiseth to be carefull in conveying it vnto you, soe I am confident it will not miscarry. I know you expect newes, whereof I can give you noe particular account, but in the generall. *Tempora mutantur*, and all thinges are become new. The hopes of this present parliament are greate; but as yeatt noe act is passed, divers grievances are put in, and it is supposed divers delinquents will suffer; but all are at a stay vntill the greate bussnes of the church be settled, and some grand offenders come to yeyr triall, such as is the l'd livetennant of Ireland (whose day assigned is the next wednesday), & others. There is great notice taken of papists, and theyr wayes narrowly looked vnto. I know you have hard (heard) of a commission the l'd of worcester had the last sommer (to the which the counsell was of privie) for the same and other practises in theyr Catholicke cause: my l'd together w'th S'r Percy Harbart are sent for to give accompt. The office of bishops is like to continue notwithstandinge the petition of fifteen thousand Londoners and others who petitioned agaynst the branch and roote thereof; but a select committee appoynted to examine and find out those that are faultie (as is supposed most of them are), who shall not want condigne punishment. The judges are now in play; judge Barclay is alreadie accused of high treason, and committed to the black rodd; the rest will follow, and I believe by this time doe wish they had provided shippes with theyr owne money, and left the subject alone, and doe as my l'd finch did. My brother James is well, soe are the rest of our Carnarvonshire gent. He is bound to appeare when he is called on; but the house is buissie about matters of greater weyght, so that the Committee to the which that buissness was referred sitts not this month, as is supposed. The bearer is uppon gate, soe that I am forced to make an end. What newes I shall hear I will acquaint you with it, & intreate the favour from you that you will believe I truly am yo'r faythfull Cozen and truest servant,

Will Brinkyr.

Grays Inn, February 14th [1644].

I pray you present my respects to my good Cozen Owen, who shall hear from me with the first that cometh.

For the worshipfull his much honored Cozen, John Owen of Clenenney, Esq., theese deliver in Car.....

Colonel Mytton to

Sir,—I had written unto you the last post, but that I came to towne so late that I could not learne anie certaintie (*sic*). All the businesse stand upon the Militia and the Comission of Array. It was moved in the house vpon Tuesdaie, the king to waue the commission of Array, & the parliament to desist in the Militia, but it will not yet be condiscended unto. It taketh up all the time since; assoone as there is anie certaintie you shall heare from me. I fear Mr. Stair wilbe longer here then I intended, by reason of my uncle his weaknesse. Letters were read in the house yesterdaie, that Gustavus Horne, Prince Robert (Rupert), the lo. Digbie, Jermin, etc., are comminge to new castle with greate store of ammunition: others saie for a pacification, which I conceive these no fitte agents therein; beleeeve what you please. There is a speech here verie fresh, that the Comission of Array is to come speedilie to Salop. Sir Richard Newport, Sir Rich. Ley, Will. fowler, Tho. Screuen, fra. Thomes, Rich. Lloyd, Commissioners. I heare of no other. Thorough the kingdome they intend, as it is said, to alter all the commissions of the peace.

For the common cause I hope I haue set all right, and truelie my coming up was verie requisite therein. We haue giuen them rules to ioine issue with us: yesterdaie was theire last daie, but they haue not ioined issue, but saie they haue an order from the judge for staie untill next Terme, but haue showed us none. If I see it not this night, I shallbe so sawcie as to enter a judgment against them before I sleepe; & if they haue an order, I will endeauour to ouerthrow it, for truelie as the case standeth I longe to haue a skirmish with them; though Andrew Lloyd did bragge they had ouerthrowen ed. ap Johns title, which now they are not willinge to iustle with. I pray you certify my cosin Powell, &c., hereof, especially the 2 valiants, Jack and Dick Lloyd. There is a booke come out fitte for my cosin your wives reading: if she haue not seen it, I will bringe it downe with me. It is an apologie for private preaching, which I hope with my persuasive opinions will convert her. I haue sent you one pamphlet herewith; and for this time and euer rest yo'r kinsman to loue & serue you,

Tho. Mytton.

black friers, at Rob. bootthes at the signe of
the Crowne, 20 July, 1642.

Part of the foregoing letter appears to relate to some private affair.

From the King to the Commissioners of Array, and the Sheriff of Carnarvonshire. This letter is endorsed by Colonel Owen, "Receaved this letter of his Majesty, 25 of April, 1645. John Owen." But it will be seen the endorsement is wrong. It should be 1642.

Charles R.

Trusty and welbeloued, wee greet you well: our will and command is that you forthwith require of William Hooke, Thomas Glyn, and John Bodurda, Esquires, and John Jones, gent., and all others of our county of Carnarvon who have any publike moneys collected for the defence of the kingdome remayning in their hands, that they immediately vpon the receipt thereof (*sic*) pay the same unto Colonel John Owen, towards the charges of his regiment and other forces of our said county, who are by our especial comand sodainly to march towards our right welbeloued Cousin William Marquisse of Hertford. And for the premisses this shall bee a sufficient warrant as well to you as to the sayd persons who shall pay the sayd moneys. Given at our Court at Woodstock the 29th day of october, in the eighteenth year of our reign.

To our trusty and welbeloued our Commissioners of Array, and Sheriff of our county of Carnarvon.

From the King to the Commissioners of Array, and Sheriff of Merionethshire :

Charles R.

Trusty and welbeloued wee greet you well. Whereas wee have comanded Colonel John Owen to march with all speed with his regiment and other forces towards our right trusty and right welbeloued Cousin and Councillour William Marques of Hertford, And for that the sayd souldyers can not bee sufficiently supplied with armes without the help of the adiacent countyes; Our will and pleasure is, that you deliver vnto the said Colonell the publike armes of the sayd county, and sufficient powder, match, and bullets for his said march, to bee taken out of the magazine of the sayd county, unless by any order or warrant from us you shall [have] otherwise disposed thereof (before the sayd regiment shall be upon their march) for the use of other souldyers marching towards us and the sayd marques four (for) our service. And wee likewise require you to vse your vtmost indeavours for the further supplye of the said regiment with armes out of the private store of other our well affected subiects

of our sayd county, to whome we require you to give assurance that wee shall agayne restore the same, or otherwise make satisfaction for them. And wee require your most diligent care for the speedy performance of this our service (expedition therein being of much importance), and wee expect an accompt of what you doe in the premisses. Given at our Court at Oxford, the nine and twentyeth day of October in the eighteenth yeare of our rayne.

To our trusty and welbeloved our Commissioners of Array and Sheriff of our county of Merioneth.

Commissioners of array and Sheriff of Merionethshire—duplicate.

From the King to the Commissioners of Array and Sheriff of Anglesey :

Charles R.

Trusty and welbeloved wee greet you well. Whereas Colonell John Owen by our command is forthwith to bring vnto us a regiment of foote souldyers rayned in our county of Carnarvon and the countyes adiacent, who can not in so speedy a time as is requisite for our service sufficiently arme themselves ; Our will and pleasure is, that you use all means out of the publike magazine of our county of Anglesey, or otherwise out of the store of private men, to furnish the souldyers of the said regiment with armes, which wee shall take as a great service vnto us. And shall, when God shall enable vs, bee ready to remember to the advantage of every one whome wee shall find hearty and zealous in the promoting of this our service. And for so doing this shall bee your warrant. Given at our Court at Woodstock, the 29th day of October 1642.

To our trusty and welbeloved our Commissioners of Array and high sheriff of our county of Anglesey.

From Colonel John Owen, afterwards Sir John Owen, to his wife [1643] :

Most deare wiefe,—I have written vnto thee divers times, but doubting of your receipte, because you sent me noe answer, I once more venter the writtinge, and am to tell you this misfortune I had before Bristow, where I was vnfortunatly shott throw the right side of my nose out vnder the leaft heare, thorow all the iuggular vaines and mouth, and did bleed extreamply, that every body thought I had been choakte, but good god be prayesd I am in pretty good state ; if it doth not tourne vnto a feaver I

hope to recover my bodyly health shortely, but my wound wilbe long. Your sonne but (put) me vnto charge for he haith seeldome beene well since he came hither to me.

I have nothing to sende vnto thee nor thy daughters, for I cannot stirr abroad. The Kinge cominge yesterday to Bristow and passing by the Armie, and seeinge my collers (colours) ask'd Prince Robert (Rupert) whose they were; he answer'd that they were mine: the Kinge turn'd on his horse suddenly, and cal'd to one of my officers who came to him, I hope in god your Colonell is not dead: noe and please your Mast. (Majesty) he is something dangerously hurte. I praise god for his lieffe, and desier his recouerie. This was spoken before all the courte and Armie, which is sufficient for any souldier, and a great favor from a kinge in the field. Before my cominge from Oxenford, he gave me the place of Vice admirall of Northwalles, and caried (*sic*) in spite of opposition.

Dear harte, fare thee well,

John Owen.

I pray remember my service to my cousins of Brinckir, my cousins of stymllyn, of the werne, and all about; to Mr. Ellice, and Gruffyth Ellice, Robert ap Reece, Mr. hauckes, Ellis maurice, and Braich a bibe, and they of Trevan. Once mor farwell, John Owen.

Comend me to Jammy baick.

The address is gone.

From Colonel John Owen to his wife :

Most deare wife,—I cannot finde you any newes, but that the kinge haith raysed his siege att Glouter (Gloucester) to their great ioy, but I hope ere long to writte of all the passages yt will happen between the kinge and ye Traytor Essex: our kinge haith the brauest army of any kinge in Europe, God be his and our Guide. I have borrowed of Mr. Dauide Loyde the drouer, tenn poundes, which I desier you of all loue to pay uppon sight of this my letter. Essex is here in a straitte, and wishes himself att London againe. This you may believe from your husband,

John Owen.

My comendations vnto alle my frindes. I am not yett recovered, but I thank god am prettie well. With my blessing vnto yee all, vale.

[addressed] for my deare wiefie Mrs. Owen att Clenneney these.
from winchcome the 9th Septr. [1643.]

From Robert Corbett of Ynys y Maengwyn, Esq., to Wm. Wynne of Glyn, and Griffith Lloyd of Maes y Neuadd, Esquires :

Gentlemen,—the imminent dangers which daily threaten vs & our countres hath sensibly moved vs to crave the ayde and power of the county against the invasion of those bloudy enemies who seeke our ruine. The Sheriffe, vpon our lettere to him & the Commissioners of Array, did appoynte a meeting on Tuesday last, where both your appearaunce was expected for your furtherance & advise for our publique safety. He hath afforded vs good encouragement by his fore giving & parting with those armes that were in present readines (those which were in Mr. Nanney's custody). Those which rest in both your hands were expected, which being conioyned would with other fowling-pieces & stragling pieces wee pitch vpon, make a considerable force and strength. By your not meeting wee could not compleate & finish the designe in hand. Notwithstanding wee cannot neuertheless ymagine or distrust of your affections & willingness to promote soe good a worke which puts on this our message & requeste vnto you, that you will deliver & parte with those armes of the countrey which you have received from the magazine & storehouse of the county. Wee expect the sheriff here about monday next, with those armes from Mr. Nanney, as hee hath promised. Those fire armes which you received (wee heare to be 24 in number), yf you haue more I hope you will not deny them vs vpon this occasion. Assure yourselues vpon my credit that what you sends shalbe faithfully kept & restored vnto you backe, if God preserves vs with our lives & liberty to mainteyne them, & shalbee ready upon your call to contribute our wholl assistance vnto you if any danger or assaulte shall attempte you. We desire your paines to convey the armes to Barmouth, where the countrey certainly, with your sollicitation, will assiste you. From thence wee shall take care for their further carriaga. Consider, Gentlemen, that though this request is ours, yet it is the busines of his sacred Majestie, whose expectation to assiste him in the present rebellion, doth as much oblige this our prosecution as the care of oure own safety. Both these thrust out all consideracions that may hinder or retarde this worke of taking vp of armes, and doe strengthen and forward vs in every course that may advance it. We hope the like acceptacion with you & euery good man who may assist vs, & your concurrence with vs in this specially, which certainly will fairely evidence the rest of your good affections to [his] Maiestie as to ourselves.

Thus with my hearty respects to you both, doe take leave & rest
Your very loving friend & servaunt,

Robert Corbett.

Ynys y Maengwin,¹ 23 Marcii 1643 [1644].

To the worshipful William Wynn & Griffith Lloyd, Esquires,
present these.

Seal ; a raven, impaling, on a chevron, three (apparently) mullets,—Corbett and Humphreson. Crest, an elephant and castle.

From the King to,² from a contemporary copy:

Charles R.

Trustie and welbeloved, we greet you well. You cannot be ignorant with what zeale and diligence we have endeavoured, according to our kinglie dutie, to protect our protestant subjectes in the realme of Ireland from the crueltie and oppression of the rebels there : ffor which purpose (hoping that by the comiting the manage of that warre to our two houses of Parliament heere, that kingdome would be better supplied with men, money, and amunition) we put the same into such hands as they desired ; and afterwards, seeing that (rebellion being soe farre from being quenched that it almost overran the whole kingdome) as the best expedient to suppress it, we offered to ingage our royal person in that warre, which being scornfullie reiected, we neuerthelessse consented to all propositions and acts proposed to us for the raising of men or providing of money for that service till it was provided. ...at [But ?] men and money being raised under pretence of quenching the rebellion, these were both employed in kindling and maintaining the rebellion here ; and those supplies both of victuals, money, and ammunition, which were provided and designed for our soldiours there, wholly diuerted. Hereuppon they represented, both by their petitions to us and their letters to our said houses, their lamentable condition ; setting forth that all passages by which comfort and life should be conveyed to that gasping kingdom, seemed totally to be obstructed ; and that unlesse timely reliefe were afforded, our loyal subjects there must yield theire fortunes a prey, theire liues a sacrifice, and theire religion a scorne, to the mercilesse rebels ; and that they would be forced, through wants, to dis-

¹ Sir Marmaduke Langdale began to fortify Ynys y Maengwyn for the King in July, 1645 ; but in the following month it was burnt by the Royalists to prevent the insurgents from taking advantage of it.

² Probably the Sheriff of Merionethshire.

band or depart the kingdome, and soe nothing to be expected there but the instant losse of the kingdome, and the destruction of the remnant of our good subjects yet left there. Instead of redress whereof, such ships as were by the care and charitie of some well affected persons provided to transport clothes and victualls to them, in their voyags thither seised and taken by the shippes under the Commands of [the] Earle of Warwicke; and instead of indeavours to send more fforces thither, attempts were made to draw the Scots fforces from thence into this kingdome; soe that we thought ourselues bound in duetie and conscience (since it was not in our power otherwise to preserue that kingdome from utter ruine) for the present, to agree to a cessation of armes with the rebells for a yeare, such as upon understandinge and knowledge of the condicion of our affaires in that kingdome was thought by those of greatest honour and trust in that kingdome, to be resonable vpon this occasion (and the present necessities of our souldiers there inforcing it); manie of our souldiers there beinge English protestants, are coming overto, and daylie expected to land in some of our counties of Northwales, which we have thought fit to intimate vnto you, that you may know that our rebellious subjects, the authors of all the miseries in this, were the promoters of the rebellion in that kingdome; and how vntruely, vpon occasion of this coming ouer of our English Protestant souldiers, they charge vs with bringing ouer the Irish rebells. And because we vnderstand that the rebells haue lately forced their passage ouer Holt bridge in Northwales, and obstructed all the wayes to our citty of Chester, and both the one and the other will be indangered to be lost without present helpe, we haue therefore giuen order for the English souldiers coming out of Ireland forthwith to repayre to those parts for their succour. And it being not onely a great act of charitie to provide releefe for those souldiers who haue spent soe much blood, and soe often ventured their liues for the defence of our crowne and religion, but a matter of meere necessitie (if we expect anie seruice from them) to provide apparell and victualls for them, they being destitute of moneys to provide either. And our countie of Merioneth hath bin freed from manie burthens which other counties haue susteyned in the pay and free billett of souldiours; Our will and comande therefore is that you forthwith provide at the chardge of the said countie, clothes and shoes, stockings and apparell, sufficient for five hundred men, and likewise victualls sufficient for ffoure thousand men, for fiftene dayes, or money sufficient for the same vse, to be brought forthwith by you to our towne of Conway in Caernarvonshire, where we haue appointed a magazine to be provided

and kept for the said souldiers. Ffor the doing whereof we doe hereby inable you to asseesse all the inhabitants within the said countie, according to the manner of other publique assessments; and to certify vnto vs the names of such as shall refuse rateably to contribute to so charitable and necessarie a seruice, that forth-with exemplarie course may be taken against persons soe disaffected to our service; and herein we require you to vse all expedicion possible, we intending within very few days to send one of our trustie servants unto those parts, by whom we expect a satisfactorie accompt of that we have herby comanded, which concerninge vs in soe high a degree as the safety of Northwales and the cittie of Chester, and the increase and strengthening of our armes with so considerable a force, we cannot doubt of your performance thereof. Given at our Court at Oxford, the 13th day of November, in the nineteenth yeare of our raigne.

From Prince Rupert to Lieut.-Colonel Wm. Owen,
16 May, 1644:¹

Lieutenant Colonell Owen,—I haue taken notice of the interest you haue in the custody and government of the Castle of Harleigh in the county of Merioneth, and of the imployment of Captain John Morgans in that comand vnder you. I shall be ready to confirme your interest by any comission you shall require, and to declare my allowance of Captain Morgans, and otherwise further the garrison that shall there be placed, soe as the charge of garrison exceed not the benefit of it to the country.

Soe rest your ffreind

Rupert.

Salop, the 16th of May, 1644.

Ffor Lieutenant Colonel Owen.

(To be continued.)

¹ This letter has been printed before, in the first volume of the *Archæologia Cambrensis*, p. 259; but it has been judged better to reprint it here, that the whole series may be brought together.

SEPULCHRAL MONUMENTS IN TOWYN CHURCH, MERIONETHSHIRE.

(Read at the Wrexham Meeting, August 1874.)

THE inscribed British monument of St. Cadvan, preserved in this church, has received the attention it has deserved. There are two other monuments in this church which have not hitherto, I think, received that notice they ought.

Under a plain pointed arch in the north wall of the chancel lies the recumbent effigy of a knight, which appears to be of the fourteenth century. He is represented as armed *cap-a-pie*. On his head is a conical basinet, to which is attached a camail, or tippet of mail, of rings set edgewise, covering the neck, breast, and shoulders. His body armour consists of a hauberk of mail, over which is worn a sleeveless surcoat, belted round the waist with a broad belt buckled in front. The elbows are protected by coudes of plate, the right hand is represented in the act of sheathing a sword, whilst the left hand is grasping the scabbard. A heater-shaped shield is attached to the left arm. The nether limbs are much defaced, and the feet are inclosed in laminated sollerets, to which the spurs are attached. There is no peculiarity in the armour of this effigy. It is one of a numerous class.

Under a similar shaped arch, also in the north wall of the chancel, lies the recumbent effigy of a priest. This is also of the fourteenth century, and it possesses peculiar features of interest we rarely find elsewhere. The head is beneath a horizontal ogee-shaped canopied arch, cinquefoiled within, and about this is panel and embattled work. The personage of whom this effigy is commemorative is represented vested in the alb, stole, and chesible, with the maniple suspended over the left arm, the hands are conjoined on the breast as in prayer ;

and the close fitting buttoned sleeves, *manicæ botonatæ*, of the cassock, *toga talaris*, are visible from beneath the vestments. The chesible is not very long. The hair of the head has flowing locks on each side the face. But the peculiarity of this effigy consists in this, that the *amice*, instead of being folded about the neck, is worn on the head as a hood. I have only met with one other sculptured sepulchral effigy in this county in which the amice is represented as thus worn; this is the well known recumbent effigy of a priest in Beverley Minster.

Albinus Flaccus Alcuinus, who flourished in the latter part of the eighth century (he died A.D. 804), in his work, *Liber de Divinis Officiis*, treats severally of the episcopal vestments, and first of the "*Sandalia Episcoporum*". Then he goes on to treat of the amice, or, as it was then called, *Superhumerales*, in the following words: "*Post sandalias in ecclesiæ vestimentis sequitur superhumerales quod fit ex lino purissimo.*"

Amalarius, Archbishop of Treves, who flourished in the early part of the ninth century (he died A.D. 837), in his work, *De Ecclesiastico Officio Libelli Quatuor*, thus treats of the amice, and its position when worn: "*Amictus est primum vestimentum quo collum undique cingimus. In collo est namque vox ideoque per collum loquendi usus exprimitur. Per amictum intelligimus custodiam vocis de qua Psalmista dicebat; Dixi custodiam vias meas, ut non delinquam in lingua mea, posui ori meo custodiam. Et in alio Psalmo; Pone Domine custodiam ori meo. Amictus ideo dicitur quia circumjicitur. In isto primo vestimento admonetur castigatio vocis.*"

"The amice is the first vestment we fold about the neck on every side. For in the neck is the voice, therefore, by the neck the use of speaking is expressed. By the amice we understand the restraint of the voice, of which the Psalmist speaks, 'I said I will take heed to my ways, that I offend not in my tongue, I have placed a guard on my mouth'. And in another psalm, 'Put

a guard on my mouth, O Lord'. The amice, therefore, is so called because it lies folded about. In this first vestment the reproof of the voice is admonished."

Rabanus Maurus, Archbishop of Mentz, who flourished in the first half of the ninth century (he died A.D. 854), in his work, *De Institutione Clericorum*, treating "*De vestibus sacerdotalibus*", commences "*De superhumerali*", which he thus describes, "*Primum ergo eorum indumentum est Ephod. Bad quod interpretatur superhumeralis lineum, quod significat munditiam bonorum operum.*"

"The first habit of those, therefore, is the Ephod Bad, which is interpreted as the linen superhumeral, which signifies the comeliness of good works."

In that well known work, *Rationale Divinorum Officiorum Gulielmi Durandi, Mematensis Episcopi*, of Durandus, Bishop of Mende, who flourished in the thirteenth century, the vestments of the church are severally enumerated, and treated upon. He commences with the amice, "*De amictu*". "*Lotis itaque manibus episcopus seu sacerdos celebraturus assumit amictum quo caput tegit quod pontifex loco ephod sive superhumeralis et rationale habet et nunc etiam superhumeralis vocari potest, significans salutem quod per fidem tribuitur. De hoc apostolus, 'Galeam salutis assume'. Due fasciole sive due cordule quibus amictus ante pectus ligatur. Linea camisia alba aut superpellicium super communes vestes induatur priusquam amictus imponatur. Porro amictus super os planete revolvit.*"

"The bishop or priest about to celebrate, having washed his hands, takes the amice, with which he covers his head, this the bishop wears in place of the ephod, or superhumeral, or rationale, and even now it may be called the superhumeral, signifying salvation, which is bestowed through faith. Of this writes the apostle, 'Take ye the helmet of salvation'. There are two bands or cords with which the amice is bound in front of the breast. The linen vest, alb, or surplice is worn over the ordinary habit, before the amice is put on.

Moreover, the amice goes over the aperture of the chesible." Thus much and much more, Durandus, in his mystical expositions, treating of the amice.

In that *English Rationale of Ceremonies to be used in the Church of England, together with an explanation of the meaning and significancy of them*, drawn up about the year 1543,¹ the vestments are severally treated of: "The priest therefore, when he shall say mass, says it not in his common apparel which he daily uses; but puts upon him clean and hallowed vestments, partly representing the mysteries which were done at the passion, partly representing the virtues which he himself ought to have that celebrates the mass. And, first he putteth on the amice, which, as touching the mystery, signifies the veil with which the Jews covered the face of Christ when they buffeted him in time of his passion; and, as touching the minister, it signifies faith, which is the head, ground, and foundation of all virtues, and therefore he puts that upon his head first."

Thus we see the mystical expositions, in treating of this vestment, have not always been the same, but have differed in accordance with the opinions expressed by successive ritualistic writers.

In the effigies of ecclesiastics in general, whether sculptured or incised in brass or stone, where they are represented vested for the Eucharistic sacrifice, the amice appears folded about the neck with the ornamented parure or apparel, which oftentimes gives it the appearance of a stiff collar. In this instance, however, the unusual course is pursued of the amice being drawn over the head.

Of this exceptive practice, the celebrated Father Thiers, doctor in theology, of the Gallican Church, learnedly treats in his *Histoire des Perukes*, first pub-

¹ "About this time, as may be reasonably collected, the rites and ceremonies of the Church were brought under a review, and a *rationale* drawn up to explain the meaning, and justify the usage."—Collier's *Ecclesiastical History of Great Britain*, in which a transcript is published.

lished, I think, in or about the year 1689. In the eighth chapter of this work, writing "*Des amits*", he commences the title thus, "*La pratique de dire la messe et de servir a l'autel avec un amit sur la tête, ne paroît pas fort régulière*". He tells us that the priests, deacons, and subdeacons, and those who at Paris were called the "*Induts*", wore the amice on their heads, in certain dioceses, from the octave of St. Denis, or from All Saints to Easter, and that this was the usage of great, illustrious, and learned patrons, but he protests against this custom as being irregular. He then gives curious reasons assigned for and in favour of this custom. He informs us, that before the time of Charlemagne, no mention occurs of the amice amongst the sacred vestments, and that it was introduced into the Latin Church in the ninth century, also that the head was never covered with the amice till the middle of the thirteenth century. He treats, indeed, of the practice as altogether unusual and exceptional. It is, then, of this unusual and exceptional custom that this effigy of a priest in Towyn Church presents us with a most interesting, rare, and almost unique example.

MATTHEW HOLBECHE BLOXAM.

Rugby.

ROMAN INSCRIPTIONS AT LYDNEY PARK, GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

(Read at Wrexham.)

THE site of the Roman military station within the limits of Lydney Park is too little known to antiquaries; and yet it contains vestiges of a very considerable building, with hypocausts, a villa, and a temple, within the larger of two Roman camps, overlooking and commanding the Severn and the Vale of Berkeley beyond it. From out the ruins of this system of buildings, which appears to have contained all necessary accom-

modation for a style of living suitable to Roman officers of rank, have been collected a very large number of coins of later Roman emperors, fragments of pottery and tesseræ, a statuette, and two large terminal statues, all of which, except the last named, are treasured in the museum of the proprietor, the Rev. W. H. Bathurst, whose father, the Right Hon. C. Bragge Bathurst, was the first to discover these remains, and to excavate the various chambers of the villa, hypocaust, and temple. These curious and interesting relics, as well as the *locale* from which they were extracted, were inspected by the Woolhope Natural History Club on Tuesday, Aug. 18, in a visit to Lydney Park, through the courtesy of Mr. Bathurst, who, besides hospitably entertaining the Club, acted as its guide, and explained the various points of interest as no one less familiar with them could have done. As President of that Club, I had the pleasure of taking part in the proceedings, and it has occurred to me that without going into any details of the camps, ruins, and other "finds" connected therewith, a notice of four inscriptions, which assist us in conjecturing the history of the buildings within the larger camp, may not be unacceptable to a society which, like the club I have mentioned, sometimes oversteps its border, and does not confine its interest to its name-denoted area.

In the supposed temple, at the excavation by the present owner's father, was found, on a tessellated pavement, an inscription, somewhat interrupted by a tunnel of earthenware, not indeed in itself indicative of the purpose of the building, or of the name of the god, though adjacent figures of a cock, a dog, and a pair of winged serpents seemed to associate the place with Æsculapius, or his Britanno-Roman counterpart. But it gave a clue to the founder and builder, for it ran, so far as could be read, D. A. FLAVIUS SENILIS PR. REL. EX STEPIBUS. POSSUIT O.....ANTE VICTORINO INTER...ATE.

Passing over minor details I will point out that here we have Flavius Senilis (a namesake of whom strangely

cropped up this evening in the able paper of Mr. Rhys) designated as the founder, and the fact established that the altar or temple was built *ex stepibus* or *stipibus*, i. e., out of the small pieces of money offered by the votaries of the god." The abbreviations PR. REL. represent, according to one surmise, "Præfectus Religionis" (an ecclesiastical title for which no authority is forthcoming), or "pretio relato", "the cost having been defrayed". O...ANTE has been cleverly restored as "opus curante", and a Canadian epigraphist, Dr. McCaul, in his valuable work on Britanno-Roman inscriptions,¹ regards the other lacuna as capable of being filled up by inserting AMN; i. e., *interamnate*, i. e., "lying or residing between two rivers". I fear I shall not have made myself quite understood in these steps to the interpretation of the pavement's legend; but here is the substance of it in the vernacular. "Flavius Senilis (*high priest of religion*), or *at an expense defrayed by small money-offerings*, set up this temple, Victorinus, a native of the country between the Wye and the Severn, being the overseer of the work." It will be remembered that there was a town named Interamnæ in Italy, and it is reasonable to think that the Romans would have given its name either to a Nova Troja similarly situated in the forest district, or to the Dean Forest country generally.² The same local adjective, if we recognise it in this case, supplies a gap in another inscription, of a different character, found in the immediate proximity of this temple, a small votive tablet on lead, not so legible as the former, which is in characters of from two to three inches in height, and covers a considerable space in a facsimile which I inspected. This second inscription runs,

DIVO
NODENTI SILVIANUS
ANILUM PERDEDIT.
DEMEDIAM PARTEM

¹ Published at Toronto in 1863.

² The local proverb runs:

Blessed is the eye
Between the Severn and the Wye.

DONAVIT NODENTI.
 INTER QUIBUS NOMEN
 SENICIANI NOLLIS
 PERMITTAS SANITATEM
 DONEC PERFERAT
 USQUE TEMPLUM NODENTIS.

Unless in one line, there is little need of divination to make out this inscription. It purports, according to Dr. McCaul, that Silvianus staked a ring in a wager, and promised half its value to the god Nodens, if he won it. But seemingly he did not win it, and so the latter part of the inscription goes on to say to the god, who is indirectly credited with healing gifts, "Don't grant the blessing of health to any persons bearing the name of Senicianus (the winner of the bet, who didn't see the obligation of paying to Nodens the moiety vowed by the loser) until they bring the ring all the way to the Temple of Nodens". The puzzle in this inscription is *Inter quibus*, as all will see who remember the cases governed by prepositions in their Latin grammars. Some supply *eos*, i. e., "*Inter eos, quibus*". But the authority I have before cited commends himself more to my judgment in supposing *Inter* to stand for *Interamnati*. "Silvianus dedicated the half to Nodens, the god of a temple between the Severn and the Wye." The name of this god occurs in two shorter inscriptions on pottery, to be seen in Mr. Bathurst's museum.

PECTILLUS
 VOTUM QUOD
 PROMISSIT
 DEO NUDENTE
 M. DEDIT

which may be simply rendered "Pectillus paid to the great god Nudens the vow he promised," and where the letter M may stand either for *merito* or *magno*; and

D. M. NODONTI
 FL. BLANDINUS
 ARMATURA
 V. S. L. M.

(i. e., *votum solvit libens merito*), or, in an English version, "Flavius Blandinus, a light-armed infantry man, fitly and freely paid his vow to the great god Nodens".

It must be admitted that there is no direct evidence in support of the existence of such a god in classical writers, but two patristic writers refer to one Nodutus as a rural god presiding over the *nodi culmorum*, the same who is called *Nodinus* by Varro. With this Nodutus or Nodinus, Sir W. Drummond connects the Lydney god, *Nodons*, whom he also associates with Æsculapius, on account of the emblems, a cock, a dog, a pair of winged serpents, and some figures of limbs, found in immediate proximity to the dedicatory inscription. This, I think, is preferable to the surmise of Mr. Lysons, that Nodons is a synonym of *Nóðuvos* or *Ανώδυνος*, "the alleviator of pain". It is a rather happy conjecture of Dr. McCaul, that Nodons may have been a deity who presided over not only vegetable but also animal *nodi*, and to whom especial court was paid by those who suffered from gout and rheumatism, disorders to which it is likely enough that the dwellers in the leafy district betwixt Severn and Wye were as subject of old as those who now dwell to the west and north of the latter river, a rather considerable number of whom might gladly seek the aid of a human Nodens for relief from their plague.

I do not know that I have more to add about the interesting remains at Lydney, which are situate in the midst of a park containing timber unusually noble and impressive, except that the terminal statues hard by the Temple of Nodons or Nodens are seemingly those of Pan and of a female, perhaps a goddess, with a very elaborate coiffure; and near the spot which they mark is also a tolerably perfect square stone altar, with two orifices, denoting drain-holes for carrying off the blood of victims offered in sacrifice.

JAMES DAVIES, M.A.

Moor Court.

P.S. It is impossible to run one's eye over the lines written on the subject of Lydney Park and its antiquities in the month of August last, without a word "in memoriam" for one who was the life and soul of the gathering on the 18th of August, 1874, and has since been suddenly called away to his rest, the Venerable Archdeacon Ormerod. An antiquary himself as well as a ripe scholar and divine, he was the eldest son of the venerable historian of Cheshire, Geo. Ormerod, Esq., of Sedbury, who predeceased him only a few months. The archdeacon had but recently retired from a life of active professional usefulness to his ancestral property near Chepstow, and took the liveliest interest in the archæology, natural history, and, in short, all the local features of the Severn banks. He was elected a member of the Cambrian Archæological Association at the Wrexham meeting, and promised to be a valued and frequent contributor.

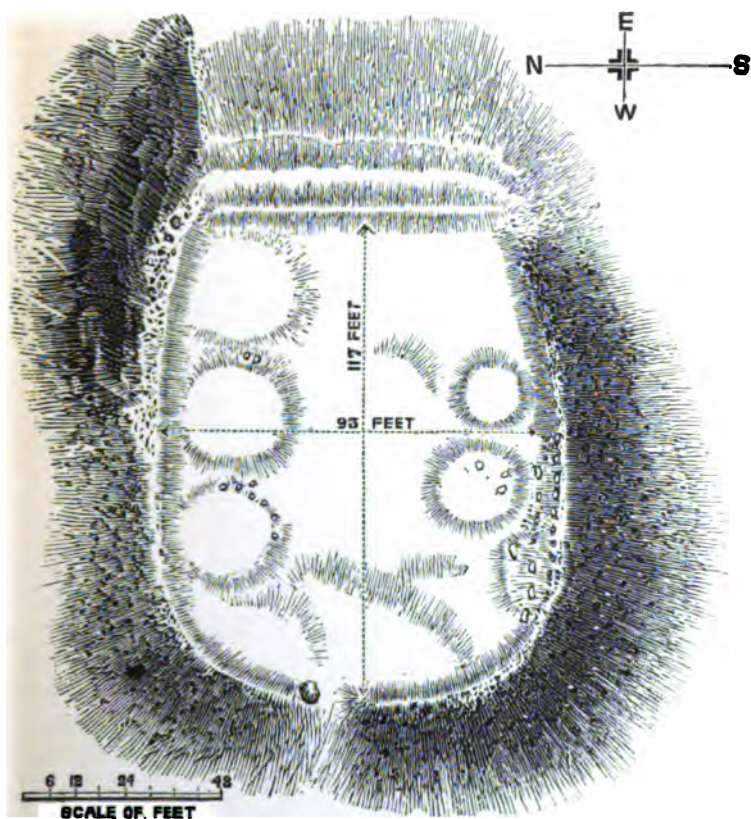
Multis ille bonis flebilis occidit.

J. D.

ARVONA ANTIQUA.

CAMP ON THE LLANLLECHID HILL.

ON a spur of the hill behind the village of Cae Llwyn-grydd, and nearly opposite to, and within a stone's throw of the Tan y Bwlch mountain gate, stands the camp which is the subject of this paper. It is not marked on the Ordnance map, and in fact it is easily overlooked, unless seen from the ground above. Locally it has no distinctive name, but I perceive that a writer in one of the Welsh newspapers, alluding to these remains, entitles them, "Pen y Gaer neu y Gaer Rudd". This double appellation shows the uncertainty in the writer's mind as to the name he should give the camp, and perhaps it would have been better had he left it as he found it, without a name; for coining names for places may, by and by, lead to confusion.



CAMP ON LLANLLECHID HILL.

The camp covers the whole of a small arm of the hill and is separated from the hill behind by a ditch. The sides are artificially raised on the south and west, and for a certain length on the north. The south side is about 60 feet high, is pretty steep, and is covered with stone, some loose and some partly embedded in the soil, and these to all appearance have been thrown down from the wall that at one time protected and surmounted the whole ridge. The west side is considerably lower than the south side, whilst the north side is about the same height as the south side, and is, like it, for a portion of its length, strewn with stones. A part of this side is protected by a precipitous rock from 50 ft. to 60 ft. high. The site seems to have been selected for its natural advantages and the facilities it offered for forming a camp with but little labour. The configuration of the ground has not been altered, but the camp adapts itself in form to the shape of the hill upon which it stands, and where the sides were originally low they have not been much raised, but they seem to have been made steeper than they were in their pristine state.

The enclosure measures internally, from side to side, 117 ft. long by 93 ft. broad. The space within the walls is not level, but presents such inequalities as are generally to be met with on mountain slopes. There is a fall of nearly 23 feet from the base of the vallum on the east side to the base of the boundary on the west side, that is, in 117 ft. there is an incline of 23 ft., but the descent is not gradual throughout. There is a rather sudden slope towards the west side, and the surface in other places presents inequalities.

Within the camp can be traced on the south side, nestling close to the wall, at least two round enclosures. One of these measures 21 ft. by 17 ft. in diameter, and the other 19 ft. by 18 ft. in diameter; and on the opposite side there is a circular relic measuring 24 ft. by 21 ft. in diameter; and adjoining this, lying close to the wall, is a depression which probably was likewise a circular abode. It is not unlikely, judging from the

appearance of the ground, that there were six circular enclosures in the camp. A few stones remain where the walls of these enclosures stood, and possibly they formed a part of the walls thereof, but they do not seem to have been the foundation stones, for, as a rule, the foundation stones in these circular buildings are placed on end and go some distance into the ground, which is not the case with these stones. The whole of these small circular buildings have been greatly mutilated, and even the three that are traceable are not so well defined as to enable one to say that the dimensions now given were the dimensions of the original structure. Nevertheless, it has been thought proper to give the measurements of the vestiges as they are, rather than as they might have been. But it may be remarked that at present they are not so circular as similar remains usually are.

At one time three sides of the camp were protected by a stone wall which was built along the edge of the table land, and from this wall the ground slopes externally at an angle of from 40 to 50 degrees. This surrounding wall was in some places 10 ft. broad, and even on the brink of the rock, where the place is most safely defended, it was 8 ft. thick. Several of the foundation stones of this wall are still in their places, as will be seen upon referring to the plan accompanying this paper. There is a slight sloping on the inner side of the wall, as shown in the plan. Judging from the breadth, this wall probably was several feet high. On the east side, that is, on the side which connects the spur with the mountain, there is a breastwork of earth 7 ft. high and 72 ft. long. The earth from the trench is thrown up on one side only, and forms a barrier to the entrance of the camp from the direction of the hill. There are no traces of a wall upon the earthwork.

It is difficult to say, whether or not there were two entrances to the enclosure. There is a depression on the south side of the vallum, not unlike a road, but this probably is a modern pathway. The proper en-

trance was undoubtedly on the west side, where there is a large stone, and the passage seems to have been 13 feet broad.

The Rev. E. L. Barnwell visited this camp, in company with the writer, and suggested that it was intended most likely to afford protection to the inhabitants and their flocks from beasts of prey, and he called attention to the fact that missiles could be thrown into it, in all directions, from the surrounding overlooking hills.

The ravine on the north side is called Nant y Chwarel Goch (the dingle of the red quarry), so named because some years ago search was made at the extremity of the hollow for slates, and the stones there are of a reddish colour. The *coch* in this name has been played with by those who have given a name to this camp. Thus *coch* and *rhudd* are both Welsh for red, and being so, say local etymologists, why not substitute the one for the other, for by this means there is obtained a name for this *caer*, viz., *Caer Rhudd*; and, furthermore, there is a village close at hand called *Cae Llwyngrydd*; and if we only make this small change, there is got a passable derivation for this word also, and an evident connection is in this manner shown between the camp and the village, or at least between the camp and the name of the village. There is a want of ingenuousness, however ingenious it may be, in this kind of proceeding, and it is reprehensible. If places such as this have lost their names, it is usually a sign of their antiquity, and possibly of their having belonged to an ancient extinct race who once occupied them, and it is advisable not to tamper with them.

ELIAS OWEN.

HISTORY OF THE LORDSHIP OF MAELOR GYMRAEG
OR BROMFIELD, THE LORDSHIP OF IAL
OR YALE, AND CHIRKLAND,
IN THE PRINCIPALITY OF POWYS FADOG.

(Continued from p. 53).

THE TOWER.

THIS singular building stands in the township of Broncoed, and appears to have been designed for a fortified residence. In the year 1465 it was the residence of Rheinallt ab Gruffydd ab Bleddyn, who took Robert Byrne, Mayor of Chester, prisoner, and then slew him. This caused the greatest exasperation at Chester, and two hundred men were sent to seize Rheinallt; he, however, being aware of their design, retired to the adjoining wood, and permitted a portion of them to enter the Tower, when he rushed forth, fastened the door, and burned them to death. He then attacked the remainder, who fled to the sea side and were either slain or drowned. Rheinallt received pardon for these exploits from Thomas, Lord Stanley, which was afterwards confirmed by Henry VI. See Lewys Glyn Cothi's Ode to him, *Gwaith L. G. Cothi*, Dosp. V, vi.

Another story is also told of Rheinallt. Four cousins having met at an inn began to boast to each other of their various exploits. The first was David ab Siencyn ab David Crach, of Nant Conwy, who began: "This is the dagger with which I slew the Red Judge on the bench at Denbigh." The second, David¹ ab Ieuan ab

¹ David, the gallant defender of Harlech Castle, was the eldest son (by Angharad his wife, daughter and coheir of David ab Y Gwion Llwyd, Baron of Hendwr) of Ieuan, second son of Einion ab Gruffydd ab Llewelyn ab Cynwrig ab Osbern Fitz Gerald of Cors y Gedol, who bore *ermine*, a saltire *gules*, a crescent *or* for difference. He was Constable of Harlech Castle in 1464, and held it for King

Einion, who had been constable of Harlech Castle said : "This is the sword and this the ashen spear with which I slew the sheriff at Llandrillo." The third, Rheinallt ab Gruffydd ab Bleddyn of the Tower, said : "This is the sword with which I slew the Mayor of Chester when he came to burn my house." Then they inquired of the fourth, Gruffydd Fychan ab Ieuan ab Einion, a quiet and peaceable man, "What daring deed had he ever performed?" when he replied : "This is the sword with which, had I drawn it in dishonour, I should have accomplished as much as the best of you did."

Rheinallt was the son of Gruffydd ab Bleddyn ab Einion Fychan ab Einion ab Cadwgan Ddu ab Cadwgan Goch ab Y Gwion¹ ab Hwfa ab Ithel Felyn, Lord of Ial. His mother was Gwerfyl, daughter of Howel ab Tudor ab Goronwy of Penllyn, ab Gruffydd ab Madog ab Rhiryd Flaidd, Lord of Penllyn. Gwerfyl's mother was Tibot, second daughter of Einion ab Gruffydd ab Ilewelyn of Cors y Gedol. Rheinallt was a Lancastrian, and, according to Yorke, in his *Royal Tribes of Wales*, one of the six gallant captains who defended Harlech Castle in 1468 against Edward IV. In two pedigrees at Nannau, however, it is recorded that he died at the age of twenty-eight, in A.D. 1466, at Llandderfel, near Bala, before the surrender of the castle by David ab Ieuan ab Einion. Agnes, daughter of Rheinallt ab Gruffydd ab Bleddyn of the Tower near Mold, married David ab Gruffydd ab Belyn of Nercwys, one of the sons of David ab Cynwrig ab Ieuan ab Gruffydd ab Madog Ddu of Cop'r Golenni, by whom she had a son, John Wynn, ancestor of the Wynns of Nercwys.²

Subsequently, the Tower became the property of a family of the name of Wynn, whose pedigree is as follows :

Henry VI during the Wars of the Roses ; but eventually, about 1468, he was compelled to surrender it to Sir Richard Herbert, brother of William Earl of Pembroke.

¹ Y Gwion, Lord of Ial, was slain in battle by Robert de Mont' Alto.

² Cac Cyriog MS.

John, second son of Catherine, d. of Gruffydd ab Belyn of Cop'r Goleuni,
Gruffydd ab Llewelyn ab David of Ddu of Cop'r Goleuni in Tegeingl. Paly of six *argent*
Plasau Gwysanau and *sable*

Robert Wynn, *jure uxoris*, = Margaret, d. and heir of Ieuan ab William¹
of The Tower Rhys ab Robin of The Tower

John Wynn. Leland, in his *Itinerary*, mentions "John Wynn = Elizabeth,
ab Robert dwelled at a stone tower caullid Broncoit, *alias* Reg- d. of Robt.
naullts Towre, three quarters of a mile from Molesdale tounne" ab Edward

John Wynn of The Tower	= Margaret, d. of Ieuan ab Ithel ab Gruffydd of Llwyn Egryn	Peter = Catherine, Wynn d. of John ab Howel ab Llew- elyn	Margaret, ux. Lewys Wynn ab Maurice of Moeliwrch in Cwmwd y Waun	Elizabeth, ux., 1, John Wynn ab Thomas; 2, George Lee
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John Wynn	David Wynn	= Ursula, d. of Thos. Jones of Pengwern	Peter	Margaret	Jane	Catherine	Frances
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Reginald

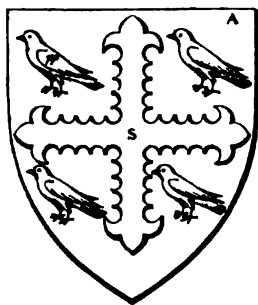
Alexander.

The Tower remained in the possession of the Wynn family until the direct line of the family terminated by the death of Roger Wynn, Esq., about the middle of the last century,² who dying without issue left the Tower to his widow, from whom it passed to her niece, the wife of the Rev. Hope Wynn Eyton of Leeswood. It is now the property of his eldest son, John Wynn Eyton of Leeswood, Esq.³ John Wynn of the Tower was High Sheriff for co. Flint in 1715.

¹ William married Anne, daughter of Richard ab Gruffydd ab Gwyn, by whom he had a son, John ab William, who married Catherine, daughter and heir of Owain ab John ab David ab Llewelyn of Arddynwynt, by whom he had a son, William Williams of Arddynwynt, who married Jane, daughter of John ab John ab Robert of Cwm, by whom he was the father of William Williams of Arddynwynt.

² Lewys Dwnn, vol. ii, p. 319.

³ Thomas Eyton of Trimley was High Sheriff for co. Flint in 1684; and his son, Thomas Eyton of Coed y Llai, or Leeswood, was High Sheriff in 1712. See *Arch. Camb.*, Jan. 1875, p. 52.



PLAS YN HERSEDD.

OWAIN AB HYWEL DDA, who reigned over South Wales and Powys from A.D. 948 to A.D. 985, married first, Angharad, daughter and heiress of Llewelyn ab Merfyn, Prince of Powys, who bore *or*, a lion's gamb, erased *gules*, by whom he had a son, Meredydd, who succeeded to the kingdom of Powys, and bore his maternal arms. Owain married a second wife, by whom he had another son, called Einion, who succeeded his father in the Principality of South Wales. He married Nesta, daughter of the Earl of Devon, by whom he had two sons : 1, Tudor Mawr, ancestor of the Princes of South Wales ; and 2, Goronwy, who became Prince of Tegeingl, in the kingdom of Gwynedd. He married Ethelfleda, daughter and heiress of Edwin, Earl of Mercia, and relict of Edmund Ironside, King of England, and doubtless by this match he obtained possession of the Cantref of Tegeingl, which contains the comots of Cynsyllt, Prestatyn, and Rhuddlan. By this match Goronwy had issue a son and heir called Edwin, after his mother's first husband. He succeeded his father as Prince of Tegeingl, and was the founder of one of the noble tribes of Gwynedd. He bore *argent*, a cross flory engrailed *sable*, inter four Cornish choughs ppr., and married Gwerydd or Ewerydda, sister of Bleddyn ab Cynfyn, Prince of Powys. He lived at Llys Edwin, in the parish

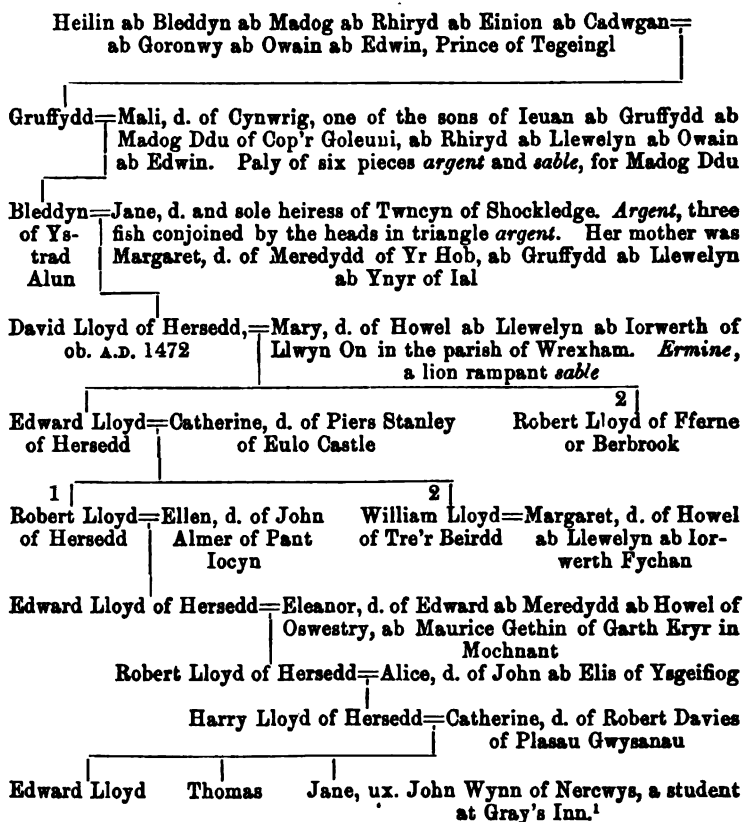
of Llaneurgain,¹ and at Castell Edwin, in the parish of Llanasaf. He was slain by Rhys ab Rhydderch ab Owain, in A.D. 1073. Rhual, near Mold, was the residence of Edwin when he died, for it is recorded that "Edwin of Rhual was buried at Llaneurgain (or Northope) in A.D. 1073." He left issue three sons: 1, Owain, of whom presently; 2, Uchtryd, upon whom Cadwgan ab Bleddyn of Nannau, Prince of Powys, had conferred the cantrefs of Meirion, Penllyn, and the comots of Mawddwy and Cyfeiliog, on condition of his rendering faithful service to him and his family, which Uchtryd repaid with enmity. In A.D. 1113, Einion ab Cadwgan ab Bleddyn, and his cousin, Gruffydd ab Meredydd ab Bleddyn, attacked the Castle of Cymmer, which the sons of Uchtryd had built in the parish of Llanfachraith, in the comot of Tal y Bont, in cantref Meirion, and took from Uchtryd and his sons the cantrefs of Meirionydd and Penllyn, and the comots of Mawddwy and Cyfeiliog, which form the Cantref of Cynan, which the conquerors divided between them.² In this division Gruffydd got Cyfeiliog, Mawddwy, and half of Penllyn, and Einion and his brothers Meirionydd and the other

¹ Llys Edwin became the property of Bleddyn, fourth son of Ithel Fychan of Mostyn and Llys Llaneurgain, who did homage for his lands in Llaneurgain and other parishes to Edward I, at Chester, in 1301. Ithel Fychan was the son of Ithel Llwyd ab Ithel Gam ab Meredydd ab Uchtryd ab Edwin ab Goronwy. Bleddyn was succeeded at Llys Edwin by his son David, the father of Owain Gwynedd of Llys Edwin, who was beheaded and his estates forfeited in A.D. 1410, for his adherence to Owain Glyndwr. Llys Edwin was bestowed by Henry IV upon one Bryan Saxton, whose posterity kept it till A.D. 1439, when Henry VI granted it to Sir John Stanley, Knt., Groom of the Bedchamber. It remained in the Stanley family till Cromwell's time, when Colonel Roger Whitley, one of the sequestration agents came to possess the lands on which the old palace stood, which became afterwards by marriage the property of the Earl of Plymouth, and it now belongs to the Duke of Westminster. Ithel Fychan of Llaneurgain bore *azure*, a lion statant *argent*. His son Tudor had Mostyn and Llaneurgain, and had a son Howel, whose daughter and heiress, Angharad, married Ieuan Fychan ab Ieuan ab Adda, of Llys Pengwern in Nanheudwy, the ancestor of the Mostyn family.

² *Brut y Tywysogion*.

half of Penllyn. In A.D. 1095, Uchtryd, together with the sons of Cadwgan ab Bleddyn, defeated the Normans in Ceredigion and Dyfed. He married, first, Agnes, daughter of Llewelyn Eurdechog, Lord of Ial and Ystrad Alun, by whom he had issue: 1, Iorwerth, who married Elen, daughter of Hedd Molwynog, Lord of Uwch Aled, in cantref Rhufoniog, by whom he had a son Llawdden, Lord of Uwch Aeron, in the comot of Anhunog, in Cantref Canol in South Wales, who bore *gules*, a griffon segreant *or*; 2, Idnerth Benfras, Lord of Maesbrwg in the Lordship of Oswestry; 3, Llawdden; 4, Philip of Cyfeiliog, ancestor of the families of Abergwidol, Gelli Goch, Ceulan, and several others in the parishes of Darowen, Penegoes, and Llanbrynmair in the comot of Cyfeiliog; and 5, Meredydd;¹ and 6, Hywel ad Edwin who aided his brother in driving the Normans out of Ceredigion and Dyfed, in A.D. 1095. He married Janet, daughter of Ithel ab Eunydd, Lord of Trefalun. Owain, the eldest son of Edwin, succeeded his father as Prince of Tegeingl. He bore *gules*, three men's legs conjoined at the thighs in triangle *argent*. In A.D. 1096 he was elected Prince of North Wales by Hugh Lupus, Earl of Chester, but was soon afterwards deposed. He died of consumption in A.D. 1103. He was the ancestor of the Lloyds of Plas yn Hersedd, of Tre'r Beirdd, of Ffern or Berbrook, and of Llwyn Yn, the Evans of Coed y Llai, the Edwardses of Rhual, the Evanses of Treuddyn, the Lloyds of Pentref Hobyn, and of Madog Ddu of Cop'r Goleuni in Tegeingl, who bore *Pali* of six pieces *argent* and *sable*, and was the ancestor of the Wynns of Nercwys. Madog Ddu was the son of Rhiryd ab Llewelyn ab Owain ab Edwin.

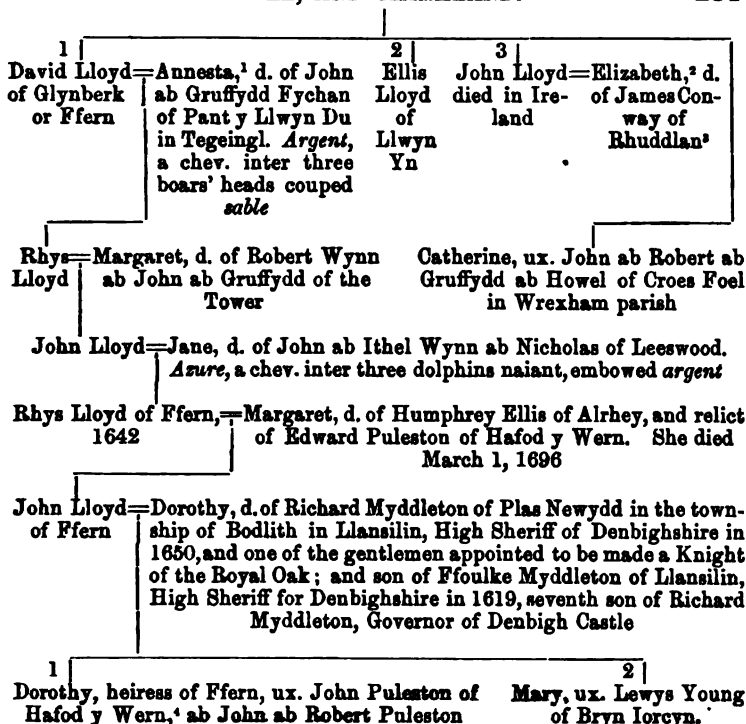
¹ Meredydd was probably the son of Uchtryd, by his second wife Angharad, the daughter of Meredydd ab Bleddyn, Prince of Powys. He had several sons, Ithel Gam of Mostyn and Llaneurgain; Einion, whose descendants settled in Maesmaen Cymro; Madog, whose descendants settled at Gwybre, a township in the parish of Llaneurgain, and at Maesmaen Cymro and Rhydonen, in the parish of Llanynys; and Goronwy of Trefryd, who was the ancestor of the Edwardses of Caerfallwch in Llaneurgain.



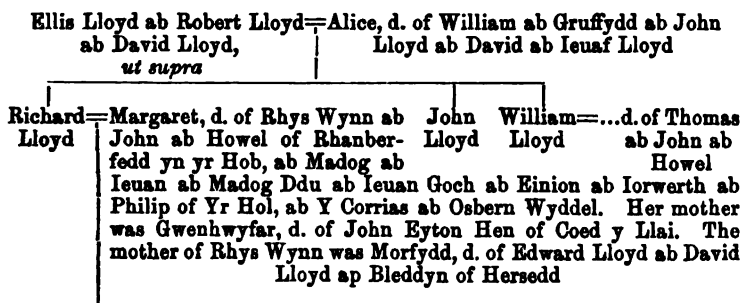
FFERN AND LLWYN YN.

Robt. Lloyd, second=Gwenhwyfar or Gwerfyl, d. and sole heiress of Gruffydd
son of David Lloyd Goch ab Gruffydd ab Cadwgan Ddu ab Cadwgan Goch
of Hersedd of Ial. Descended from Ithel Felyn

¹ John Wynn of Nercwys was the son of John Wynn ab Ieuan ab Iohn Wynn ab Iohn Wynn of Nercwys, son of David ab Gruffydd ab Belyn, who was one of the sons of David ab Cynwrig ab Ieuan ab Gruffydd ab Madog Ddu of Cop'r Goleuni. Pali of six pieces *argent* and *sable*.



LLWYN YN.



¹ Her mother was Margaret, daughter of Piers Stanley Hen of Ewlo Castle.

² Elizabeth was the relict of Ieuan ab David ab Madog of Galchog in Llaneurgain.

³ James Conway of Rhuddlan was the second son of Iohn Aer Conway Hen of Bodrhyddan, Lord of Prestatyn.

⁴ John Puleston was born in 1658.

Humphrey Lloyd = Mary, d. of William Lloyd of Plas Madog in Rhiwfabon parish, and Catherine, his wife, d. of Owain Brereton of Borasham, High Sheriff for Denbighshire in 1581 and 1588
 Owain Lloyd of Llwyn Yn = Alice, d. and heiress of John ab Robert ab Harri.

PENTREF HOBYN, COED Y LLAI, AND RHUAL.

Gruffydd ab David Goch ab Heilin Fychan ab Heilin ab Ieuaif =
 ab Gruffydd ab Llewelyn ab Owain ab Edwyn ab Goronwy

Rheinallt =

Rhys = Mallt, d. of Cynan ab Ithel ab Cynwrig ab Bleddyn ab Madog ab Madog Goch ab Owain Fychau ab Owain Wynn ab Rhys ab Iorwerth of Mon, descended from Ithel Felyn;¹ but according to others he married Jane, daughter of Ithel ab Cwnnws of Llaneurgain²

David = Elen, d. of Gruffydd Fychan ab Gruffydd ab Einion ab Gruffydd of Cors y Gedol. *Ermine, a saltire gules, a crescent or for difference*
 Margaret, ux. Gruffydd ab Heilin of Llwyn Egryn

Edward = Mallt, d. of Robert
 of Pen- Llywd Hen of Plas
 tref yn Hersedd
 Hobyn

Ieuan of = Margaret, d. and heir of Howel
 Coed y ab Gruffydd ab Howel. *Gules, on a bend argent a lion passant sable*
 Llai

Rhys ab = Annesta, d. and
 Ieuan of sole heir of Tho-
 Coed y mas ab David
 Llai Lloyd

Edward ab = Gwen, d. of Gruffydd
 Ieuan of Edward
 Rhual, Price of Eglwysegl
 1606

Edward = Eleanor, d.
 Evans of Hugh
 of Coed Lloyd of
 y Llai Denbigh

1 Thomas ab = Alice, d. of
 Edward of Lewys ab
 Rhual David of
 Abergeleu

2 John William Ed-
 Edwards wards, vicar
 of Mold and
 Llanestyn, 1606

Edward = Catherine, d.
 Evans of John Ey-
 of Coed ton of Lees-
 y Llai wood

Evan Edwards of Rhual, Margaret, ux. Thomas
 Baron of the Exchequer Pryse of Maes y Groes,
 in Chester ab John Wynn ab
 Rhys ab John of Helygen in Tegeingl

David Lloyd = Jane, d. of Piers ab William ab Ithel of Diserth in Tegeingl,
 of Pentref ab Cynwrig ab Bleddyn Madog ab Madog Goch. Descended
 Hobyn from Ithel Felyn

¹ Lewys Dwnn, vol. ii, Koed y Llai.

² Cae Cyriog MS.

Edward Lloyd = Margaret, d. of Edward Morgan of Gwylgre in the parish of Pentref Hobyn of Llanasaf, descended from Ednyfed Fychan, lord of Bryn Ffenigl. *Gules*, a chev. *ermine* inter three Englishmen's heads couped at the neck, in profile, ppr., bearded and crined *sable*

Edw. Lloyd of = Mary, d. of George Hope of Thomas Mary, ux. Edward
Pentref Hobyn. Broughton in the parish of Lloyd, Conway of Sych-
High Sheriff for Hawarden. *Argent*, three M.A. dyn in Llancur-
co. Flint, 1679 storks *sable* gain¹

John Lloyd of Pentref Hobyn, =
High Sheriff for co. Flint, 1700

Edward Lloyd of Pentref Hobyn = Dorothy, d. of John Eyton of Leeswood, and Dorothy, his wife, d. of William Herbert of Ceri and Trefeglwys

Edward Lloyd of Pentref Hobyn =

Edward Lloyd of Pentref = Mary, eldest d. and coheir of Thomas Lloyd of
Hobyn, and, *jure uxoris*, Trevor Hall, Valle Crucis Abbey, and Glanhafon;
of Trevor Hall, Glanhafon, High Sheriff for co. Montgomery, 1749; and
and Valle Crucis Abbey; Mary, his wife, d. and heiress of Robert Trevor
High Sheriff for co. Flint, of Trevor Hall and Valle Crucis Abbey, Esq.
1763, and Denbigh, 1768

Robert Lloyd <i>ob. s. p.</i>	Thomas Lloyd <i>ob. s. p.</i>	John Lloyd <i>ob. s. p.</i>	Edward Lloyd <i>ob. s. p.</i>	Trevor Lloyd of Pentref Hobyn, Glanhafon, and Valle Crucis Abbey. High Sheriff for co. Mont., 1787	Mary = Thomas Mather Lloyd of Ancoats, co. Lancaster, Esq.
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Samuel Lloyd Mather	= Elizabeth, d. of Thomas Richard Spearman of Plymouth	Thomas = Margaret, eldest d. of Rice Thomas of Coed Helen. She had Pentref Hobyn	Dorothy Pennant <i>ob. s. p.</i>
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Thomas Mather, R.N., <i>ob. s. p.</i>	Thomas Baldwyn Lloyd of Plas Llanasaf in Tegeingl	Mary Palmer	Margaret. She had all the estates after her brother's death	= Rice Thomas of Coed Helen, co. Carnarvon, Esq. Quarterly, 1 and 4, <i>argent</i> , on a cross <i>sable</i> five crescents <i>or</i> , in the dexter canton a spear's head <i>gules</i> for Sir Gruffydd ab
--	---	-------------	---	--

Trevor Lloyd Margaret Baldwyn Lloyd Mary Lloyd

Elidur, Knight of Rhodes; 2 and 3, *gules*, a lion rampant, regardant *or*, for Elystan Glodrydd, Prince of Fferlis

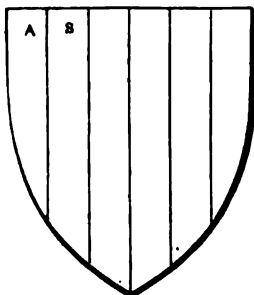
1	2	3	4	5
Rice Thomas of Coed Helen, <i>ob. s. p.</i>	Margaret, ux. Thos. Trevor Mather	Elizabeth, ux. Sir Wm. Bulkeley Hughes of Plas Coch, Anglesey, Knt. <i>Argent</i> , a chev. <i>sable</i> inter three Cornish choughs ppr., each holding an <i>ermine</i> spot in its beak	Jane Tho- mas	Anne Tho- mas

¹ Ab Hugh Conway ab Edward Conway ab Harri Conway of Sychdyn, ab James Conway of Rhuddlan, second son of John Aer Conway of Bodrhyddan.

6 |
 Pennant=William Iremonger of Wherwell Priory, co. Hants., Colonel of the
 Thomas | Queen's Royal Regiment of Infantry, ob. A.D. 1852

William	Thomas	Frederick	Pennant	Henry	Margaret	Helen
Lascelles	Assheton	Ethelwold	Edward	Sophia	Frances	

Elfrida Susanna Harriet, ux. Sir William Eden of West Auckland, co. Durham, and Maryland, Bart.



Y NERCWYS.

Madog Ddu of Copa'r Goleuni in Tegeingl, ab Rhiryd ab Llewelyn ab= Owain ab Edwin, Prince of Tegeingl. Paly of six *argent* and *sable*

Gruffydd of Copa'r Goleuni=Gwladys, d. of Owain ab Bleddyn ab Owain Brogyntyn

Ieuan of Copa'r Goleuni,=Margaret, d. of Llewelyn Goch, ancestor of the afterwards vicar of Rhuddlan Cynwrig ab Davieses of Whitford in Tegeingl Cynwrig

Cynwrig of Copa'r Goleuni=Tangwystl, d. of Robert ap Iorwerth ab Rhiryd of Llancurgain, ab Madog ab Ednowain Bendew of Llys Coed y Mynydd in Bodfari, and chief of one of the noble tribes of Gwynedd. *Argent*, a a chev. inter three boars' heads couped *sable*. Her mother was Alice, d. of Ithel Fychan ab Ithel Llwyd ab Ithel Gam of Mostyn, ab Meredydd ab Uchtryd ab Edwin ab Goronwy. *Azure*, a lion statant *argent*

David of Copa'r Goleuni=Angharad, d. of Bleddyn Fychan ab Bleddyn ab Goronwy Goch of Hiraddug. Descended from Llywarch Holbwrch, lord of Rhos and Rhufoniog. *Vert*, a stag trippant *argent*, attired *or*

1 |		2 |
Belyn of Nercwys=...	d. of Madog ab David Lloyd ab Madog Goch of Gwern Affyllt Crogen Iddon, and the Griffiths of Garn in the parish of Henllan. ²	Ieuan of Copa'r Goleuni, ancestor of the Wynns of that place, ¹ the Edwardses of Gallt y Celyn, Glyn, and

¹ John Wynn of Copa'r Goleuni, Esq., 1697, ab John Wynn ab John

Gruffydd of Nercwys = Angharad, d. of Madog ab Llewelyn Fychan of Y Galchog in Llaneurgain, ab Llewelyn Foel of Marchwail, ab Madog Foel ab Iorwerth ab Hwfa Fychan ab Hwfa Gryg ab Sanddef of Marchwail, fourth son of Elidur ab Rhys Sais, lord of Eyton. A lion rampant in a border *azure*

David Lloyd of Nercwys = Agnes, d. of Rheinalt ab Gruffydd ab Bleddyn of Tower near Mold

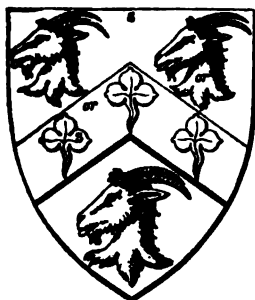
John Wynn of Nercwys = Margaret, d. of David Lloyd ab Nicholas

John Wynn of Nercwys = Gwen, d. of Edward ab David ab Nicholas of Caerfallwch in Llaneurgain

Ieuan Wynn of Nercwys = Mary, d. (by Catherine his wife, d. of Robert ab John ab Gruffydd) of Edward Lloyd of Tre'r Beirdd, ab William Lloyd of Tre'r Beirdd, second son of Edward Lloyd of Plas yn Hersedd

John Wynn of Nercwys = Catherine, d. of Ithel ab Robert ab Klissau of Mold

John Wynn of Nercwys = Jane, d. of Harri Lloyd of Plas yn Hersedd.



LLWYN EGRYN.

Cadwgan Decaf ab Iorwerth ab Cadwgan ab Iorwerth ab Cadwgan Ddu ab Cadwgan Goch ab Y Gwion ab Hwfa ab Ithel Felyn (Cyff cenedl o Ial)

Wynn ab John Wynn Edward ab John Wynn ab Robert ab Ieuan ab Cynwrig ab Ieuan ab David ab Cynwrig ab Ieuan Fuit ab Gruffydd ab Madog Ddu of Copa'r Goleuni. Catherine, the daughter and heiress of John Wynn, Esq., married John Lloyd of Rhagad, son (by Margaret his wife, daughter and heiress of Roger Lloyd of Rhagad, descended from Osbern Fitzgerald) of Meredydd Lloyd *jure uxoris* of Rhagad, a younger son of Lewys Lloyd of Rhiwaedog in Penllyn, Esq., descended from Owain Gwynedd.

² Edward Gruffydd of Garn, in the parish of Henllan in Rhufoniog, ab Thomas Gruffydd of Garn, 1679, ab Edward Gruffydd ab Thomas ab Gruffydd ab Ieuan ab Llewelyn Fychan ab Ieuan ab David ab Cynwrig ab Ieuan ab Gruffydd ab Madog Ddu of Copa'r Goleuni, Cae Cyriog MS.

Heilin=Gwen, d. of David ab Madog Fychan ab Madog

Gruffydd=Margaret, d. of Rhys ab Rheinalt ab Gruffydd ab David Goch
of Coed y Llai

Ithel=Janet, d. of David ab Robert Lloyd

Ieuan=	1st wife, Elizabeth, d. of Piers	2nd wife, Catherine,	Rhys=	Jane,
ab	ab Gruffydd ab David ab Ithel	d. of Nicholas ab	ab	d. of
Ithel	Fychan of Caerwys; descended	John ab Robert	Ithel	Harri
	from Ednowain Bendew			Conwy

Margaret, ux. John Wynn of Tower, ab John Wynn ab Robert Wynn

Edward Bithel=Elizabeth, d. of John
of Llwyn Egryn Lloyd of Helygen

Ithel Eleanor, ux. John Wynn
of Nercwysa.

The Pryses of Gwern Affyllt, the Evanses of Llwyn Egryn, and the Griffiths of Hendref Biffa and Gwern Affyllt, were likewise descended from Ithel Felyn, Lord of Ial.

BRYN YR ELLYLLON.

About a quarter of a mile from Mold, on the Chester road, is a tumulus called Bryn yr Ellyllon, with regard to which the following singular story is told. In 1830, a respectable woman was returning home on horseback, on a fine summer's evening, after finishing her marketing at Mold. When she came near the tumulus she perceived some of the trees in a wood on the opposite side of the road to be illumined, as we see the blades of grass to be lit up by the light of a glowworm. As she looked intently at this phenomenon, she perceived an apparition of unusual size, and clothed with a suit of golden armour, emerge from the wood, and, approaching, cross the road, and disappear in the tumulus. She was so struck by this extraordinary occurrence, that she determined to return to Mold and tell the circumstance to the vicar, the Rev. C. B. Clough. That gentleman wrote down what she told him, and got three other persons to witness it.

Nothing occurred to elucidate this mystery till, in

1833, the farmer who rented the land where the tumulus is situate, one day told his men to take the soil of the tumulus to fill up a large hole that had been made in the field, by persons in Mold taking away gravel for their garden walks. While the men were engaged in this work, the pickaxes of some of them struck upon a large stone, and on lifting it up they discovered a grave with a golden corslet lying at the bottom, at the depth of about four or five feet from the top of the mound, and apparently on the original surface of the field. The corpse lay in a recumbent position, but only the skull and the smaller bones and vertebræ remained. "The corslet was composed of a thin solid plate of gold, three feet seven inches long, eight inches wide in the centre, and weighing about seventeen ounces. It had a figured pattern, consisting of raised curves with channels between, in most of which is a variety of ornaments in relief, punched, and finished with tools of different sizes. Two series of ornaments, one of which partakes of the character of the nailhead, have ridges in fine dotted lines embossed; and all the curves, as well as the other ornaments, excepting the smaller pellets, have at their base a border of fine dots indented. Upon it, in rows, lay a quantity of beads, evidently made of amber, or some kind of resin, as they broke bright and clear, and burned well, with the smell of that substance. There were also remains of coarse cloth, or serge, which, as it appeared to be connected with, or to enclose the beads, very probably formed their covering, being fastened round the edges or upon parts of the corslet as a braiding. There were also several pieces of copper, which seem to have served as a stiffening or inner case of the armour."¹

The farm where the tumulus lies belonged to the late Colonel Lloyd Salusbury of Gallt Faenan, and the manor belonged to William IV, who took possession of the corslet, as treasure trove, and gave it to the British Museum, where it at present remains.

¹ *Arch. Camb.*, April, 1848, pp. 98, 99.



PWLL HALAWG.

(Harl. MS. 1972, f. 117.)

This place lies in the parish of Cwm, in the Cwmmwd of Rhuddlan, in the cantref of Tegeingl. The parish of Cwm consists of two townships, Uwch Llan y Cwm and Is Llan y Cwm, and is about three miles in length, and two miles and a half in breadth. In this parish is Ffynnon Asaf, which is sometimes resorted to in rheumatic and nervous complaints; its waters are cold in the extreme, of superior weight, and abundant in quality, being more than sufficient to turn a mill in the dry season; and the stream does actually turn one within a few yards of its source. On Moel Hiraddug, a hill of a conical form, are the remains of a British camp, and it is also remarkable for having on its summit a bed of bright and beautiful, but brittle, red spar.

Harry ab David ab Meilir ab Iorwerth ab Meilir ab Goronwy ab Gruffydd ab Llewelyn ab Cynwrig Efell, Lord of Eglwysegl. Cynwrig, who bore *gules*, a bend *argent* charged with a lion passant *sable*, was, with his twin brother, Einion Efell, Lord of half of Cynllaith, an illegitimate son of Madog ab Meredydd, Prince of Powys Fadog, by Eva, daughter of Madog ab Urien of Maen Gwynedd, ab Einion ab Lles ab Idnerth Benfras

John Parry of Ruthin = Elen, d. and heir of David ab John ab Twna of
and of Pwll Halawg | Llanfair Dyffryn Clwyd. Descended from Tudor
Trevor

Richard Parry, Bishop of St. Asaph, was educated at Westminster School, under the celebrated antiquary, William Camden, and became Master of Ruthin School, and took at Oxford the degree of D.D. His conversation in the prison with his patron, Sir Gelly Meurig, is still extant, when he went to offer the consolation of religion. He was made Bishop of St. Asaph, 30th Dec. 1604. He assisted Bishop Morgan in the translation of the Bible into Welsh. He died 26th Sept. 1623, and was buried in his own Cathedral. On the 27th, in the next year, his widow married Thomas Mostyn of Rhyd, Esq.; and on the same day her eldest son and heir, Richard Parry, espoused Mr. Mostyn's daughter; and his son and heir, Thomas Mostyn, married Ann, youngest daughter of the Bishop of Gwent, d. of John ab Rhys Wynn of Llwyn Yn and Caer Ddinog in Llanfair Dyffryn Olwyd, ab John Wynn ab David ab Gruffydd ab Howel ab Gruffydd ab David ab Goronwy ab Meilir ab Owain ab Edwin ab Goronwy, Prince of Tegeingl¹

1	2	3	4	1
Richard Parry, aged 23 at his father's death, High Sheriff for co. Flint, 1633-4, ob. 6th July, 1649	Mary, d. of Thos. Mostyn of Rhyd, by his first wife, married in 1624	William Parry	Edward ob. s. p.	John ob. s. p.
				Mary, ux. Francis Herbert of Dolguog, co. Mont.
Catherine, ux. Wm. Thomas of Coed Helen, Esq., son and heir of Sir Wm. Thomas of Coed Helen, co. Carnarvon, Knt.	Frances, ux. John Puleston of Llwyn y Cnotiau in the parish of Wrexham	Ann, ux. William Mostyn of Rhyd	Margaret unmarried in 1623	Jane, ux. Roger ² Holland of Hendref Fawr in the parish of Abergele, High Sheriff for co. Denbigh, 1634, and who died in 1640

¹ John ab Rhys Wynn of Llwyn Yn married Mary, daughter of the Baron Lewys ab Owain of Cwrt Plas yn Dref in Dolgelley, who was murdered at Dugood Mawddwy on the 11th Oct. 1555. By this lady John ab Rhys had issue, besides two daughters, Gwen, who married Richard Parry, Bishop of St. Asaph, and Jane, who married Dr. John Davies of Mallwyd, who wrote the Welsh Dictionary, a son and heir, Edward Pryse of Llwyn Yn, who was High Sheriff for co. Denbigh in 1627, and married Susan, daughter of Godfrey Goodman ab Edward Goodman Hen of Ruthin, and sister of Geoffrey Goodman, D.D., Bishop of Gloucester.

² Roger Holland had a son and heir, also called Roger, who had a daughter Catherine, heiress of Hendref Fawr, who died and was buried in Abergele Church, in 1705. She married, in 1643, William Parry of Llwyn Yn, near Ruthin, High Sheriff for co. Denbigh in 1668, by whom she had issue one son, David Parry of Llwyn Yn, High Sheriff for co. Denbigh 1695 and 1697; and one daughter, Susannah, heiress of her brother, who married John Roberts of Hafod y Bwch, in the parish of Wrexham, High Sheriff for co. Denbigh in 1705, and M.P. for the Denbigh boroughs in 1710-15. William Parry

John Parry of Pwll Halawg, High Sheriff for co. Flint, 1654	= Catherine, d. of John Conway of Bodrhyddan in Tegeingl, Esq.	= 2, Margaret, d. of Edw. Thelwall of Plas y Ward, and relict of Maurice Jones of Ddôl in Edeyrnion
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1	2	3	4	5	6
Richard Parry of Pwll Halawg	Jane, d. of Maurice Jones of Ddôl	William Henry	Lucy Ann	John	Edward Frances
			<i>s. p.</i>		

John Parry of Pwll Halawg	... d. of Humphrey Jones of Ddôl in Edeyrnion and of Plas Newydd, near Ruthin, and heir of her brother, Maurice Jones of Ddôl, Craffwyn, Meillionen, Plas Newydd, and Llanrhaidr Hall in Ceinmeirch (which last place Maurice Jones purchased from Sir Evan Lloyd of Bodidris, Bart.), and was High Sheriff for co. Denbigh in 1702, in which year he died at Plas Newydd, and was buried at Llanrhaidr. He left his estates to his widow, a daughter of Sir Walter Bagot of Blithfield and Pool Park, Bart.; and at her death, in 1730, the estates passed to his nephew, Humphrey Parry.	Maurice Humphrey	Margaret Catherine
		<i>s. p.</i>	ret
	<i>Gules, three chevronells argent</i>		

Humphrey Parry of Pwll Halawg, Llanrhaidr Hall, Ddôl, Craffwyn, Plas Newydd, Meillionen, Llwyn Yn, Hafod y Bwch, and Hendref Fawr. Born 1686. High Sheriff for co. Flint, 1736. Ob. 1744, aged 58, and is buried at Cwm	= Catherine, d. and heiress of John Roberts of Hafod y Bwch, Hendref Fawr, and Llwyn Yn, Esq., High Sheriff for co. Denbigh, 1705; M.P. for Denbigh Boroughs, 1710, 1715. She died in 1751. <i>Ermine, a lion ramp. sable</i>
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Robert Parry of Pwll Halawg, High Sheriff for co. Flint, 1757 and 1797	= Miss Hart Cotton, heiress of Warfield Hall, co. Berks	David Roger Parry 1786
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Edward ob. <i>s. p.</i>	Richard Parry of Pwll Halawg. He sold Hendref Fawr, Pwll Halawg, Llanrhaidr Hall, and Hafod y Bwch	Jane Mary Catherine Susan	Mary, d. of Dr. Thomas, Dean of Ely
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Richard Parry, sold the Plas Newydd estate, ob. 1834 or 1836, <i>s. p.</i>	... heiress of Llwyn Yn	... Haygarth, Esq. Colonel Haygarth of Llwyn Yn.
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(To be continued.)

J. Y. W. LLOYD.

was the son of Gabriel Parry of Llanrhudd (*argent, a chevron inter three boars' heads coupé sable*), and Mary his wife, eldest daughter and heir of Edward Pryse of Llwyn Yn. David Parry died at Llwyn Yn in 1706, and his sister Susannah died at Plas Newydd, near Ruthin, in 1721.



NATURALLY FORMED OROMLECH, PALE.

NATURAL ANTIQUITIES.

WE read, in the animal world, of many instances where an insect so nearly imitates either a flower, leaf, or branch, as almost to defy detection ; and in geology, again, objects are met with bearing so close a resemblance to others known to be of human construction, that a practised eye is required to distinguish between them. Thus it is found of advantage occasionally to bring forward subjects not strictly within the bounds of archæology proper, and present them as landmarks, lest the too ardent votary might be led to claim, as the work of men's hands, some things whose real history is of quite a different character. In this view, it has occurred to me that a short memoir might be written on what I venture to call the *natural* antiquities often to be met with in Great Britain, by which term I mean to designate chiefly two classes, viz., 1st, those groups of stones that in arrangement and appearance easily simulate the cromlech in one or other of its varieties ; and 2nd, stones graven with rude markings, bearing a great likeness to inscriptions. Passing over for the present the logan or rocking-stones, and several other objects whose origin is undoubtedly natural, I shall confine myself to the description of the following specimens which have come under my personal observation, and are so like reality that it is a hard matter to believe them to be, after all, merely accidents. A good example of the naturally formed cromlech is to be met with in the grounds of Palé, the residence of H. Robertson, Esq., M.P., within ten minutes' walk of the Llandderfel station on the Corwen, Bala, and Dolgelley branch of the Great Western Railway. It is difficult at first sight to realise that the structure is other than artificial, and yet there can be no doubt that the arrangement of stones is nothing but what is called a freak of

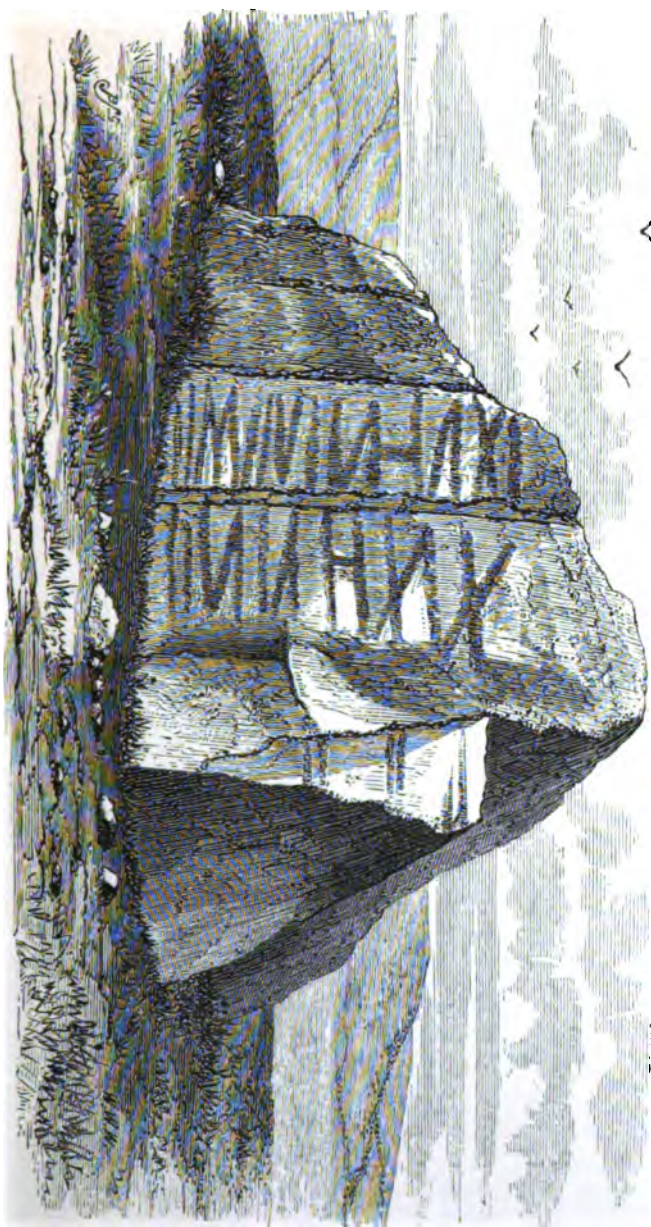
nature ; or, to speak more correctly, it is the effect of ice pressure acting upon the peculiar stratification of the rock (Denbighshire grit), and causing the dislodged pieces to assume the proportions and appearance of a veritable cromlech. As may be seen from the accompanying drawing, there are (to use cromlechan phraseology) three supporters ; these are four feet high, and the smallest of them does not quite touch the capstone, which therefore actually rests upon two only ; its length is fifteen feet, width four feet three inches, and thickness two feet. The beds whence this mass of stone and its supporters have slid are plainly traceable on the rocky ledge above ; and on adjoining portions of the same bank, to the right and left, there are other partly loosened fragments which, if now subjected for a time to the action of similar forces, would with little difficulty assume a similar or even more fantastic look. I visited the spot in company with the Rev. John Peter of Bala, who, having for many years made the geology of the neighbourhood his special study, is well qualified to pronounce authoritatively upon the question as to how the stones got into their present position, and this he attributes to the action of ice. Indeed, one has to go no further than the railway cutting, near the entrance to the tunnel, a short distance on the Bala side of the Llandderfel station, to see beautiful examples of striation on the surface of rocks recently laid bare by the removal of the boulder drift. A remarkable circumstance connected with this fictitious cromlech is the fact that there was a real one formerly not far from the same place ; it is thus mentioned by Lewis, *Topographical Dictionary*, s. v. Llandderfel : " In the grounds of Palé are the remains of a Druidical altar and a kistvaen". Both of these were visible thirty years ago, having been well known to inhabitants of the district, with many of whom I have conversed on the subject ; but, as to the time when they were destroyed, I could obtain no exact information. It is, of course, possible that the lost " Druidical altar and kistvaen" may have been piled up

in the same manner as the one now under consideration; still I feel tolerably confident that the former were genuine, for there are many traces of large tumuli in the neighbourhood. At Crogen, for instance, a mile or so down the vale, there is, near the house, an undisturbed mound, which, if examined, would doubtless be found to contain one or more sepulchral chambers. Of the same character as the Palé example, but of greater dimensions and less symmetrical, is the assemblage of stones on the road side as you ascend the pass a little above the village of Llanberis. Lewis (*Topographical Dictionary*) says of it, "In Cwmglas is a cromlech". See also Pennant, vol. ii, p. 347, who, as usual, takes the right view, when he says of these fallen rocks, "one is styled a cromlech, for, having accidentally fallen on other stones, it remains lifted from the earth, with a hollow beneath, resembling one of those Druidical antiquities". This I have frequently seen; the covering stone rests partly on flat supporters and partly on the ground, the hollow space beneath affording good shelter from the weather. Not so many years have elapsed since it was actually used as a dairy by Catherine or "Cadi Cwmglas", as she was called, who was celebrated for her size, strength, and, it may be added, her kindly disposition. Strange tales are told of her prowess, which was great; although she was not mistress of so many and varied accomplishments as Margaret ferch Evan, a native of the adjoining parish of Llanddeiniolen, who, at the age of seventy, was the best musician, wrestler, hunter, shooter, and fisher in the whole country, and excelled in almost every mechanical art. See Pennant, vol. ii, p. 329.

I now proceed to describe an example of the inscribed stone class of natural antiquities. This is to be seen a few yards from the line of the Anglesey Central Railway, about a mile and a half to the south of Llanerch y Medd. The field wherein it is situated is called Ty Hen, probably on account of some old building long since destroyed, and forms part of the farm of Mynydd

Mwyn. As far as I have been able to ascertain, there appears to be no distinctive name given or tradition attached to it. In composition it is identical with, and must be a fragment detached from, the trappean dyke traceable for several miles running north-east and south-west, and well developed at and around a ruined cottage, appropriately called "Creigiau", three quarters of a mile north north-west from the town of Llanerch y Medd. There seems to be a tendency in the stone to split off with a columnar fracture along a line indicated by several incipient cracks or channels from top to bottom of the stone. These grooves are shown dividing and bounding the two lines of letter-like markings that are at right angles to them. The greatest height above ground is four feet seven inches, length from east to west eight feet six inches, thickness at bottom five feet. The (so called) letters are six to ten inches in length, with a depth of grooving of from half an inch to three quarters; how they were formed I leave the geologist to determine, but imagination may easily trace among them counterparts to Roman characters, such for instance as A, H, I, V, and X. The accompanying sketch gives, to the best of my ability, a faithful representation of this remarkable natural curiosity, a record of which it is all the more desirable to perpetuate, inasmuch as from situation and form,—not being of the shape useful even as a rubbing post for cattle,—there is a danger at any moment of its being condemned as an encumberer of the ground and blasted for building material.

One other instance may be mentioned, recalling as it does most vividly to my mind what occurred during one of the excursions at the Carnarvon meeting of the Cambrian Archæological Association in September, 1849, a lesson I have never forgotten. On the day that Tre'r Ceiri was visited we returned by the "Monk's Path" across "Yr Eifl", on the side of which, I, being in advance of the rest of the party, found a stone set on end having upon it what appeared to me inscribed



NATURE GRAVEN BOULDER, NEAR LLANERCH Y MEDD.

characters. With what haste did I retrace my steps and make known to the seniors following this wonderful discovery! And when arrived at the spot how minutely did they examine it, without showing the slightest disposition to raise a laugh at my expense, although their experienced eyes could easily see the mistake made by me. I know not whether that stone still remains *in situ*, but it was certainly covered with markings calculated to mislead the unwary. Should opportunity offer, I purpose going over the ground again and having another look at it; and, indeed, there are many of the same type in various parts of North Wales that are worthy of close inspection, which will, perhaps, at some future time afford me matter for more complete investigation; but, meanwhile, it is hoped that this imperfect memoir may, at all events, have the effect of drawing the attention of observers to objects of the kind wherever they may be found, and inducing them to examine with care and attention what may be, not inappropriately, called the border-land of archæology.

W. WYNN WILLIAMS.

Bodewryd: May, 1875.

ON PREHISTORIC REMAINS IN THE EDWY VALLEY, RADNORSHIRE.

PREHISTORIC remains in Radnorshire are few ; probably there were not many before cultivation planed the surface and levelled the earthworks as obstacles in its way ; for the state of the country could have only maintained a scanty population in the more favoured valleys or hill sides ; even there the means of subsistence must have been small, and the condition of the inhabitants one of comparative poverty. When we look back so far the divisions of cantred, commot, or parish serve only to direct our attention to the spot where the remains are situate. To understand the reason why they are there, it is better to look at the natural features of the surrounding country and consider what gifts nature presented to the early settler, and what materials were ready to his hand.

An attempt will be made, therefore, in the present paper to describe some of the prehistoric remains in the valley of the Edwy, which derives its supply of water partly from the outflow of Llyn Hilin pool, about 1,000 feet above the level of the sea, and partly from the rivulets which traverse the clayey soil of Llandeigley Rhos, and passing by Blaen Edwy run into the main stream opposite Rhos y Maen. The Edwy then flows in a southerly direction until its course is arrested by the rising ground beyond the Hundred House, Colwyn, and diverted through a fertile and broader valley past Cregrina,¹ whence it finds its tortuous way through the

¹ "Craig Runa", according to Lewis Morris (*Celtic Remains*, p. 104), but Crug Runa answers best to the modern pronunciation. [In a poem to St. David, by Gwynvardd Brycheiniog (1160-1220), the name occurs as *Craig Vuruna* :

Kreic vuruna dec yma tec ymynyt.

See *Myvyrian Archæology*, i, 271 ; *Gwaith Lewis Glyn Cothi*, IV, xxv, 44.—ED. *Arch. Camb.*]

narrow defiles of a mountainous district in a south-westerly direction into the river Wye, about four miles below Builth.

Ascending the turnpike road from New Radnor, over Radnor Forest, a most striking and beautiful view of the upper part of the valley and surrounding country, which any one who has travelled that way will scarcely forget, is obtained from the highest part of the road, about 1,200 feet above the sea level, near the earthwork marked "Tomen" in the Ordnance Survey. Volcanic hills of considerable height, with a very varied and picturesque outline, commencing with the Carneddau at Builth, and ending with Llandegley rocks, bound the valley on the west; beneath lies a sterile and wet looking plain, interrupted occasionally by rising ground upheaved by the volcanic outburst, while the lofty ranges of the Glascomb Hills, in part clad with heather, and the Forest of Colwyn, bare of all but herbage, shut it in on the east. At the foot of the latter, the Hundred House and site of the Forest farm are clearly seen.

Judging from the Ordnance Survey, the Tomen would appear to be merely a circular tumulus; on examination, however, it consists of a conical mound, which probably served the double purpose of a beacon and a look out, with an entrenched enclosure on the side, upon which from the nature of the ground it was most accessible. The mound is surrounded by a slight fosse about 285 feet in circumference; its height is about 20 feet; a narrow covered way, running under the slope of the entrenchment from the south, formed the approach to it and the interior of the enclosure, the greatest width of which, measured from the mound, is about 90 feet. A steep earthwork about 10 feet high, with a fosse 350 feet in length, runs from the fosse of the Tomen on the north until it again returns into the Tomen fosse on the south-west and protects the enclosure on the east and south; on the north and west the ground falls rapidly from the Tomen and makes its approach difficult.

With this general notion of the ground we retrace our steps to Forest Inn and follow the road, which here branches off towards Builth. Passing Llyn Hilin pool, a farm track on the right leads to Llanerch farm, and a rapid descent across the fields in the direction of a grove of Scotch firs brings us to the Blaen Edwy stream. Looking forward over the Rhos, here covered with stunted heather, attention is called to an object which stands out clearly on the rising ground on the right bank of Edwy amidst the heather; it proves to be a large piece of trap rock, between four and five feet in height, placed on end in the ground and inclining to the north. Its position is indicated in the Ordnance Survey as "Maen". Probably it may be a sepulchral memorial in connection with the stone circle on the opposite bank of the river.

Leaving the Rhos, and passing again into an enclosure, adjoining Caermyrddu farmhouse, a curious outcrop of volcanic rock of varied shapes, rising a few feet out of the ground, occurs, probably "the very ancient cromlech covered with huge coarse stones", mentioned by Williams.¹ The "fortification" on the adjoining eminence of Graig Vawr, one of the lateral spurs thrown out from the Llandegley rocks, and presenting the same varied and broken outline which characterises the main range, proves likewise to be the work of nature. Crossing Edwy, still a small stream, over ground which may be best described as rhos, a large enclosure, known as Rhos y Maen, is entered on ground rising gradually above the stream. Here the site of a stone circle is clearly made out, although the owner of the farm has recently taken up the stones and deposited them in two heaps on either side of the circle in order to plough the field. This circle appears to have attracted attention in the early part of the last century, and was then described as "36 stones in a circular order, about 3 or 4 disordered, from east to west about 33 paces; from north to south about the same, in circumference about

¹ *History of Radnorshire*, p. 292.

73 paces.”¹ Williams merely refers to it “as a small portion of ground covered with coarse stones placed erect in the earth.” It did not, however, escape the attention of Murchison, who in a note says: “Several large blocks of these trap rocks, having a rude columnar form, are arranged in a circle on the dreary common of Rhos Maen, about one mile east of Graig Fawr. They resemble the Druidical circles of the Isle of Arran and others which I have met with in my geological rambles. I am not aware that this circle has been described by any antiquary. Its plan is marked in the map.”²

The site of it still stands higher than the rest of the field, and the circle can readily be made out; its diameter is 31 yards, and the stones of which it was composed vary from 2 to 5 feet in length. The discoveries in a lower part of the valley suggest that this circle was at one time covered with earth, rather than that it stood on the outside of a tumulus. Looking upwards, the Tomen on Radnor Forest, 500 feet above, is a conspicuous object.

Returning to the turnpike road, near the Vedw farm, a gradual descent for 4 or 5 miles leads to the Hundred House, Colwyn. Here a conical mound of some size on the left bank of the river at a short distance from the road, a tumulus close to the village and the Forest farmhouse, occupying the site of Colwyn, or Maud, Castle, on rising ground about half a mile to the west, at once attract the eye; but before the village is entered the road passes by a meadow sloping down to the river, opposite to a small cottage called Penbont. On examining the higher part of this meadow, the slightly raised surface of the ground still shows where the tumulus, of which an account will presently be given, stood. Mr.

¹ Rawlinson MS., C. 920, in the Bodleian Library: Anonymous, but in the handwriting of the early part of the eighteenth century. According to Williams, Lord Coningsby used to pass some of his time in the summer at the Rhiwau close by. He may, perhaps, be the author of the MS.

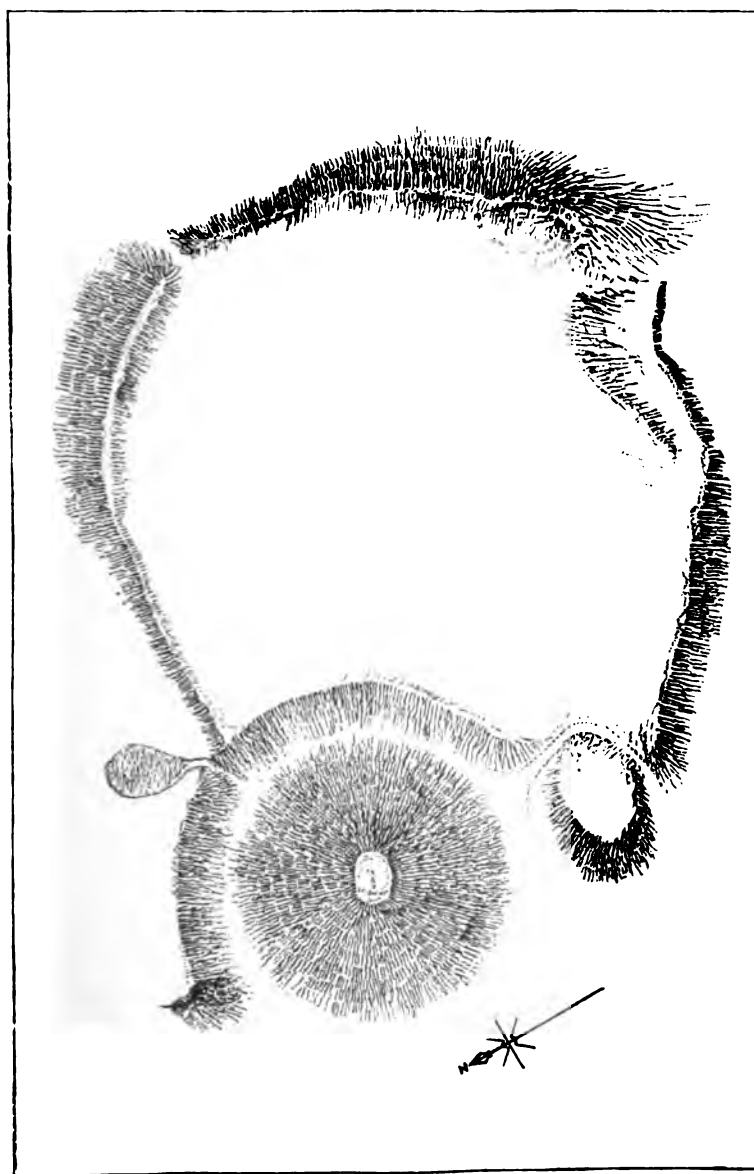
² *Silurian System*, vol. i, p. 327.

Peter N. Edwards, the late owner of Bryn Llwyd, about the year 1835, gave directions to his farm servants to level a mound in this field, which he considered was a mere heap of earth. Unfortunately the work was carried out when he was from home, and so no very accurate account of the excavation was made, and but little care was taken of what was found. He is now dead, and nothing but a very vague notion of the discovery could have been now obtained, if Dean Merewether had not given a short account of it in 1838 at a meeting of a Herefordshire society, which has for some years ceased to exist. A summary of the Dean's remarks is preserved in its transactions, from which the following extract¹ is made. "In levelling a mound in a field in the Bryn Llwyd estate (now pronounced Bryn Flyde) a circle of stones was discovered, of about 24 feet diameter, composed of stones weighing from two to four hundredweight each, placed on their ends, nicely fitted together with the smooth sides out, encircling a ring of eight holes and one in the centre about 3 feet deep, filled with ashes and small pieces of bone; in the middle was a kind of arch, somewhat resembling an oven, which contained nine urns, four of which were large and supposed to be capable of holding nearly three gallons, the others of the same size as the one preserved, which is about 6 inches high. Two of them appeared to be more curiously worked than the rest. The stones² composing the arch looked as though they had been exposed to the action of fire."

If a careful search had been made while the excavation was going on, some implements or other articles might have been discovered, which would have thrown a light on the probable age of the interments, and have enabled an opinion to be formed whether the ring of

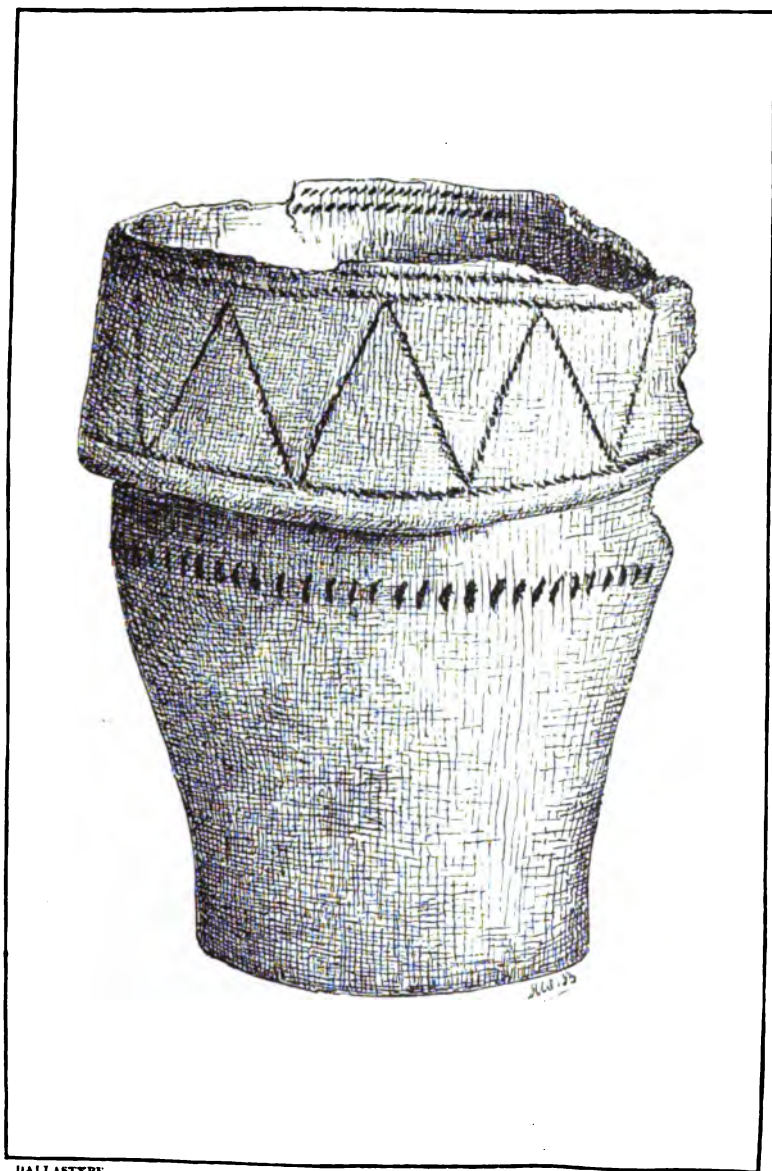
¹ I owe the extract from the *Transactions* of the Herefordshire Philosophical, Antiquarian, etc., Society, to the kindness of Mr. Arthur Thompson of Hereford.

² They were probably of the adjacent rocks; from their appearance well styled "volcanic ash" in the Ordnance Geological Survey.



PLAN OF THE MOUNT, BRYNLLWYD.

DALLASTYPE



DALLASTYPE.

BRYNLLWYD.

eight holes, containing ashes and small pieces of bone, around the central cist, were more recent than those within the cist, or whether they contained the remains of the humbler members of the tribe, who selected this as their place of burial. No fragments of the broken pottery were preserved, nothing remains but the one urn referred to, which is in the possession of Mr. Mynors of Evancoed, to whose father it was given by Mr. Edwards. The accompanying drawing of it will give a general notion of its form. It appears to have been a cinerary urn, with an overhanging rim of uneven width, and is composed of a dull yellowish clay, rudely fashioned with the hand, partially burnt and ornamented with a twisted thong. A section of the pottery shows that the outer face only is yellow, and that the rest of the material is as black as if the clay had been discoloured with charcoal before it was moulded; the interior still retains the remains of charcoal; the discolouration may have arisen, as suggested by the late Mr. Albert Way, from the deposit of the hot embers within it.¹ Its dimensions are as follows: diameter, base, $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches; mouth, $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches; under rim, $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches; height, $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches. The other tumulus, close to the village, is about 45 ft. in diameter and 9 ft. high, with a depression on the top of it; boulders of small size are embedded in the outer surface, and, judging from its appearance, some one has begun to open it on the west side and then left off work. A careful excavation of it in the course of this summer may probably throw further light on the interesting remains in its immediate neighbourhood.

A reference to the Ordnance Survey will best show the close connection of these tumuli with the conical mound known as the mount, the entrenched outwork, which became the site of Maud Castle, and the other works, which will be presently described.

A sketch plan of the mount and adjoining entrenchment has been cleverly made by Mr. George Lloyd to

¹ *Arch. Camb.*, 3rd Series, vol. xiv, p. 219.

illustrate the present paper, so a short description of them will be sufficient. The mount is about 40 feet in height and 520 feet in circumference, with a tolerably level space, about 40 feet wide, on its summit. The fosse, by which it is surrounded, is about 10 feet wide. On the north-east is a small pool, now shallow and full of a coarse water grass, which probably served as a water supply to the adjoining entrenchment, which stands about 10 feet above the level of the surrounding meadows, and presents within the remains of a raised earthwork, with a sharp escarpment on the outside towards the meadows for the greater part of its circumference. The side next the river affords the most easy access and bears traces in the depression of the ground of the way by which the entrenchment was entered. The dimensions of the enclosure are from east to west 320 feet, and from north to south 330 feet. There can be but little doubt that this work was the residence of the chief of the tribe which used the adjoining tumuli as their burying ground.

The mount may have served as a look out, and, when protected with a wooden stockade, a place of retreat in case of need, while the entrenched enclosure served as the site of the rude dwellings of the tribe.

About a mile to the south-east, on the right bank of the river, is another remarkable mound, called from the name of the farm on which it is situate, Penarth mound, thrown up on a high bank which runs into the valley from the adjoining mountain. It stands about 100 feet above the level of the mount before described and commands a good view of it; on the south it overlooks the approaches by the narrow defiles of the Glascomb valley and lower valley of the Edwy. It is surrounded by a shallow fosse only, which just defines where the earthwork begins. The height of the work is 35 feet, the circumference at its base is 320 feet, and the space on the summit is 45 by 33 feet. It may have been, as is suggested by Mr. Thomas, the rector of Cregrina, a Gwylfa, but there were probably dwell-

ings on, or close to it ; for he has in his possession a stone quern, which was found close by, about 2 feet below the surface, in draining a field, part of his farm, called Vron, at the foot of the mound. The quern is in shape like a modern millstone, with a round hole in the centre and a hole for a handle on the side, but it is only 15 inches in diameter and about 3 inches thick.

Within a short distance, in an arable field of the same farm on the opposite side of the road, was a low-lying circular mound, probably gradually lessened by cultivation, the site of which may still be traced for a width of about 90 feet. In 1864, when ploughing was going on, the ploughshare uncovered a stone, which led to further examination, and an excavation of the mound ; a stone circle about 3 feet high and from 15 to 20 yards in diameter, formed of stones of various sizes and thickness, placed on their ends, closely side by side, was uncovered. In the earth within were small fragments of pottery, which were considered unworthy of preservation, much charcoal and ashes, with two or three pieces of iron, one of which was preserved. As far as an opinion can be formed of its corroded state, it may have been an iron knife, $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length, similar to that engraved in Jewitt's *Grave Mounds*, fig. 305. Mr. Thomas intended to preserve the stone circle, but his bailiff, considering the stones to be in his way, during his master's absence removed them all into the road. In this case there is evidence that some at least of the interments took place after iron had superseded the use of bronze. We see, too, that the same mode of construction prevailed in the valley, and may attribute the fact in a great measure to the quantity of erratic boulders which occur in the immediate neighbourhood.

It remains to give an account of the large earthwork within which Maud Castle stood, about half a mile distant from the mound and bounded for the greater part of its length on the east by the turnpike road. Its form is that of a parallelogram 280 yards in length, irregular in width, inasmuch as the south-west end is 160 yards

as against 100 yards on the north-east. The entrenched earthwork has been evidently planed down by cultivation and to suit the present fences, but the average height of the entrenchment above the surrounding land is still from 10 to 12 feet. Near the north-east end a deep circular moat (except where it has been filled in for a roadway) surrounds the higher ground, raised in part by the excavations, on which the present farm house and buildings of the Forest farm stand in the place of Maud Castle. The situation is about 700 feet above the sea level, and commands a view of the valley of the Edwy on the north, and of the approach between the mountains from Builth on the south.

The outer trench may or may not be prehistoric, but there are grounds for believing that a place of such importance must have been from a very early period the residence of the successive chiefs of Cantred Elvael. When the Norman invader first obtained a footing there is uncertain, but it is on record that in 1143 Elvael was subjected for a second time to the Normans, and that Ranulph, Earl of Chester, then repaired the Castle of Colwyn. Its occupation by them was short, for in 1175 the Lord Rhys took with him to the court of Henry II at Gloucester all the princes of the south who had been in opposition to the king, and among them his son-in-law, Einion Clyd, Lord of Elvael. All the Welsh chiefs returned home peaceably. Fresh disturbances soon arose, and Einion Clyd was slain two years afterwards by the Normans in an ambush laid for him.¹ His son Einion² probably retained possession of Elvael, for he, as Lord of Elvael, met Archbishop Baldwin and Giraldus at Radnor and took the sign of the cross on their progress through Wales in 1188. Shortly afterwards the Castle of Colwyn must have again fallen into the hands of the Normans, probably of one of the Thony family, for in 1196³ the Lord Rhys, after destroying Carmarthen, marched with a

¹ *Chronicle of the Princes* (Rolls edition), also *Arch. Camb.*

² *Itinerarium Cambriae.*

³ *Chron. of the Princes.*

large army and attacked the Castle of Colwyn, which he burnt on its surrender. Giles de Braose, on his conspiracy in 1215 with Ll. ab Iorwerth against King John, suffered the cantred Elvael, including the castles of Painscastle and Colwyn, to remain in the hands of Walter ab Gruffydd, son of the Lord Rhys. The next time we find the castle mentioned is the grant of the castle in 1223 to Ralph de Thorny,¹ on the occasion of King Henry III's expedition against the Welsh in 1231; the king caused the Castle of Colwyn, which was before of wood and had been destroyed by the Welsh, to be rebuilt of stone and mortar; it then obtained the name of *Castrum Matildis*, or Maud Castle. The king received there, in August of the same year, the Earls of Brittany, Chester, and Richard, Earl of Pembroke, and returned to England when he had finished the building in October.² The English thereafter in the family of de Thony held possession of Cantred Elvael and its castles until the early part of the reign of Edward II, when, on the marriage of Alice, the daughter and heiress of Robert de Thony, with Guy de Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick, the Cantred became the property of the Earls of Warwick.

R. W. B.

THE MONASTERY OF PEN RHYS, RHONDDA VALLEY, GLAMORGANSHIRE.

BY THE LATE WILLIAM LLEWELLIN, F.S.A., F.G.S., F.G.H.S.

ON the southern spur of the chain of hills known as Cefn Twyn Rhondda, which separates the two valleys of the Rhondda, and upon the elevated ground overlooking the beautiful and secluded valley of Rhondda Fawr, in the parish of Ystrad Dyfodwg, are situated the few remains that still exist of the ancient Monastery of Pen Rhys ab Tewdwr. Though one of the most

¹ Dugdale's *Baronage*.

² Matth. Paris, *Hist. Angl.* (Rolls ed.), p. 332.

beautiful valleys in South Wales, and peculiarly interesting to the tourist or the fisherman, its remote and secluded situation caused it to be almost wholly overlooked and seldom visited, so that the ruins of the Monastery were little known to strangers. The most intelligent of our tourists have omitted any mention of it, and do not seem to have had their attention at all directed to it. The laborious and talented observer, Edward Lhwyd, appears to have penetrated into this remote locality¹ at a period when a considerable portion of the ancient edifice would probably have been in existence; but his attention was, doubtless, chiefly directed to the natural features and curiosities of the district; and this interesting relic of antiquity seems to have either escaped his notice, or to have been disregarded, as not forming part of the investigations upon which he was then engaged. Nor does the painstaking and indefatigable Malkin, whose work has furnished materials for so many other tourists, appear to have possessed any knowledge of it, though he passed up the secluded valley of Ystrad Dyfodwg, and has expressed his admiration of its beauty in warm and glowing language. Since that period several tourists have penetrated into this remote solitude, and Mr. Cliffe speaks of its singular loveliness and interesting features with great enthusiasm. He designates it, with truth, the gem of South Wales; but the peaceful solitude and Sabbath stillness that reigned supreme in the days when the monks of Pen Rhys pursued their devotions, and raised their pious orisons, exist no longer. Those powerful agents of civilisation, the railway and the steam-engine, have forced their way into this lonely district, and numerous coalworks are now in progress therein, that have gathered around them a busy and rapidly increasing population.

The parish of Ystrad Dyfodwg lies on the western side of Aberdare, and extends, in a southern direction, nearly down to the town of Pont y Pridd, the site of

¹ *Phil. Trans.*, No. 335, p. 500.

the beautiful and celebrated bridge built by Edwards. The church of Ystrad Dyfodwg is said to have been founded by Dyfodwg,¹ who was a saint of the college of Illtyd. The area of the parish is considerable; but the population has until recently been small and widely scattered.

When I visited Pen Rhys, about twenty years ago, some portions of the Monastery existed, though incorporated with other modern erections, and difficult to identify. The present farmhouse of Pen Rhys has been erected on the site of the ancient Monastery, the materials of which appear to have been largely employed in its construction. In particular, the barn, which stands in a field near the house, called to this day "Y Fynwent", or the Churchyard, was formed, to a considerable extent, out of portions of the ancient monastic buildings, one of the windows and parts of the old walls of which were at that period very discernible. But I then took no interest in antiquarian pursuits, and gave little heed to the interesting ruins which chance alone had brought before my observation. I now greatly deplore this neglect of my boyhood, for on recently visiting Pen Rhys I found that the few remains that were observable on my first visit had been swept away in the ruthless process of repairing the farm-buildings, and no longer existed. The only object of interest that still remained was the holy well. This still stood uninjured, and continued to attract numerous believers in its miraculous waters and healing properties.² It is, however, simply a spring of pure water issuing copiously out of the grey sandstone of the coal-measures, known to geologists as the Pennant rock, and does not appear to contain any chemical property that would be likely to account for the possession of any healing virtue. We know, however, the curative influence of the imagina-

¹ *Iolo MSS.*, pp. 568-638.

² The water of the spring is said to have performed many remarkable cures in cases of rheumatism, King's evil, and other affections.

tion, which, combined as it would be in this case with a residence in a peculiarly beautiful locality, exercise on the breezy mountains, and simple but nourishing fare, would probably account for much of the celebrity in which Pen Rhys has so long been held. The spring, which is entered by stone steps, is arched over; and at the back, above the spring, there stands a niche in which it is evident that there stood originally an image of the Virgin, to whom the Monastery was dedicated,—the Blessed Virgin Mary of Pen Rhys.

The ordinary sources from whence information can be obtained relative to our ancient ecclesiastical edifices appear to be absent in this instance. The laborious and accurate Dugdale and the painstaking Tanner seem to omit all reference to it, and the only allusions I have discovered are contained in some poetical works of the ancient Welsh bards. The traditionary account existing in Glamorgan shows that the Monastery was founded to commemorate the death, near this place, of the unfortunate Rhys ab Tewdwr. The circumstances attending the conquest of Glamorgan are too well known, and have been too frequently described, to need repetition here; but with regard to the precise place of the unhappy Rhys' overthrow and subsequent death there is very considerable discrepancy of opinion. The usually accurate historian of Brecknockshire, Theophilus Jones, contends that the place of Rhys' luckless overthrow and death was more probably situated in the neighbourhood of Brecknock, where, he says, a well still exists which, in remembrance of the occurrence, is called "Pen Syr Rhys". It, however, appears to me that the weight of testimony is in favour of the view more generally received, and supported by popular tradition, that the site of the battle between Iestyn ab Gwrgant and the Norman mercenaries who supported him, and Rhys ab Tewdwr, was the great plain of Hirwaen Wrgan, which is still an unenclosed common about six miles in extent, and situated on the confines of Breconshire and Glamorganshire. Here, then, the contending forces are stated

to have met, and after a fierce and bloody encounter, in which the disciplined bravery of the Normans prevailed over the rude and reckless courage of the forces of Rhys, the venerable warrior was compelled to succumb, and sought to escape from the field across the range of hills intervening between Hirwaen Wrgan and the valley of Ystrad Dyfodwg. There the aged Prince, who is said to have been then about eighty years of age, was overtaken by his merciless pursuers, and taken prisoner at the place that has subsequently been designated Pen Rhys ab Tewdwr. Rees Meyrick says :¹ "I finde the first place of incounter to be on the confines of Brecknocke and Glamorganshire, near Hirwaen Wrgan, at a place, therefore, called and knowne by the name of Ton Rhys (Rice his turfe or field), where Justin and the Mercenary retreated, and fought a pitch't field at Bryn y Beddau, where Rhys was overthrowne and in the pursuite killed, and his head severed from his body, and brought to the conqueror, in memory whereof that place is called Pen Rhys (Rice his Head)." Another account,² published in the Appendix to Williams' *Monmouthshire*, is substantially the same : "Einion applied to and consulted some Norman noblemen, particularly Sir Robert Fitzhamon, who agreed to go with him to the aid of Iestin, with twelve knights and a large army with them of horse and foot. They met Rhys, the son of Tewdwr, on Hirwaen Wrgan (Gwrgan's Long Plain), and in Glamorgan, and also near Brecknock ; and after a long contest, Rhys, the son of Tewdwr, was vanquished, and he was obliged to flee ; but he was pursued and taken soon, and he was beheaded not far from Wrgan's Long Plain,³ at a place now called Pen Rhys (*i. e.*, the Head of Rhys), where afterwards was raised the great Monastery of that name in the parish of Ystrad Dyfodwg. Over the grave of Rhys was erected a large tumulus, near the Monastery, which is called Bryn y Beddau ;

¹ *Morganic Archæographia*, 1578.

² MSS. of Edward Williams (Iolo Morganwg).

³ Hirwaen Common is about six miles from Pen Rhys.

i. e., 'the hill or tumulus of graves.'" Tradition has it that Rhys was killed at a place now called Ynysgrug; but that his body, after being decapitated, was buried at Pen Rhys. But as the Monastery had not at that time been founded, and no special reason appears to have existed for the burial of his body at that place, it seems to me to be most probable that his burial took place on the adjoining farm of Ynysgrug,¹ and close to the bank of the river Rhondda Fawr, where he is represented to have fallen, and where a tumulus of considerable size still exists, which is stated to have been constructed over his grave.

The unhappy consequences of the intestine dissensions between Iestyn ab Gwrgant and Rhys ab Tewdwr, and the overthrow and death of the latter Prince, terminating in the capture of Glamorgan by the Norman knights, have been fully described by several writers; its narration would, consequently, present no features of novelty, and need not, therefore, be further referred to here.

After the death of Rhys ab Tewdwr, his daughter Nest appears to have fallen into the hands of Henry I, and, whether by force or persuasion, to have become the mistress of that susceptible monarch, so long associated in our youthful memories with the supposed unhappy fate of the Fair Rosamond. But whichever way the connexion arose and had its origin, it is certain that the frail or unfortunate Nest bore Henry two sons, one of whom was afterwards greatly distinguished in English and Welsh annals as Robert Consul, Earl of Gloucester. For the age in which he lived he was possessed of considerable learning, and was upon all occasions the generous patron and powerful supporter of science and learning. He had annexed to his earldom the extensive lordship of Glamorgan, by his marriage with Mabli, the daughter and heiress of Robert Fitzhamon. He contributed materially to the stability and maintenance of

¹ Ynysgrug is situated at a distance of about a mile from Pen Rhys.

his power in Glamorgan by rebuilding, as a Norman fortress of great strength, the Castle of Cardiff, though, after all, his strongest security lay in the love of his people, to whom he had given numerous proofs of his regard, and on whom his just and peaceful rule had conferred many important advantages. His mother Nest was eventually married to Gerald de Windsor, Governor of Pembroke Castle, and Lieutenant of that province. His daughter Angharad, by her marriage with William de Barri, became the mother of the distinguished scholar, Giraldus de Barri, so well known as the learned Giraldus Cambrensis. Robert Consul was a liberal donor to the magnificent Abbeys of Neath and Margam, and all the traditional accounts appear to concur in regarding him as the founder of the Monastery of Pen Rhys, which is supposed to have been established in memory, and for the repose of the soul, of his grandfather, Rhys ab Tewdwr.

Though, as I have stated before, I am unable to refer to an official record of its foundation by Robert Consul, tradition points strongly to that conclusion, and is supported and confirmed by the works of some of the ancient bards. It is supposed to have been founded about the latter part of the reign of Henry I (A.D. 1130-1132), and to have been completed during the turbulent reign of Stephen, who began his reign A.D. 1135. The Monastery is said to have been largely endowed with lands in the Rhondda valleys, and to have existed in that remote situation during three centuries, in a condition of prosperous usefulness. It is represented to have belonged to the order of Franciscans. That brotherhood is known to have been deeply devoted to the cause of Richard II, and to have been associated with many of the intrigues and plots of his adherents for that monarch's re-establishment on the throne, and the subversion of the power of Henry IV, whom they regarded as an usurper. They appear to have, consequently, been subjected to great persecution, and several of the brothers were executed for their devotion to

Richard, whom they considered to be their lawful king. We read in Speed¹ that a "Friar Minor, who, being taken with others of his order for like intendments, was asked what he would doe if King Richard were alive and present. Hee confidently answered that he would fight for him till death, against any whosoever; which cost him his life, being drawne and hanged in his fryer's weeds.....Not long after eight Franciscan Fryers, or Minorites, were taken, convicted, hanged, and beheaded, for the like causes, which made the King a heavy lord to the whole order. It is said that somewhat before this knot was discovered, the Divell appeared in the habit of a Minorite at Danbury Church, in Essex, to the incredible astonishment of the parishioners; for at the same time there was such a tempest and thunder, with great firebats of lightning, and the vault of the church brake, and halfe the chancell was carried away."

It is quite clear that in Wales the Franciscans were active supporters of Owain Glyndwr, and it is well known that he was strongly attached to the cause of King Richard. During his incursion into Glamorganshire, about August and September, 1402, he burnt the bishop's palace and the archdeacon's castle at Llandaff,² which were extensive and stately edifices. The town of Cardiff was likewise burnt, together with several religious houses that existed therein, which are described by Tanner³ as a "goodly priory founded by Robert, first Earl of Gloucester; a priory of Black Monks, or Benedictines; a house of Black Friars in Crockerton Street;⁴ a house of Grey Friars, dedicated to St. Francis, under the custody or wardship of Bristol; and also a house of White Friars." It is stated⁵ that, with the single exception of the Franciscans, who as the adherents of King Richard, and consequently the foes of the Lancastrians and the friends of Glyndwr, escaped without

¹ *Succession of England's Monarchs*, p. 628.

² Willis' *Llandaff*, pp. 30-33.

³ Tanner's *Not. Mon.*

⁴ Now Crockherbton Street. ⁵ Thomas' *Life of Glyndwr*, p. 97.

molestation, the houses belonging to all the other orders were involved in the conflagration and common destruction. Leland says¹ that "in the year 1404, the fourth year of the reign of King Henry, Owain Glyndwr burnt the southern part of Wales, and besieged the town and Castle of Cardiff. The inhabitants sent to the King to supplicate assistance; but he neither came himself, nor sent to their relief. Owain took the town, and burnt the whole, except one street in which the Friars Minors resided, which, with the convent, he spared on account of the love he bare them. He afterwards took the Castle and destroyed it, carrying away a large quantity of treasure which he found deposited there. When the Friars Minors besought him to return them their books and chalices which they had lodged in the Castle, he replied, 'Wherefore did you place your goods in the Castle? If you had kept them in your convent, they would have been safe.'"

In addition to the devastation committed at Cardiff and Llandaff, Owain appears to have destroyed² the castles of Penllin, Llandough, Flemingston, Dunraven, Tal y Fan, Llanblethian, Llanguan, Maleffant, and Penmark, and several villages and churches in their vicinity, including the villages of Llanfrynach and Aberthin as well as portions of Lantwit Major, at which places the inhabitants refused to join him.

During this foray of Owain's into Glamorganshire he is supposed to have visited the remote Monastery of Pen Rhys, and is said to have presided at an Eisteddvdod that took place there at that period. It is clear that Owain was located for some little time at Llantrisant, the distance of which from Pen Rhys is only about eight miles, and therefore easily accessible from thence over the hills. It is also believed that many of his adherents resided in that locality and throughout the valleys of the Rhondda. This view is strongly supported by the following passage in the *Iolo MSS.*:³

¹ Leland's *Collect.*, vol. i, p. 389.

² *Iolo MSS.*, p. 493.

³ *Iolo MSS.*, pp. 492, 493.

"Cadogan of the Battle-Axe lived at Glyn Rhondda during the time of Owain Glyndwr's war, and was one of that chieftain's captains over the men of that vale. When Cadogan went to battle, he used to perambulate Glyn Rhondda, whetting his battle-axe as he proceeded along; from which circumstance Owain would call out to Cadogan,—'Cadogan, whet thy battle-axe!' and the moment that Cadogan was heard to do so, all living persons, both male and female, in Glyn Rhondda, collected about him in military order; and from that day to this the battle-shout of the men of Glyn Rhondda has been, 'Cadogan, whet thy battle-axe!' and at the word they all assemble as an army."

In further confirmation of the fact of Owain's visit to Pen Rhys, it is stated by Iolo Morganwg¹ that the Eisteddvod was held "dan nawdd Owain Glynn Dwr ym Monachlog Pen Rhys, yng Nglynn Rhonddde"; that is, under the protection of Owain Glynn Dwr, in the Monastery of Pen Rhys in Glyn Rhondda. Then, again, he observes:—"A gwedi Difant Bargodiaint Owain Glynn Dwr doded Monachlog Penn Rhys i lawr, a gwerthu'r cyfoeth, gan y Brenin Harri'r Bum-med, amcan oed Crist 1415, am ddechri at Owain a'i Blaid"; which may be thus rendered:—"After the completion of the insurrection of Owain Glynn Dwr, the Monastery of Pen Rhys was put down, or dissolved, and the possessions sold by Henry V, about the year of Christ 1415, for supporting Owain and his party." At this Eisteddvod an ode was written by Gwilym Tew (who is described by Anthony Powel and Iolo Morganwg as "Pencerdd", or chief poet; "ac Athraw Cadeiriog", or chaired teacher), addressed to "Y Wryf Fair Wenn o Benn Rhys," or "the Blessed Virgin Mary of Pen Rhys," and embodying examples of the twenty-four

¹ On the lands formerly attached to the Monastery there is now a considerable farm called Bodringell, or the Abode of the Summoner, which may possibly have been the residence of Cadogan.

² *Cyfrinach Beirdd Ynys Prydain*, p. 213. [These statements are not made by Iolo Morganwg, but are found in the MS. from which he printed.—Ed. *Arch. Camb.*]

alliterative measures of the Demetian bard. This ode was published by Iolo Morganwg in his work called *Cyfrinach Beirdd Ynys Prydain*,—a book that has since become extremely scarce; and as the poem possesses considerable interest for the Welsh scholar, I regret that its length precludes my introducing it here. The author's name is appended to it in the following terms: "Gwilym Tew a'i cânt, yn Eisteddfod Monachlog Pen Rhys, Glyn Rhondde, cyn ei doddi i lawr yn yr ail flwyddyn o Goroniad y Brenin Harri y Pumed am gymmhleidio ag Owain Glynn Dwr."

Here we have it again stated that the Monastery was dissolved in the second year of the reign of Henry V, for supporting Owain Glyndwr. The same ode also appears in the *Grammar*¹ of the celebrated Dr. John David Rhys,² of which I have the good fortune to possess a copy. In the *Grammar* the ode is unaccompanied by any observations explanatory of its connection with Pen Rhys; but the following verse clearly shows its relation thereto:

Lhebherydh y lhabhuriaid
Llu 'Mhenn Rhys lle maen'erioed
Llun y Wryr ai lhiw'n euraid,
Lhe mae braich llaw mab a roed.³

The literal translation of which is: "The prayers of the labourers who in crowds come to Pen Rhys, where the

¹ *Cambrobrytannicæ Cymræcæve Linguae Institutiones*, 1592.

² Dr. John David Rhys was born in 1534, and at an early age was taken under the protection of Sir Edward Stradling of St. Donat's. He was educated at Christ's College, Oxford, of which he was elected a Fellow in 1555. He subsequently proceeded to Italy at the expense of Sir Edward Stradling, and as tutor to his son. He studied medicine at the University of Sienna, and there took his degrees as a physician. He was so thoroughly conversant with the Italian language that he was appointed moderator in the school of Pistoia in Tuscany, and left behind him a treatise on the orthography and pronunciation of that language. He died at Brecknock about the year 1609. He wrote several works in Latin, Italian, and Welsh, and is admitted to have been a man of great learning, and an ornament to his age.

³ The original orthography is retained.

Virgin's image, of a golden hue, hath an arm and hand given to her by her Son." Another ancient bardic composition refers to Pen Rhys thus :

Af i Benn Rhys
Yn fy uncrys
Rhag ofn encryd ;
Ar fy nglin
Oed pererin
Dapr o wrhyd.

That is,—“I will go to Pen Rhys in my shroud, without dread : on my side my pilgrim's scrip, and in my hand a taper a fathom long.”

From the very limited knowledge which I possess of the works of the ancient Welsh bards, many important references to the Monastery of Pen Rhys have probably escaped my observation ; and the total absence, so far as I have succeeded in ascertaining, of any other source of information regarding it, has rendered this necessarily incomplete sketch less perfect and satisfactory than it might otherwise have proved. As it is, however, it may possess some degree of interest for the lover of Welsh antiquities, and may incite some more competent investigator to further inquiries.

Glanwern, Pontypool, Monmouthshire :
August, 1862.

OLD MONUMENT IN WREXHAM CHURCH.

AT the end of the south aisle of Wrexham Church is a very remarkable monument, rich in heraldic emblazonment, but containing no inscription but the initials R. LL. This monument has been erroneously attributed to one of the Longuevilles ; but I suppose that no one, however enthusiastic a Welshman, would Welshify the great Norman name of Longueville by spelling it “Llongueville”. There is no doubt, however, that this monument commemorates Sir Richard Lloyd of Estlys, near Wrexham, and of Dulassy in the county of Carnarvon, Chief Justice of the Brecon circuit, and afterwards Chief

Justice of North Wales, Governor of Holt Castle during the Great Rebellion, and a truly loyal subject of the royal martyr, King Charles I, whom he received at Bryn y Ffynnon, in Wrexham, in 1642. Of the King's visit to Wrexham at that time, the following anecdote appears in Ormerod's *Cheshire*, General Introduction, vol. i, p. 35 :

Upon October 7, 1642, the King having come over from Shrewsbury to Wrexham, to meet a commission from the city of Chester, and intending to return the same day, appears to have taken up his quarters at Sir Richard Lloyd's house, who is said to have urged the length of the day's journey, and the unseasonableness of the weather, and to have pressed his royal guest to stay till the next day at Wrexham; and the King to have dismissed him and the other gentlemen with these pathetic and simple words,—“Gentlemen, go you and take your rests, for you have homes and houses to go to, and beds of your own to lodge in; and God grant that you may long enjoy them! I am deprived of these comforts. I must attend my present affairs, and return this night to the place whence I came.”

I append a copy of the original funeral certificate of Sir Richard Lloyd :

Sir Richard Lloyd of Esles, neere Wrexham, in ye county of Denb., Kt., one of the Lord Chief Justices of North Wales. He died the 5th of May, 1676, in the 71 yeare of his age, and was buried in lead, vnder a monument [in] his owne chappell in Wrexham Church in the said county of Denbigh.

He married Margaret, dau. to Rafe Snead of Bradwall and Keele in the county of Stafford, by whom he had issue, one son and three daughters.

Robert Lloyd, Esq., son and heire of the defunct, married [Frances] dau.¹ to Sir Robert Williams of Pentryn (Penrhyn) in the county of Carnarvon, Kt. and Bartt., by whom he had issue, one son, Rich., who was one yeare old at his father's death, which was the 4th Nov., 1675.

Jane Lloyd, eldest daughter of the defunct, married Lewis Owen of Penneth (Peniarth) in the county of Merion.²

¹ And eventually heiress. She was married, secondly, in 1688, to Lord Edward Russell, son to William Duke of Bedford. Her son, Richard, mentioned above, died 9th April, 1683, in about his ninth year. His mother died, *s. p.*, 30 June, 1714, aged seventy-two.

² M.P. for Merionethshire.

Mary, second dau. of the defunct, married Sir Henry Conway of Petrothen (Bodrhyddan) in com. Fflynt, Kt. and Bartt., and hath issue.

Anne, 3d dau. of the defunct, married Edw. Ravenscroft, son and heire of Tho. Ravenscroft of Bretton in com. Fflynt, Esq., and hath issue.¹

This certificate was taken, &c., vnder the hand of madame

Mary Conway, dau. of the defunct, and of his execut'rs.

ffee iiii. xs.

MARY CONWAY.

At the head of the certificate is a shield of arms bearing the following quarterings, agreeing with those of the principal shield upon the monument: 1, *sable*, a lion rampant *argent* within a bordure engrailed *or*; 2, *gules*, a lion rampant *argent* between three roses of the same; 3, *or*, a lion rampant *azure*; 4, *argent*, a cross flory engrailed *sable* between three Cornish choughs proper; 5, *gules*, three snakes, nowed in a triangular knot, *argent*; 6, *vert*, a stag statant *argent*, attired *or*. Crest, a demi-lion *argent* issuing from a coronet.

Till the recent restorations of the church, this monument stood a very few feet to the north of its present position. It is intended to have it thoroughly restored.

W. W. E. W.

THE CAERGWRLE CUP.

AMONG various interesting objects exhibited in the Temporary Museum at Wrexham in 1874 was the remarkable vessel or cup of which an exact representation is here given. It is from a drawing from the original by Miss Cunliffe of Pant yr Ochyn in Gresford parish, and gives a more complete representation than that in the *Archæologia*, vol. xxi, Appendix, p. 543. For some reason or other the artist has given only part of the details, apparently on the presumption that the

¹ She was married, secondly, to John Grosvenor, third son of of Roger, son and heir of Sir Richard Grosvenor of Eaton, co. of Chester, Bart.



Photomicrograph by W. A. K. Johnston, London.

ANCIENT BOWL OR CUP FROM CAERGWRLE, FLINTSHIRE.

portions omitted might be easily inferred. In other respects the details are given with accuracy, and show how little damage the original has suffered since the time of the engraving, the date of the volume of the *Archæologia* being 1827, although the cup was exhibited four years before (June 5, 1823), at a meeting of the Society of Antiquaries, by the late Sir Samuel Rush Meyrick. It is briefly described as "richly inlaid on the exterior with thin gold in various devices; the gold leaf beautifully tooled, and extremely pure; the border being formed of concentric circles, and the rest of parallel lines, where it was made to double over the edge. The ornament of the under part consists of a central band very sharply indented both ways; and at a little distance on each side, another composed of three lines of zigzag, which is again bounded by another indented border." Clear and concise as this description is, yet it would be insufficient to convey an adequate idea of the vessel itself, and the peculiarity of the ornamentation, so as to enable one to form an opinion as to the age and race of the artificers.

In endeavouring, however, to assign, with any approach to accuracy, particular dates or origin, there arises a difficulty in the fact that certain primitive forms of ornament are common to many ages and races. Thus, for example, the simple circle, with or without a central stud or inner circle, has been found almost everywhere, and is one of those archaic sculpturings on rocks or stones to which the late Sir James Simpson first directed public attention. It occurs on articles of use or ornament, as on a stone whorl or button dug up a few years ago in the churchyard of Clocaenog in Denbighshire; on bone or metal articles in Ireland, Scotland, Switzerland, Scandinavia, Germany, and elsewhere. It occurs also on early Gaulish pottery, as in the subterranean chambers of La Tourelle, near Quimper, described in the *Archæologia Cambrensis* (1868), and in other districts. Nor is it confined to any particular period, for it is frequently found in combination with ornaments which

are of much later date and distinct character. Where it occurs alone, unaccompanied by any other attempt at ornament, as, for example, on rocks or stones, it may be considered as the oldest, or among the oldest, attempts at decoration. The next early forms seem confined to simple combinations of straight lines, such as indented or zigzag patterns with or without little studs arranged in rows. Then, probably, in order of time, follow spiral and wavy lines with combinations of scroll or fern patterns; some of which are found on the slabs of sepulchral chambers, singularly like the tattooed skins of modern savages. And lastly may, perhaps, be placed what is now called late Celtic, examples of which occur in the spoon-shaped objects described by the late Mr. Way in the *Journal* of 1870, and which so closely approach early Saxon work that the boundary-line is not always very certain.

A reference to the illustration will show to which of the foregoing divisions this cup is to be assigned, although it must be allowed that the primitiveness of the ornaments is not exactly consistent with the advanced skill with which the complicated work has been effected. Such an objection seems to have suggested itself to Sir Samuel Rush Meyrick when Mr. Cunliffe showed him the cup during a visit he made to that part of the country very soon after its discovery. In a letter which he afterwards wrote to Mr. Cunliffe (but which has unfortunately been mislaid or overlooked at the Wrexham Museum), he intimates that he at first thought it to be early Saxon work; but on further consideration, and the entire absence of even an approach to scroll-work, he was inclined to alter his opinion, as he thought the Saxons must have advanced beyond the simple system of concentric circles, zigzags, and sharply indented bands, so common in Irish gold ornaments, and occasionally on early pottery.

Other examples have been found in England. Thus in a barrow near Upton Lovell, in Wiltshire, Sir Richard Colt Hoare found, besides some gold cylindrical, hollow

beads, a thin plate of gold, measuring six inches by three, having only zigzag patterns stamped on it. With them was also found a gold conical ornament, with circles and zigzags, fitted closely to a dark piece of wood like ebony, on which the marks of the pattern were impressed. (*South Wilts*, p. 98.) What appeared like ebony was probably oak, which often becomes as black as ebony when buried for any length of time. From the same cause the Caergwrle cup has acquired the dark shade which might make one hesitate at first sight as to what wood it was. It is, however, of oak, and there is little doubt but the fragment discovered at Upton Lovell was also oak. The fact of oaken vessels inlaid with the same kind of patterns in gold, being found in places so remote from each other, would show, if not that both places were occupied by the same race of people, that there was communication between them.

About half a dozen miles to the north of Caergwrle, about ten years after this discovery, the celebrated gold corselet now in the British Museum was found in a field about one mile from Mold, and a full account of which will be found in the *Archæologia*, vol. xxvi, p. 422. The elaborate ornamentation, however, of this relic is of a very different character from that of the cup. The engraving (full size) that accompanies the notice in the *Archæologia*, shows a variety of curves forming channels between them, in most of which are various ornaments punched in and finished with tools of various sizes. One series of ornaments has the character of square nail-heads, another consists of acutely pointed, elongated ovals connected with each other; and the whole of these ornaments are altogether different from those on the cup. They also differ from those which prevail so extensively on the Irish lunettes, several examples of which are given in Wilde's Catalogue of the gold antiquities in the Museum of the Royal Irish Academy, as the late distinguished antiquary, John Gage, has remarked in his notice of the corselet. Perhaps it may

be objected that the corselet and cup are intended for such different purposes that the same kind of ornament in both is not to be looked for ; but it is not so much a question of a particular style or pattern as of general character of art, and there can be very little doubt that the ornamentation of the cup is of a much less advanced period than the corselet.

The dimensions of the vessel, in its present state, are as follow : length, 9 inches ; an average breadth of 4 ; the depth, 2 inches. In Mr. Cunliffe's opinion, however, it was, when perfect, 2 inches more each way. Sir S. R. Meyrick thinks it a question whether the cup was used as an ordinary drinking cup, or was placed on the table that the guests might help themselves out of it. Its dimensions, even in its more perfect condition, would admit of its being lifted to the mouth and quaffed in the ordinary manner. Whether there is any peculiarity as regards the oval form of this cup is uncertain, as there are so few wooden vessels of this kind in existence. Metal cups or vessels are almost always round, as more easily wrought. Those of potter's ware, whether made by hand or wheel, would be naturally circular, so that the probability that wooden cups were generally round may be inferred ; if so, the oval form, in this present instance, may be considered exceptional.

The proprietor of this relic is the Rev. George Cunliffe, lately vicar of Wrexham. He was at the time of the discovery residing at Rhyddyn, a house near the foot of the steep hill on which the ruins of Caergwrle stand. In a field to the south-west, which was occasionally flooded, and during some draining operations, the cup was discovered. The workman who found it, seeing the gold, and supposing it to be some ornament of a coffin, struck it with his spade and broke it. Mr. Cunliffe, on hearing of the discovery, purchased it, and has had it ever since in his possession. The field forms a kind of small valley at the foot of the Castle, and must have been at one time a morass, thus adding to the protection of the fortress on the east side. It is

not impossible, in Mr. Cunliffe's opinion, that other valuable remains may be still buried in the peat ; and as there can be little doubt but that the Castle has in some form or other existed from the earliest period, the conjecture is a very probable one, as during the successive fortunes of the work this morass would have been a secret and thus far secure depository of treasures until all danger had passed away. The important remains of Roman masonry prove that it was held by that people, independently of the numerous discoveries made on or near the spot at various times, such as bricks of the twentieth legion, remains of a hypocaust, roads running north and south, branching from it. All these, together with its important situation as connected with Deva, prove its Roman occupation without the aid of etymology, Caergwrle being by some considered as a corrupted form of *Caer-gawr-lleon*. After the Romans quitted the district it, no doubt, was occupied by the natives, who were again driven out by Saxons, as it is situate considerably to the east of Offa's Dyke, although standing almost on that known by the name of Wat. Eustace de Cruer did homage for Hopedale, in which it stands, to Rufus ; and by some means it came into the possession of the Welsh chief, Gruffydd Maelor, in the time of Henry III. In the course of so many changes, probably accompanied with hasty retreats, the morass in question may have been found useful. That this valuable cup was thus consigned to its keeping, by design or accident, is probable ; and it is a matter of no little satisfaction that it has thus been preserved to the present time, and fallen into the hands of one who could appreciate its value.

When the gold corselet of Mold was brought to public notice, the authorities of the British Museum immediately purchased it ; and Mr. John Gage thus closes his communication to the Society of Antiquaries : " I cannot conclude this letter without paying a just compliment to the Trustees of the British Museum for their spirit in securing to the public this national treasure."

This letter was written in 1835, and we may be confident that the Trustees of 1875 will not be less anxious to obtain what may also be called a national treasure, for it is probably unique, and proves that our British ancestors took the same kind of pride in their table-decorations as their descendants at the present time, and may have been as proud of this gold inlaid bowl as the owner of some costly flagon or elaborate claret-jug. We believe the present owner will not be unwilling to dispose of it to the Trustees of the British Museum, or of any antiquarian society, the amount obtained being destined towards the two new churches now being, or soon to be, built in the parish of Wrexham, over which he presided nearly fifty years.

It is certainly remarkable that for fifty years this interesting relic of British art should have remained, in spite of the notice in the *Archæologia*, unknown, except among the private friends of the owner. We trust, however, that when the Trustees of the British Museum are aware of its existence and of its importance, they will take immediate care that it be removed to their charge, and, if possible, placed as near as convenient to the British corselet.

It has on more than one occasion happened that the temporary museums established for the annual meetings of the Association have been the means of bringing to public notice articles of value and interest. The previous meeting of the Association in the county of Denbigh, in 1854, led to the discovery of the iron celt from the Berwyn Mountains, the existence of which was unknown even to its owner. This has long since been transferred to the national Museum. If the same fate awaits the Caergwrle cup, those who organised the Wrexham Meeting and Museum may well congratulate themselves on their work.

E. L. BARNWELL.

June, 1875.

OFFA'S DYKE.

(Read at Wrexham.)

THE remarkable dykes which run along the borders of Wales and England have been scarcely examined with as much attention as they deserve, and no explanation of their origin that has yet been offered to us can be regarded as entirely satisfactory. They seem to me the especial wonder of this district, where they can be traced in so many places; and I hope that the following observations may be useful in leading to a discussion in which a large number of those who listen to me are extremely well qualified to take a part.

Offa's Dyke is commonly said to extend from the mouth of the Wye to the estuary of the Dee; but it is found, in point of fact, to terminate near Treuddyn Chapel, about eight miles south of Connah's Quay. The distance from Tudenham—a parish in Gloucestershire, immediately opposite to Chepstow—where it first commences, to Treuddyn, may be stated to be a hundred miles. I am not able to describe the course of this Dyke until it arrives at Knighton, which is called in Welsh "Tref y Clawdd", or the Town upon the Ditch; but from thence it is traced regularly, past Clun, through the south-east of Shropshire (where it goes by the name of "The Devil's Ditch"), until it enters North Wales at Pwll y Piod, on the road from Bishop's Castle to Newtown.

Mr. Pennant has described the course of Offa's Dyke from Pwll y Piod, as well as the whole course of Wat's Dyke, with considerable minuteness; his object in doing so being, as he tells us, to dispel a prevailing error—one which to some extent is still surviving—that the northern portion of the shorter dyke is merely a continuation of the longer one. I need only remind you that Offa's Dyke runs by Montgomery and Llanymynch, where there are extensive fortifications; that it passes

Oswestry, Chirk, and Rhuabon on the west ; that it runs from Rhuabon along the turnpike road for some distance ; and that it then goes by Pentre Bychan and Plas Power to Adwy 'r Clawdd and Brymbo ; from whence it proceeds, by way of the Nant y Ffrith Valley, to Treuddyn. It is thus about three times as long as Wat's Dyke, which commences in the parish of Oswestry and ends at Basingwerk, near Holywell. This second dyke, which is equal in depth to Offa's, runs by Old Oswestry to Gobowen ; from thence it passes on the east side of Brynkinallt ; and after crossing the Dee near Nant y Belan, it proceeds through Wynnstay Park to Erddig. It continues from Erddig by "The Court" and the new burial ground to the Great Western Railway station ; from which point we have traced it to-day to Ty Gwyn and Gwersyllt, where it crosses the railway and the river Alun, and is afterwards carried on along the high ground of Bryn Alun and Bradley. It then strikes across under Rhydin and Caer Estyn to Hope Church, where we have also seen it ; and continues up the valley of the Alun, crossing out beyond Mold, towards Northop ; and it afterwards runs in a more westerly direction, until it finally arrives at Basingwerk. The distance from Oswestry to Basingwerk in a direct line is about thirty miles, but as there is a considerable bend in the course of the whole dyke its length must be some miles more. It runs more or less parallel to Offa's Dyke at unequal distances, varying from five hundred yards in some places to three miles in others. It is popularly called Clawdd Offa, and, especially on the north of Wrexham, it has been often confounded with its more famous neighbour. Dykes of a similar character are found in other parts of England. The greatest one, I believe, is Wan's Dike, which runs from the neighbourhood of Andover, in Hampshire, across the centre of Wiltshire and past Bath to Bristol. This dyke must extend about fifty miles. It is supposed to have formed the southern boundary of Mercia, whilst several smaller dykes in Cambridgeshire, on the east-

ern side of the same kingdom, are said to have been constructed by the East Anglians.

Wan's Dike, like the dykes we are considering this evening, consists of a rampart and a ditch. And as the ditch is on the north side, we are led to the conclusion that this work, so far at least as the purpose was a military one, was designed to protect the West Saxons who dwelt upon the south. It is equally significant that the ditches of Offa's and Wat's Dykes are always on the western side. This feature in their construction is a most important one, for whatever else we may think about the object of such stupendous structures, we cannot reasonably imagine that they were intended for the defence of Wales.

A theory has been suggested that the antiquity of Offa's Dyke is far greater than the Heptarchy. It has been stated that there are Roman roads which are cut through the dyke, and though no such intersection has been identified, a sort of suspicion has been created that evidence is likely to be forthcoming which would prove the dyke to have existed at least as early as the time of the Roman occupation of this country. The very important discovery at Nant y Ffrith of Roman remains contiguous to Offa's Dyke, and in such a position that they must necessarily have been deposited there before it was constructed, is sufficient, I think, to dispel this sceptical uncertainty. And I am certain that the members of the Association will examine the articles exhibited by Mr. Kyrke with renewed interest when I point out the bearing which they have upon the early history of these works.

The following account of Offa's Dyke, which has been followed by Warrington in his *History of Wales*, and by most other writers, is found in Dr. Powel's History. Caradoc of Llancarvan, whose chronicle it is translated from, flourished in the twelfth century, but his work was continued to the year 1282, and it is possible that additions were made to the earlier portions of it by the continuators :—" In the year 763 was Offa made King

of Mercia and Brictric King of West Saxons. In the which yeare died Fermael, the sonne of Edwal; and the yeare following Cemoyd, the King of the Pictes. The yeare 773 the men of South Wales destroyed a great part of Mercia with fire and sword. And the summer following all the Welshmen gathered themselves together and entered the Kingdom of Mercia and did much hurt there. Whereupon Offa, King of Mercia, caused a great ditch to be made, large and deepe, from sea to sea, betwixt his kingdom and Wales, whereby he might the better defend his countrie from the incursions of the Welshmen. And this is to be seen in many places as yet, and is called Clawdh Offa, which is Offa's ditch, at this daie."

It has been objected to this history, "that the resources and the extent of the territory of Offa did not tally with the extent and the position of his dyke", and "further, that it never could have been a line of defence, not only on account of the direction it in several places assumes, but also on account of its small elevation and breadth."

I am disposed to believe that the power of the famous ruler of Mercia, who was the greatest king of the largest kingdom of the Heptarchy and the ally of Charlemagne, was at least as adequate for such an undertaking as that of any other chieftain who can be easily discovered. His reign lasted for nearly forty years. And if he maintained or employed the dyke, or even a portion of it only, his name, by a proceeding which is a very common one, would be probably given to the whole. The work may have been one of many years, a long continued effort of the Saxons to circumscribe the limits of their British neighbours, and Offa's share in it may have been magnified, as that of Cromwell's has been in the Parliamentary sieges of the Civil War. The force of the second objection, viz., that the dyke is not adapted for defensive purposes, can be estimated by those who have examined it. I think we may at once concede that Offa's and Wat's Dykes can never have

been meant for ramparts to be lined continually with men. In some places they occupy strong positions, in others unquestionably they are very weak. But taken in conjunction with the numerous camps which are found at intervals along their course, and with many of which they were undoubtedly connected, they seem to be well calculated to serve as a frontier barrier against Wales. Such enormous fortifications as Old Oswestry are supported as it were by smaller ones which appear to have been designed for a common purpose. And Offa's undertaking is not to be discredited simply on the ground that it proved to be insufficient. The silence of the *Saxon Chronicle* on the subject of these dykes is a negative argument of some importance. It contains, however, no notice of Offa's war with Wales, the occurrence of which is, I believe, undoubted; and I need scarcely add that this omission of the chronicler is only a ground for caution in examining the positive evidence which is producible. That evidence is, I think, principally traditionary, and I have had no opportunity of investigating it. I only notice that John of Salisbury, who lived in the early part of the eleventh century, is quoted by Camden for a law of Harold which punished a Welshman with the loss of his right hand if he were found on the east side of Offa's Dyke, and that Giraldus Cambrensis, who died early in the twelfth century, mentions the separation of the British from the English by a long and extensive dyke constructed by King Offa.

It deserves, I think, to be remarked that neither of the two dykes coincides with any existing boundaries. They seldom separate estates or parishes, a circumstance which seems to confirm the notion that their origin was a military one. The completion also of a line of defence by a second line, overlapping the first for twenty miles, can be easily understood. But it is difficult to imagine why two civil boundaries should have been drawn alongside each other so close together and in such a manner.

I wish I could adopt the explanation of honest Churchyard, that the intervening space between the dykes

was neutral ground common to both nations. He tells it in the rhymes which Mr. Thomas quoted in the paper he read on Tuesday, and which I will venture to repeat this evening in the hearing of the owner of Watstay :

There is a famous thing
Cal'de Offae's Dyke, that reacheth farre in lengthe :
All kind of ware the Danes might thether bring ;
It was free ground, and cal'de the Britaines strength.
Wat's Dyke likewise about the same was set,
Betweene which two both Danes and Britaines met
And trafficke still, but passing bounds by sleight,
The one did take the other prisner streight.

Churchyard's *Worthines of Wales* was published in 1587, and it is not a little singular that he was the first writer who noticed the existence of Wat's Dyke. That quaint old versifier possessed at least two of the qualifications which are necessary for an antiquary,—intelligence in observing, and accuracy in describing what he saw. He was a great lover and admirer of the Welsh nation, and most of those who hear me owe him an especial debt of gratitude for celebrating the praises of Maelor and its inhabitants. I trust that those praises were not unmerited, and that the strangers who have visited Wrexham upon this occasion have been welcomed suitably by the successors of the friends of Churchyard.

W. TREVOR PARKINS.

N.B.—There is much stronger evidence than I supposed there was when I wrote this paper, that the great Dyke was the work of Offa. Asser, the friend and historian of Alfred, who lived in the same century that Offa died, and who was well acquainted with the district, ascribes the construction of the work to him in a passage which seems to me to be quite conclusive: "Fuit in Mercia", he writes, "moderno tempore quidam strenuus, atque universis circa se regibus et regionibus finitimis formidolosus rex, nomine Offa; qui vallum magnum inter Britanniam atque Merciam de mari usque ad mare facere imperavit." (*Asserius de Rebus Gestis Alfredi*, in *Monumenta Historica Britannica*, p. 471.) Simeon Dunelmensis, whose chronicle ends in 1129, repeats this account, copying the words used by Asser; and Giraldus Cambrensis, like other writers, treats the matter as an unquestionable fact. The *Brut y Tywysogion*, in one version, describes the history

rather more fully than Dr. Powel, and I therefore quote it here : "In the summer", says the chronicler, "the Welsh devastated the territory of Offa, and Offa caused a dyke to be made as a boundary between him and Wales, to enable him the more easily to withstand the attack of his enemies ; and that is called Offa's Dyke from that time to this day, and it extends from one sea to the other,—from the south, near Bristol, towards the north, above Flint, between the monastery of Basingwerk and Coleshill."

I see no reason to alter my opinion, that the two dykes were a military frontier intended to protect Mercia against the incursions of the Welsh.

Mr. Pennant, whom I follow in this paper, was convinced that Offa's Dyke terminated at Treuddyn. Dr. Guest, however, whose very interesting paper will be found in the *Archæologia Cambrensis* for 1858 (3rd Series, vol. iv), believes that he met with a portion of this dyke in Whitford parish, at a point near the Holywell Road, about three miles to the north of Caerwys, and twelve or thirteen miles from its supposed termination. He considers that he traced the dyke through Newmarket, and between Golden Grove and Gwaun Ysgor, to the seashore at Uffern, near Prestatyn. It is possible that Mr. Pennant, though he was well acquainted with the district, and though his friend and travelling companion, Mr. Lloyd, was many years the rector of Caerwys, was mistaken ; but the evidence as yet collected seems to be not strong enough to establish positively Dr. Guest's conclusion.

W. T. P.

Obituary.

EVANDER W. EVANS.—Celtic philology has sustained a very severe loss in the death, at the early age of forty-seven, of Professor Evander Evans, which took place at Ithaca, in the State of New York, on the 22nd of May, 1874. Professor Evans was a native of Wales, but most of his life was spent in America. He was born in 1827, in the parish of Llangyvelach, Glamorganshire. His parents, William and Catherine (*née* Howell) Evans, emigrated to Pennsylvania when he was but five years old, and bought land in the Welsh settlement now called Neath. After such preparation as he could get in the best schools which that district afforded, he entered Yale College, Connecticut, where he graduated in honours in 1851. After taking his degree he was appointed successively tutor at Yale College, Professor of Mathematics at Marietta College, Ohio, and Professor of Mathematics at Cornell University, Ithaca, then a new but well endowed institution ; which latter post he retained until his death,

which, as already stated, occurred May 22, 1874. In 1856 he married Helen, daughter of the Rev. Dr. Clarke of Stockbridge, Massachusetts, by whom (who survives him) he leaves two daughters. In 1857 Professor Evans visited Europe, where he sojourned the greater part of that year, chiefly in Berlin, Paris, and London; but making short excursions also to Italy, Switzerland, and Wales.

His health had been delicate for some years before his death, as will appear from the following extract of a letter written by him to a literary friend in Europe, Nov. 20, 1873: "I have more than once failed in health; but as I possess a competence, I have been able to take a rest or a journey whenever it seemed necessary. I fear I have this time delayed too long, and that I shall not make that more leisurely visit to Wales to which I have been looking forward for some time past with perhaps too much pleasure." His presentiment proved but too true, for in the brief space of six months the struggle was over. His illness, which was consumption, was protracted and painful, and it was not without many a pang that he gave up all his cherished plans. He worked hard, and died in his prime, when he was ready to enjoy the results of his well directed researches; but his name will always live in association with the language of the land of his birth, which in every epoch of its history he so thoroughly understood, and was so competent to elucidate.

His connection with our Association was not of long duration, as he only joined it in 1872; but the papers, three in number, which he contributed to the pages of this Journal, are of sterling value, and place him in the very front rank of the Celtic scholars of the present day.

Correspondence.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARCHÆOLOGIA CAMBRENSIS.

THE CARNARVONSHIRE COINS.

SIR,—I trouble you with a few notes on the list of *denarii* found in Carnarvonshire, which is given at p. 131:

1. *Claudius*.—I have little doubt that the legend on the obverse of the coin described as of this emperor has been misread, and that it is a common coin of Vitellius with the reverse as described, and the legend, XV. VIR. SACR. FAC. (Cohen, No. 45.) No such reverse is known of Claudius, who, moreover, rarely bears the title of *Germanicus* on his coins.

Hadrian.—No. 9. The coins with the legend ANNONA AVG., and the type of the *modius* and ears of corn, are common of Hadrian; and, so far as I am aware, unknown of *Ælius Cæsar*.

Uncertain.—I am unable to identify the coin described under this heading; but Vaillant (vol. ii, p. 110) cites a silver coin of Domitian.

with the reverse, ΕΤΟΥΣ ΙΑ. ΥΠΙΑΤΟΥ ΙΖ. Two lyres with a *caduceus* between them. It is, however, hardly probable that a coin of this kind should occur in Wales.

Cohen's *Médailles Impériales* will be found of valuable assistance in classifying such hoards as that described by Mr. W. Wynn Williams.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

Nash Mills, Hemel Hempstead :

JOHN EVANS.

May 1, 1875.

INSCRIBED STONES OF WALES.

SIR,—My work on the inscribed stones of Wales, intended as a companion to that by Miss Stokes upon the stones of Ireland, now in course of publication by the Royal Archæological Association of Ireland, and which has for some time past been announced in this work, will naturally and properly fail to merit the attention of the archæologists of Wales if wanting in correctness in the delineation of the various objects intended to be illustrated. In several of the recent numbers of the *Archæologia Cambrensis*, the accuracy of a considerable number of my representations has been called in question by Mr. J. Rhys. That some errors may have occurred in my numerous papers on these subjects is certainly possible where the stones may have been so much subjected to weather action as to become almost or entirely illegible. In such cases, ignorant as I am of the Welsh language, I have had no predisposition to force a reading upon any particular doubtful letter, and have not hesitated to rely upon my palæographical experience derived from nearly forty years' study of ancient manuscripts in every great library of Europe except those of Spain. My *modus operandi* in regard to these inscriptions has been as follows: after a careful inspection of the stone in as many positions as possible, a sketch was made of it. A rubbing was then made. This, when mounted on strong paper, was then drawn by means of the camera lucida, and the result compared and corrected by the rubbing itself and the original sketch. Now, although my reading of the inscription on the spot and my first sketch may have been sometimes wrong, my rubbing and the camera lucida could not have deceived me.

I do not here propose to go over all Mr. Rhys' animadversions; but I will content myself by showing their reckless character by noticing his last article in the April number of this work.

1. He first says of one of the Clydai stones that "ETERNI is to be read ETRERNI, and the drawing opposite that page is also wrong. Both are Professor Westwood's, I believe." If, instead of such a belief only, Mr. Rhys had taken the trouble to have looked at my original account and figure of this stone (*Archæologia Cambrensis*, 3rd Series, vi, p. 225), he would have seen that the reading ETERNI is mine. There is not a shadow of pretext for writing the word ETRERNI with two T's.

2. Of another of the Clydai stones he says: "EVOLENC~ should

20²

be EVOLONG-. The c is another of Westwood's mistakes." There is no pretence for reading the third syllable LON: its middle letter is clearly E; and if the two last doubtful marks are to be read G-, and not C-, I can only say I never saw such a G on any of these Romano-British stones.

3. Of this Clydai stone (see *Arch. Camb.*, vi, p. 227), the DOB is followed by some square marks which Mr. Brash gives as the letters VN-; but they are smaller than the three preceding letters, and I did not venture to read them as part of a word commencing with DOB.

4. Of one of the Llandysilio stones he says: "Mr. Brash accepts another capital blunder of Professor Westwood's in EVOLENUS, which is to be read EVOLENGG- with two Hiberno-Saxon G's." This inscription happens to be particularly plain (see my figure, *Arch. Camb.*, vi, p. 56); and how Mr. Rhys can convert VS into 3 3—surpasses my palæographical notions.

5. Of the Llanfihangel y Traethan stone I would simply observe that it would be well if Mr. Rhys would make himself acquainted with the literature of the inscription, which will be worked out in my pages.

6. Of the inscription on the Whitland stone, Mr. Rhys says:—"The other name on the last mentioned stone Mr. Brash reads CMENVENDAN-, as Professor Westwood did, instead of QVENVENDAN-; for he observes, 'I must corroborate Mr. Westwood's reading of the Whitland stone: indeed, I have found him invariably accurate in his copies of all the inscriptions I have examined; so much so that I have never any hesitation in accepting his authority.' One could say a few words on this text." This inscription has the first letter, c, detached from the next letter by a considerable distance, and perfectly similar to the c in the next line, in the word BARCVN-. Then follows the letter m, the last upright stroke of which appears to me to form the first stroke of the E. No Romano-British or Hiberno-Saxon scribe ever made a q by detaching the round part made into the form of a c, and making the straight stroke of the q at a distance from the first, and not carrying it below the line.

So much for Mr. Rhys' last list of my "capital" blunders and mistakes. My drawings and rubbings of these and other disputed inscriptions will be exhibited at the next meeting of the Cambrian Archæological Association, and will afford Mr. Rhys an opportunity of acknowledging and apologising for his groundless assertions.

I remain, etc.,

Oxford: 1st June, 1875.

I. O. WESTWOOD.

SIR,—I have a great dislike to return to subjects that have already been amply discussed in our Journal, and that in my opinion ought to be left to the judgments of your readers. But as Mr. Rhys has in the April number charged me with "inaccuracies" in my paper on the "Clydai Inscribed Stones", published in your Journal for

October, 1874, I consider it due to myself to notice his remarks. He first gives as one of my inaccuracies the writing of ETEENI for ETTERNI, and in the same breath charges it on Professor Westwood (p. 186). The passage as I gave it was taken from a paper by that gentleman in the *Archæologia Cambrensis*, first series, vol. ii, p. 203, and, therefore, if there is an error in the quotation I am not responsible for it. But I maintain that there is no error in the passage, in which Mr. Westwood alludes to the Latin inscription only, which reads ETEENI; it is the Ogham legend that reads ETTERNI, and which reading I have given in its proper place (p. 279).

The next complaint of Mr. Rhys is against Professor Westwood; he writes: "Page 281, EVOLENC should be EVOLONG, the c is another of Westwood's mistakes." I should rather say that the o and the g are two of Mr. Rhys' mistakes. Having myself examined and copied the inscriptions I can bear testimony to the accuracy of Mr. Westwood's reading. Mr. Rhys objects to the locality being named *Ty Coed*; I have given the name as I have found it in the pages of this Journal, not being a Welsh scholar or topographer I am not competent to say whether it should be *Ty Coed*, *Dy Goed*, or *Du-goed*, which latter Mr. Rhys informs us is the true form. He then goes on to state that page 282 "Mr. Brash accepts another capital blunder of Professor Westwood's in EVOLENUS, which is to be read EVOLENGG-, with two Hiberno-Saxon g's." I have not accepted Mr. Westwood's "capital blunder", as it has been politely termed by Mr. Rhys, I simply used it as an illustration to the form on the other monument, giving for my authority the *Archæologia Cambrensis*, v, 1860, p. 56, and am, therefore, not responsible as to its correctness, though I have a strong suspicion that the professor is right, his reading has truth on the face of it. Mr. Rhys also alludes to my remarks on the name *Gurc*, which I have equated with the Irish name *Corc*, *Curc*, etc., and which I have shown to be a very common one in the forms of *Curci*, *Curcach*, *Curcit*, all genitives of *Curc*. The forms given by him from the *Liber Landavensis* show most unmistakeably the Gaedhelic origin of this well known name.

Mr. Rhys further remarks, referring to my statement that the Irish used the letters c and g commutably, and would as soon write *Gurci* as *Curci*, as follows: "but he has forgotten to tell us under what circumstances that people made c into g, or g into c; this it is requisite to know, that one may judge whether the observation would apply to the present case." Certainly I did not consider it necessary to give authorities for a fact well known to all Celtic scholars, but I shall now do so. My first will be from O'Molloy's *Grammatica Latina-Hibernica*. In his remarks on the letter g he writes: "g, sæpe relicta naturæ, ut jam dixi, non solùm apud Hibernos, verum etiam apud Germanos, atque Latinos, præsertim priscos, vi et sono, à consona c parum abit. Valde Terentius ille Scaurus ait, c cognationem cum g habet, et ideo alij *Camelum*, alij *Gamelum*, item alij *Caunacem*, alij dicunt *Gaunacem*; item veteres pro *agna*, *acna*; pro *lege*, *lece*; pro *ageo*, *acro*; pro *gabino*, *cabino*, non raro utuntur."

O'Brien, in his *Irish-English Dictionary*, upon the same letter remarks: "It hath been observed in the remarks on the letter (c), that it is naturally commutable with (g), both letters being of the same organ and very nearly of the same power; and hence in our old parchments they are written indifferently for each other" (p. 265).

Finally, Dr. O'Donovan, in his *Grammar of the Irish Language*, writes: "In the ancient Irish manuscripts, g is very often commuted with c, and sometimes written cc, as *Tadc*, or *Tadce*, a man's name, for *Tadg*; *ecla*, or *eccla*, for *eagla*, fear, etc." (p. 30). He then goes on to quote the passage from O'Molloy, which I have given above. None of the Irish grammarians record any rule or usage respecting this commutation, which appears to have been entirely arbitrary, for the reasons stated by O'Brien. No one having the slightest knowledge of the Irish language would deny that *Gurc* and *Curc* were identical names, and as to the mistaken idea that the "Welsh *gurci* would be in Irish *fearchu* or *forchu*", it falls to the ground, as I have unmistakeably shown that *gurci* is an Irish name in every letter; even were it Welsh, it could not by any course of criticism that I know of be equated with *fearchu*, a well known name compounded of *fear*, a man, and *cu*, a hound. On the whole Mr. Rhys has failed to correct or to detect the "inaccuracies" which he stated were contained in my paper.¹

Sunday's Well, Cork.

RICHARD ROLT BRASH.

"VESTIGES OF THE GAEL."

SIR,—Referring to Demetian's letter in the April number of the *Archæologia Cambrensis*, p. 190, I may mention that another "vestige of the Gael" may be found in the name of *Tomen Gwyddel*, which, according to p. 165 of the same number, is "the boundary of the parishes of Llangollen and Llanarmon", Denbighshire. The name does not occur in the list given by the Bishop of St. David's in the *Archæologia Cambrensis* of 1854, p. 257, and the locality appears to be one of the most inland of those hitherto pointed out in North Wales. In the list just referred to only one name (Pont y Gwyddel, near Llanfair Talhaiarn) is given as occurring within the limits of the county of Denbigh. I am, Sir, yours, etc.,

POWYSLAN.

LLANDDERFEL.

SIR,—A second brass coin of Diocletian of the following type has been found at Llandderfel, Merionethshire, within a field's length of the place where the mould or stamp was discovered, a description

¹ As we print in the same number Professor Westwood's own reply to Mr. Rhys, that portion of Mr. Brash's letter which is devoted to the defence of that gentleman, and which does not bear on the points at issue, is omitted as being unnecessary.—*Ed. Arch. Camb.*

and drawings of which appeared in the October number (1874) of the *Archæologia Cambrensis*: *Obv.* IMP. C. C. VAL. DIOCLETIANVS. P. F. AVG. Laureated head to the right. *Rev.* GENIO. POPVLI. ROMANI. Genius standing naked with cornucopia and patera. In the exergue R.S.

I am yours truly,

Bodewryd: June 4, 1875.

W. WYNN WILLIAMS.

A STRANGE DISCOVERY.

SIR,—A discovery has been recently made that is, I think, worth putting on record in the *Archæologia Cambrensis*. It is that of a bell found in a peat-bog, within three hundred yards of Gwnnws Church, Cardiganshire. Two men were cutting turf or peat ("lladd mawn") one day last month, on land belonging to a farm called Berth Lwyd, and in cutting came across what they supposed to be a stone; but to their great surprise, after digging, the stone, lo and behold, turned into a fine bell! It measures across the mouth about 15 inches, weighs about 70 lbs., is in an excellent state of preservation, except the tongue, the lower half of which has been considerably corroded by rust, and is possessed of a very sweet rich tone. It lies now at a house called Ty'n Llidiart, and it is likely there will be a law-suit between the finders and the owners of the land, both of which parties maintain it is theirs.

There is a tradition in the neighbourhood that the bell of Gwnnws was stolen many years ago. Some now living remember the church without a bell of any description, and two different versions are given of the tale about the loss of the bell.

One story is, that the inhabitants of the neighbouring parish of Lledrod, who had a very indifferent sort of thing hanging in their belfry, got so jealous of their neighbours of Gwnnws having a better bell, that they could no longer restrain themselves, and despatched some two or three sons of mischief one night to steal the bell and bury it out of sight. Another story says, that two men had quarrelled in the parish of Gwnnws itself, and that the case was publicly tried. The winner, as was the custom, it seems, was going to ring the parish bell to commemorate his victory; but in that he was anticipated by the loser, who dreaded the ringing of the bell at home more than anything. Home he came, therefore, at full gallop, knocked the bell down and hid it in the bog close by. In two days or so he was taken very ill and died without being able to inform anybody of the whereabouts of the bell. Such are the traditions.

It seems very likely, if not certain, that the bell belonged to Gwnnws, and there is no doubt that the tradition is true, so far as the losing of a bell goes. But was it not in the days of Cromwell the sacrilege was committed? I am, Sir, yours truly,

Ystrad Meurig: June 12, 1875.

JOHN JONES.

P.S. It is supposed there is a good deal of silver in the composition of the bell.

THE CYMMRODORION SOCIETY.

SIR,—Were the historical Tailors of Tooley Street Welshmen after all? And is it possible that they still survive to speak in the name of the people of Wales? I fear it must be so, for a few “London Welshmen”, the best of them occupying a very inferior position in Welsh literature, have dared to assume the name and title of an illustrious Cambrian Society, long since broken up, without apparently any knowledge of its objects or constitution. In the last century “a considerable number of persons, natives of the Principality of Wales, residing in and about London, inspired with the love of their common country and excited by their reverence to the name of Britons, established a society in the year 1751, distinguished by the style and title of Cymmrodorion.”¹

By the first article of the constitutions it was provided that “The Society shall consist of Twenty-five Managers, viz., Two Presidents (one of whom distinguished by the title of Chief), Four Vice-Presidents, Sixteen Council, a Treasurer, a Secretary, and Librarian, and an unlimited number of Members, all born and bred in the Principality of Wales, etc.”

By Article VI, “The Members of the Council shall be composed of Gentlemen most eminent for their Learning and Knowledge in the British and other Languages, versed in the Poetry, History, Genealogies and Antiquities of the ancient Britons, and acquainted with the present State of Wales, with respect to its Trade, Manufactures, Fisheries, Mine-works, Husbandry, etc.”

The capital initials are the old society's, not mine; but they are significant both of the status and qualification of the original members. Before any legitimate revival can take place, there ought to be some attempt at compliance with the spirit if not with the strict letter of these constitutions. Has any such object been kept in view by the *soi-disant* “Aborigines” who lightly assume a time-honoured style and title? May I ask, sir, who are the gentlemen on the council (if there be one) of this “Phoenix” Society “eminent for their learning and knowledge”? And what sign have they made during their secluded childhood of encouraging Welsh literature, publishing rare Welsh MSS., or reprinting scarce Welsh books? Have they eagerly offered their services to Canon Williams, to Mr. Skene, or to M. Gaidoz? Have they importunately applied to the owners of the Hengwrt, Middlehill, Mostyn, Panton, Llanover, and other Welsh collections² for permission to examine, and, if necessary, to publish their treasures? Have they, in fact, done anything more than extinguish by their greater pretension a society that was doing well and might have done better, “Y Gymdeithas Hynafiaethol Gymreig”? With the Rev. R. Williams' pathetic lament of only

¹ Introduction to the *Constitutions of the Honourable Society of Cymmrodorion in London, 1778.*

² See “General Heads”, 10, 11 (*Constitutions*, p. 31).

yesterday before us as to the want of interest evinced by his countrymen, "and especially the prominent patriots of the Eisteddhvods", in preserving from oblivion the valuable remains of their national literature, we may well ask these London Eisteddvodwyr, in their newly assumed character, for their *raison d'être*.

It is our duty no less towards the memory of its illustrious members than in the interests of posterity, to preserve the fair fame of this original Welsh literary society, which was probably the model for all our celebrated English printing clubs. We cannot prevent the assumption of extinct titles and dormant privileges in the aristocracy of literature, by pretenders with pedigrees. But we can and we must, so far as in us lies, warn the public not to confound the usurped skin with the noble animal which is no more. If we must have revivals, and to my mind they are always objectionable, let us make the imitation as good as possible, let us have real Cymmrodorion, real Gwyneddigion, real bards, and real work.

I am, Sir, very obediently,

LAUDATOR TEMPORIS ACTI.

BRITTANY.

SIR,—We have at last a satisfactory guide to the interesting remains of Lower Brittany, and especially those of the Morbihan. *Murray*, whatever its general merits, cannot be called a complete guide. The public, *i. e.*, the tourist public, will therefore rejoice to hear that the Rev. W. C. Lukis has undertaken to provide this long desired volume. No one could be better qualified, from his long and personal acquaintance with the district, and his extensive experience and knowledge of the monuments, their real history and nature. With such a help the explorer will not have much trouble in finding what he wants, or run much chance of missing objects which ought not to be overlooked. Every information that can be wanted is given clearly and concisely. Attention is directed to the details of most importance and interest, many of which often escape unnoticed by ordinary sight-seers. The book may be had from Johnson and Co., Ripon, for 2s. 6d., and is well worth its price. I have no interest in the book itself, but am anxious that my fellow members of the Association, who intend to visit their Breton cousins, should know that they can procure such a companion as the guide-book of Mr. Lukis.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

AN OLD MEMBER.

Archæological Notes and Queries.

Query 47.—WELSH MSS. OF THE REV. R. DAVIES.—In the preface to the *Myvyrian Archaeology* and elsewhere it is stated that the Rev. Richard Davies of Bangor, rector of Llantrisant, Anglesey, who died in the year 1819, possessed a considerable number of old and

interesting Welsh MSS. I shall be happy to be informed what became of this valuable collection at Mr. Davies' death, and where it is now preserved,—as preserved I sincerely hope it is. Some members residing in those parts of North Wales will, I trust, supply the required information.

MORGANWG.

Note 47.—*ARTHURIAN LOCALITIES* (vol. iii, p. 269; vol. v, pp. 88, 175).—Since the appearance of my last note on this subject I have lighted upon but two instances to add to those already given. They are: *Bryn Arthur* in Edeirnion, Merionethshire, mentioned in a letter from the Rev. John Lloyd of Ruthin to Edward Lhwyd (*Arch. Camb.*, 1851, p. 56); and *Coetan Arthur*, near Trearddur (*Tref Iarddur?*), Holyhead (*Arch. Camb.*, 1867, p. 234).

PEREDUR.

Answer to Query 34 (p. 192).—*ELENID.*—The following information will probably assist "*IGNORAMUS*" in identifying the district mentioned by the old bard: "We proceeded to Stratflur, where we passed the night. On the following morning, having on our right the lofty mountains of Moruge, which in Welsh are called *Ellenith*, we were met near the side of a wood", etc. (Hoare's *Giraldus*, ii, 62.) In his annotations on the chapter containing the above extract, the editor remarks, "The large tract of mountains which almost enclose the vale of the Teivi bore the name of *Ellenith*, and were called by the English Moruge"; and in a footnote he explains that "*Ellenith* should be written *Maelienydd*, for these mountains are still so called in old writings; and I have before mentioned a cantref in Radnorshire, on the other side of the mountains, called *Maelienydd*". (*Ibid.*, 71.) Lewis Glyn Cothi appears to have been acquainted with both names of the district, for, at p. 306 of his Works, line 35, we have

Kangwen ym Maelienydd.

Giraldus does not appear to be acquainted with the name *Plinlimmon*, which he includes under the general name of the mountains of *Ellenith*, in chap. v of his Description of Wales: "Wales is divided and distinguished by many noble rivers deriving their source from two ranges of mountains, the *Ellenith* (or *Maelienydd*), in South Wales, which the English call Moruge, as being the heads of moors or bogs. The noble river Severn takes its rise from the *Ellenith* mountains; the river Wye rises in the same mountains of *Ellenith*; the river Teivi springs from the *Ellenith* mountains, in the upper part of cantref Mawr and Cardigan; from the same mountains issue the Ystwith."

E. H.

Query 48.—*INSCRIPTIONS AT LLANDDEWI BREVI.*—Iolo Morganwg, in one of his miscellaneous papers, mentions two inscriptions which he saw at Llanddewi Brevi, Cardiganshire. One of them was "on a rude, slender pillar beside the west door" of the church; and the other in the wall, east end of the churchyard". Is there anything further known of these inscriptions? Iolo apparently alludes to

the old church of Llanddewi Brevi, and not to the present absurd structure which disfigures that once celebrated place. As he adds, "A'i deallo, dealled, a dyweded beth yw", it is evident that he could not understand these inscriptions. MORDAV.

Query 49.—MECHYLL.—One of the princes of South Wales in the thirteenth century was called Rhys Mechyll. What is the meaning of the cognomen *Mechyll*, and whence did the prince derive it?

TEWDWR.

Note 48.—METEOROLOGICAL FOLKLORE.—The following note, met with in a manuscript written nearly a century ago, is perhaps worth preserving: "In Snowdon they say that in every period of twenty-eight years the moon performs its course round the sun. The first fourteen years are observed to have severe winters, and dry, fine summers; the last, milder winters (more and more so) and moist summers." ISCANUS.

Note 49.—PREHISTORIC REMAINS IN EDWY VALLEY.—In a preceding page mention is made of a tumulus to the west of the Mount, Bryn Llwyd, which might probably be excavated in the course of the present summer. It may, therefore, be well to add an account of what has been done. The tumulus lies in a meadow to the south of the turnpike-road, on the right bank of Edwy, and its position is indicated in the Ordnance Survey. In appearance it is a circular, grass covered mound, about fifteen yards in diameter, gradually rising to a height of about nine feet in the centre, where there was a slight depression caused by the subsidence of the materials of which it is composed. On the 24th of June a straight way, from east to west, was made through the centre down to the ground-level, and trials were made in the soil below. About a yard northward, from the centre, was then excavated before the men left off work. The section presented an appearance very similar to the drawings, figs. 4 and 5, in Jewitt's *Grave Mounds*—a carn-like heap of boulder-stones heaped one on the other, with a very slight covering of soil, and without any retaining stone circle around. Earth, in small quantities, had found its way downwards among the stones; and here and there with it, from two feet below the surface to the bottom, were found minute fragments of bone, apparently human: none more than an inch and a half in length; and in all, not more than would have filled a teacup. None of the fragments were calcined, nor was there any trace of black earth or of fire, save two very minute pieces of charcoal. It is probable that water-rats or mice may have carried the fragments of bone among the stones, as in the Derbyshire barrows; but they have not left any of their bones behind as an evidence of the fact. Although the place of interment was not reached, sufficient was disclosed to show the purpose of the mound. Four men had worked steadily for seven or eight hours; and as evening approached, the assembled party dispersed.

One more object of interest was brought to light during the day, at the bottom of a ravine in the Forest wood which clothes the foot of the mountain, on the left of the road towards Builth, among the thick brushwood, is a conical mound about 20 feet in height and 310 feet in circumference, thickly covered with hawthorn, hazel, and oak coppice, and surrounded by a broad, hollow ditch which is now a morass, and must in winter be full of water. The spot is now on the outskirts of the wood; but it must have been in the midst of it before the wood was partially ridded for cultivation. The inequality of the ground is not noticeable until the mound is closely approached. It may well have served as a place of retreat or hiding-place in the last extremity. It is about a mile and a half distant from the Bryn Llwyd mount.

R. W. B.

Miscellaneous Notices.

BRECON PRIORY.—On Whit Tuesday last the Priory Church of St. John the Evangelist, at Brecon, was re-opened for divine service, after undergoing the restoration commenced in April, 1873, and finished in May last, under the direction of Sir George Gilbert Scott, to which allusion has more than once been made in this Journal. The restoration of this noble building, which took place in 1860-62, was confined principally to the east end. The recent one is of the nave, side-aisles, north porch, and of the exterior of the edifice generally. The following summary, taken in the main from a statement drawn up by the clerk of the works, Mr. James Burlison of Colchester, will enable our readers to form some conception of what has been accomplished:—The work was commenced by stripping the roofs, cleaning timbers, and repairing all material worth retaining. The nave-roof has been much improved by adding circular ribs under the collar-beams, which are supported by stone corbels; the upper part of the principals being filled in with tracery, which gives the whole a good effect. The roof is boarded on the face of rafters, being mitred into the purlins; the whole being enriched by a good oak cornice on a level with the wall-plates. The north aisle has been restored to its original beauty, the best feature being the old panel-roof at the east end. The porch has been restored, every stone being put in its original place as near as possible. A new roof and floor have been added; also one new door inside, and the entrance-door repaired. The south aisle has been taken down and rebuilt; two new windows added, which are exact copies of the northern windows. The door has also been repaired. All internal and external walls have been cleaned, raked, and pointed. Every window has been restored more or less, and the old style of architecture strictly attended to. The old parapets have been lowered and rebuilt on corbels, in their original position. The old hip at the west end of the nave is done away with, and a new gable and

parapet, with turret on south-west corner, with two doors leading to the lead-gutters behind parapet, is substituted in its place. The old Norman font has also been newly set. The pinnacles on either side of the east end of the presbytery, designed by Sir G. G. Scott, have been added in memory of the late Marquis of Camden, who as Earl of Brecknock for some years represented the borough in Parliament, and whose premature death is universally deplored. The chancel-fittings are of oak, the carving being done by Messrs. Farmer and Burnley of London, who also did the carving left from the first restoration. The style is Early English.

We sincerely congratulate not only the good people of Brecon, the glory of whose town is the Priory Church, but the Principality at large, on the completion of the restoration of the sacred edifice, generally considered "the third church in Wales"; and those who have so laudably exerted themselves to bring about the good work are entitled to the warmest thanks of their countrymen.

WORKS OF GORONWY OWEN.—The Rev. Robert Jones, M.A., vicar of All Saints, Rotherhithe, has lately issued a prospectus of a new and complete edition of the works of the Rev. Goronwy Owen, one of the very finest poets that appeared in the Principality since the time of Davydd ab Gwilym. A new and trustworthy edition of all the writings of the unfortunate Goronwy Owen is a desideratum, for we can hardly conceive anything more unworthy of him and of the country than the wretched edition which appeared from the Llanrwst press in 1860. The advantages offered in the present edition are stated to be, a carefully revised text, critical and explanatory notes, the various readings of the several MSS., and occasional translations. With the first volume will be given a lithographed fac-simile of the poet's handwriting, and with the second a fac-simile page of "*Cywydd y Farn Fawr*", with notes in the handwriting of Lewis Morris. The work will be published in four quarterly half volumes, price seven shillings and sixpence to subscribers, and half a guinea to non-subscribers, and the first instalment is promised to be ready about the beginning of August. The price, it will be seen, puts it out of the reach of the majority of Welsh readers, which is much to be regretted; and unless the unpublished writings exceed in bulk those with which we are already acquainted, we do not see why the whole may not be published at a much lower figure. In the life, of which a specimen accompanies the prospectus, we hope Mr. Jones will omit the impossible poetical colloquy said to have taken place between Goronwy Owen and Ellis Wynne of *Bardd Cwsg* celebrity, who died in 1734, when the former was but twelve years of age. The whole story should without hesitation be relegated to the domain of fiction.

THE BRITISH ARCHEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION will hold its annual Congress this summer at Evesham, under the presidency of the Marquis of Hertford.

A new, improved, and considerably enlarged edition of Mr. Askew Roberts' *Gossiping Guide to Wales* has just been published at Oswestry. Few books supply so much reading matter for a shilling.

MR. JOHN ROLAND PHILLIPS intends to issue, in November next, to subscribers only, *The History of Wales during the Middle Ages*. We hope that the author will in this new work show a somewhat broader spirit than is displayed in the *Memoirs of the Civil War in Wales and the Marches*, in which we find the impartial historian nowhere, but everywhere the special pleader of the republican party.

DISCOVERIES IN ANGLESEY.—Within the present year (1875) eight bronze implements of the winged celt class, and all of the same type, were found near Menai Bridge. One more also has been added to the list of copper cakes. It was ploughed up on a farm in Llanddyfnan. Details of both discoveries will appear in a subsequent number.

W. WYNN WILLIAMS.

BRYN GWYDION.—The Rev. W. Wynn Williams has sent us the following correction: "In the article on "Roman Coins, Carnarvonshire", which appeared in the January (1875) number of this Journal, the farm where they were found, *Bryn Gwydion*, is said to be 'a farm of Lord Newborough's'. I have since discovered that a mistake was made, and that the place is the property of H. J. E. Nanney, Esq., of Gwynfryn."

Reviews.

THE HILL-FORTS, STONE CIRCLES, AND OTHER STRUCTURAL REMAINS OF ANCIENT SCOTLAND, illustrated with Plans and Sketches, by CHRISTIAN MACLAGAN, Lady Associate of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland. Edinburgh: Edmonston and Douglas, 1875.

THE long continued intimacy between France and Scotland has left its effects marked on the latter in more than one respect. There are features in the domestic and ecclesiastical architecture of both countries not found this side of the border; and however great the interval between the vivacious Gaul and the canny Scot, yet in their notions of the *magnifique* they are not so unlike each other. We may trace this similarity of taste in the chief cities of each people, as illustrated by the manner in which new Edinburgh has been treated within the present century, and which, *mutatis mutandis*, recalls some of the most striking portions of modern Paris, while the same taste has led to the production of some of the grandest volumes of the present time. Among such stand forth the two volumes of *The Sculptured Stones of Scotland* issued by the late Spalding Club, and which fully exhibit, by the number and style of its

illustrations, the Scotch notion of the *magnificent*, especially when the immense amount of labour which the accomplished editor, Mr. John Stuart, must have undergone in the production of such volumes is taken into consideration.

We have now before us *The Hill-Forts and Stone Circles of Scotland*, another volume of the same character, which is all the more remarkable as the sole work of a lady member of the Antiquaries of Scotland, Miss MacLagan of Ravenscroft, Stirling. This volume is a fitting companion of *The Sculptured Stones of Scotland*, unless it may be more properly called a supplement rather than a companion, for the subject of it is distinct and separate from Mr. Stuart's work, as, indeed, its title indicates. Before, however, we proceed to notice the work itself it is impossible to refrain from expressing our astonishment at the enormous cost of physical powers and untiring energy which must have accompanied the production of the work; for the numerous plates (nearly forty in number) are, with very few exceptions, from drawings on the spot,—that spot being generally the summit of some bleak hill or almost inaccessible glen, over a space extending from the English borders to the Orkneys; and as if such an area were not sufficiently large, the visits have been extended as far as the southern counties of England. We very much question whether the most zealous of the family of Oldbucks would have undertaken what this lady has done.

The handsome volume before us not only contains a vast amount of substantial facts and important observations, but it fills up a gap in our Scottish archaeological stores. There may, indeed, be still other vacant spaces to be filled up; but any one who has the good fortune to possess the volume will acknowledge that what has been attempted by our indefatigable authoress in filling up this gap has been most efficiently executed.

Miss MacLagan acknowledges that she did once look on the megalithic remains of cromlechs and circles as connected with Druidic mysteries. Common sense and accurate observation have long since convinced her of her mistake; and it must be granted that she has now done her best to demolish all such Druidic myths. While, however, we are glad to welcome such an ally in the Druidic controversy which even still exists in certain quarters, we are hardly prepared to subscribe to what is unquestionably a novel suggestion, however well supported by argument and facts. That she has not come to her conclusion lightly is clear from the laborious and extensive researches made. However, it will be better to quote Miss MacLagan's own words: "I was constrained to look for some other reading of the megalithic puzzle, and after long and careful examination I have come to the belief that these upright stones in circles had most probably constituted an important part of the uncemented structure of dwellings or strongholds of our living ancestors." So far as to circles. As to cromlechs, they seem to be considered as belonging to the same class; and that what some call the capstone of a cromlech, is probably only the lintel of a ruined gateway. This is not,

indeed, stated in so many words; but from one or two instances mentioned there can be little doubt but that such is the writer's opinion. One or two examples out of the many given will sufficiently explain Miss MacLagan's theory and the grounds on which it rests.

One of the most important and interesting cases is that of the Tappock Walls, near Tarbet, at the head of Loch Fine (see Plate xxii). Here are three circular concentric enclosures, in the walls of each of which are at intervals tall, upright bonding stones, although in ordinary cases bond-stones lie longitudinally right through the thickness of the wall. However that may be, it is clear enough that if the intervening wall-stones were removed, we should have, undoubtedly, three concentric circles of upright stones. Connected with the work is also a covered passage roofed in with slabs, exactly as the gallery leading to a sepulchral chamber. Portions of this gallery, still bearing the roofing-stones, may bear some resemblance to a ruined cromlech which retains only two supporters and one capstone, like that in St. Nicholas, not far from Fishguard, described in the *Archæologia Cambrensis*, 1872, p. 139, and is an instance of what Bonstetten and his followers call a *free-standing dolmen*, as if such was of a distinct class, and not a dolmen or cromlech in a more dilapidated condition than usual. But such a resemblance can hardly be considered an argument that all cromlechs have been thus formed. There is, however, another instance which certainly, at first sight, does appear to confirm Miss MacLagan's theory, namely, the remains at Anquorthies, near Inverury, given in Plate xxvii. It is thus described: "The circle at Anquorthies furnishes an important addition to antiquarian knowledge of the ill understood architecture of these ancient round structures, by giving us the key to the solution of the great 'altar-stone' or 'cromlech' mystery. Here we have a long recumbent stone, 13 feet long, and exactly at each end of it a pillar-stone. In all cases these pillar-stones are so placed as to show that the *long stone had never rested on the top of these pillars*, as their place is always beyond the length of the long stone. But within the space which lies between the two pillar-stones are two other pillars, 5 feet long, and upon them the great stone has once rested." The two short pillars have fallen towards the inside, and the long capstone or lintel has slipped on its outward edge, as represented in the illustration. A restored view is also given, representing the capstone resting on the two short pillars, flanked by the longer ones; these last supporting laterally the lintel, and assisting the stability of the wall, which is assumed to have been nearly 30 or 40 feet high. There can be no question that the arrangement is very peculiar, but it may be easily explained without any relation to the "cromlech mystery". It appears, in fact, to have been a passage, or kind of sallyport, formed in the thickness of the wall, the late outside pillar protecting it from pressure of the walls on each side of them. Such a small gateway still exists at Treceiri in a perfect condition; and smaller openings occur in the walls of Carn Goch in Caermarthenshire, although on so small a

scale that they appear to have been intended for the use of sheep or goats rather than men.

Miss MacLagan denies the sepulchral character of the Clava groups, and maintains that they are the remains of dwellings of the living and not of the dead. We regret we cannot persuade ourselves to be convinced of the correctness of her views. They appeared to us, during our visit many years ago, to be simply large cairns enclosing a chamber, with a passage leading to it from the exterior; we speak of the more perfect ones, for they were in very different states of ruin, but all are originally of the same character, and generally of the same dimensions. Each chamber entirely denuded would leave an outer and inner circle of stones, more or less contiguous to each other, and in some cases a third and outer one of taller and detached stones; but this outer circle is entirely detached from the two inner ones, and never could have been part of the supposed dwelling-house. Another objection to these Clava remains being the remains of dwellings, is that dwellings of the same period are usually clustered together, so that two or three have common party walls. The Clava cairns are, on the contrary, more or less isolated, as might be expected in family places of interment, for the galleries leading to the inner chamber seem to indicate subsequent interments to the original ones.

How far then Miss MacLagan has established her position must be left to the judgment of those who peruse her work, the real value and importance of which, it should be remembered, does not depend on the determination of the question she has brought forward. The digest of facts, the amount of information, and the accuracy and beauty of the illustrations, the pleasant style, and genuine heartiness with which she enters into her work, all combine to place this handsome volume among the most valuable contributions of the day; and if English and Welsh men welcome its appearance so heartily, our Scotch friends must, indeed, be proud of claiming Miss MacLagan as their countrywoman.

The manner in which the work has been got up by the printers, Edmonston and Douglas, independent of its internal value, renders it worthy of its being dedicated to the Queen, while, on the other hand, it seems difficult to understand how such a volume could be offered to the public at such a price.

ON THE CLASS OF RUDE STONE MONUMENTS WHICH ARE COMMONLY CALLED IN ENGLAND CROMLECHS AND IN FRANCE DOLMENS, AND ARE HERE SHOWN TO HAVE BEEN THE SEPULCHRAL CHAMBERS OF ONCE EXISTING MOUNDS. PREVAILING ERRORS ON THE SUBJECT REFUTED BY A CRITICAL EXAMINATION OF THE MONUMENTS REFERRED TO BY THE MAINTAINERS OF THESE ERRORS. By W. C. LUKIS, M.A., F.S.A., ETC. Ripon. Printed for the Author, by Johnson and Co., Market Place. Simpkin, Marshall, & Co., Stationers' Hall Court, 1875. Price 2s.

MR. W. C. LUKIS, who has at various times contributed much to our knowledge of megalithic remains, has reproduced in the above

mentioned pamphlet three articles, the first of which appeared August 13th, 1874, in *Nature*, and was to have been followed by the two others, but which were postponed so long that it was out of the question to publish them in continuation of the first. To avoid any similar disappointment Mr. Lukis has adopted the pamphlet form, and the public has thus been benefitted by the greater publicity there given to his views on the subject in question, "Holding a firm conviction that absolute necessity exists for pointing out to the archæological student the true nature of the misty theories which, prettily garnished and based on what are stated to be facts are confidently presented as contributions to scientific literature", he does not consider it right to withhold his own views. Mr. Lukis does not attack any particular theoriser. He wishes to ascertain the truth, and then that the truth should be disseminated. With this view he exposes three main errors, which are still held apparently by some who profess to some knowledge of such remains. These errors are,

1. The assertion that those structures called cromlechs or dolmens, which are now partially or wholly exposed, were originally intended so to be.

2. The assertion that there are a specific class called demi-dolmens, tripod dolmens, or earth fast dolmens.

3. The belief in the existence of exposed cromlechs or chambers upon the summits of artificial mounds.

Mr. Lukis examines each case separately, and if fact and argument are worth anything in controverted questions, we must acknowledge the complete manner in which the task he has proposed has been carried out; nor was the task uncalled for, after the appearance of a certain pretentious volume, which, however, would have been more mischievous in its effects, but for its palpable misstatements and contradictions: indeed, it may be said, strange as it may seem, that after all the public is indebted in no small degree to this gentleman for thus inducing Mr. Lukis to present us with this admirable and decisive settlement of the question.

Archæologia Cambrensis.

FOURTH SERIES.—No. XXIV.

OCTOBER, 1875.

ON PILLAR-STONES IN WALES.

It is but a short time since writers divided the ancient pillar-stone, generally known as *maen hir* or *menhir*, into more than one class. Thus a monument of this kind might be either a funeral memorial, or an object of worship, or a boundary stone, or commemorative of some particular event, such as a battle. It is, indeed, probable that such stones may have served various purposes; but it does not follow that they were not originally intended for only one, namely, simply as commemorative stones, marking that some event had occurred on that particular spot. The earliest recorded erection of such a stone occurs, as is well known, in the book of Genesis, when Jacob erected the stone in Bethel, in commemoration of his dream. The pouring oil on it, however, invested it with something more than the character of a purely commemorative stone, and hence according to some arose the heathen worship of anointed stones. Whether Moses' command about stone images, given in Leviticus xxvi, 1, refers to the same kind of worship is uncertain; but at any rate it furnishes an additional proof how wide and how early the practice had existed. Long before the councils of Arles and Tours, the earlier Christian writers, as Minutius Felix, Arnobius, and Clemens of Alexandria, speak of the common practice of anointing stones, and which were held in such reve-

rence that the heathen writer Apuleius complains of the custom that all passers by were compelled to stop and pay religious honours to them.

All that can be stated is that it is clear that a certain reverence has been shown to some stone monuments from the earliest time to the sixth or seventh centuries, and in some remote districts to a much later period ; even within the present century it is thought that a kind of stone worship still lingers in some distant parts of Western Ireland. But however ancient and general this peculiar cult may have been, its existence may be easily accounted for from the reverence paid to the dead, and which was soon transferred to the stone that marked the spot where the remains laid.

The evidence that the *maenhir* is or was nothing more than a tombstone, or a funeral monument, is so extensive and so conclusive that it is unnecessary to discuss the question. The process by which it has changed its character in the course of time is a simple and natural one. The reverence originally shown to the defunct chief or warrior is easily transferred to his monument, which in time becomes an object of religious worship. When this has passed away, in its turn the monument still remains as an invaluable land mark not easily tampered with. A remarkable example of this is furnished by the great sepulchral chamber on the route between Vendome and Blois, and which in the earliest known deeds is described as marking the boundary between these two ancient duchies. So also in Scotland have standing stones, stone circles, been used for holding courts and other meetings for centuries, not because those circles and pillars were originally constructed for the holding civil or religious assemblies, as confidently asserted by some who see in such remains Druidic temples, but because local circumstances or other reasons made them the most convenient place of meeting for business : thus, where such stones marked the boundaries of different properties, all disputes about the limits would be most conveniently and

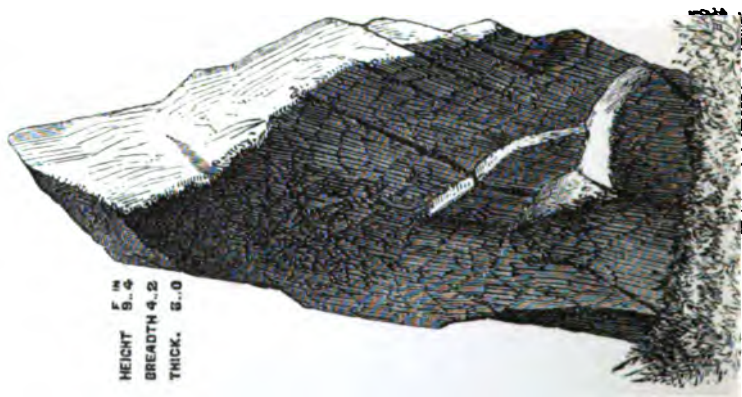
appropriately settled and registered on the spot. Nor is this view confined merely to stone circles, but it applies to any other remarkable and well known object, as a natural or artificial mound, or even a ford or fountain, if of local celebrity. All this has been fully discussed in the Appendix on stone circles, of the second volume of Mr. John Stuart's admirable work of the *Sculptured Stones of Scotland*. In that exhaustive article he quotes several instances of trystings and other meetings held, and business transacted, in mediæval times at these early remains of a former race. Hence it is alleged that these circles were originally intended for religious observances, and continued as places of meeting for other purposes in later times; but this is mere assumption, unsupported by facts, and contrary to all probability; for if they had been pagan or Druidic temples, the early missionaries would have done their best to destroy them. These missionaries did, indeed, wherever necessary and possible, convert objects of pagan worship to Christian uses, and especially in the case of fountains. To convert a stone circle into a Christian church was not easy or possible, and they were not destroyed because they were not temples. As the remains of burial-places they would be naturally respected in those early days, however they may fare in our own times. The modern Bardo-Druidic system does, indeed, claim and use these monuments for its mysteries at the present time, and stone circles are still manufactured according to certain rules, for inaugurating services and conferring certain degrees with curious formalities. But on the real history of stone circles these performances throw no light. They are more likely to mislead the less experienced, who naturally attach an importance to such mysteries, which some may think solemn, while others would be more inclined to deem them childish.

As regards the *maen hir* there is less difficulty. Its character is so simple that whatever superstitions may have attached to them at various times, there can be

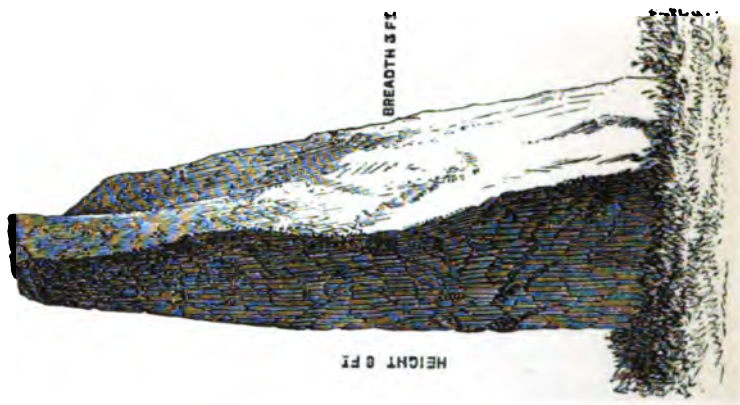
little question raised as to its original purpose. The usual idea attached to the more imposing ones, especially in parts of France, is that they commemorate the death of a chieftain or some important battle. The smaller examples, which present nothing remarkable, are seldom honoured with any such assignments, for in many instances what is now a solitary stone may have been the last remaining portion of some structure or other. To determine whether such or not is the case is almost hopeless when the old inhabitants do not remember it to have ever been different from what it is now. In the majority of cases, however, there can be little difficulty as to its character.

When the extent of Wales is compared with that of England east of Offa's Dyke, there is a larger number of such monoliths than in the latter, even allowing for the more cultivated districts, and those where the necessary stones are not easily to be procured. In importance, however, as to the size and interest of some examples, the superiority may be claimed for the English ones. No attempt, it is believed, has been made to ascertain their number, much less to describe and illustrate them in a distinct notice, so that they are not so generally known as could be desired. Nor has anything been done, in this respect, on the west side of the Dyke, although isolated notices of some of them have been published.

The most remarkable of the English monoliths is to be found in Yorkshire, about two miles from Burton Agnes and five from Bridlington, and which gives its name to the parish of Rudston, or, as given in *Doomsday*, Rodestane, or the cross stone, or stone cross. It stands in the churchyard, an unusual circumstance if it is one of these prehistoric monuments. It is possible that this juxtaposition may have been accidental, and nothing else, but it is also possible that the church owes its existence to the presence of the Pagan relic. The name of the parish is Rudston, which Pegge conjectures to mean the stone of Rud, a Danish chieftain,



No. 1.—OLYN.



No. 3.—ON THE ROAD TO NEWPORT.

whose grave is thus marked out; but many monuments are assigned to the Danes without any satisfactory reason, and Pegge's conjecture seems to be an instance of this practice. The height of the stone above the ground-level is 29 feet 4 inches, and its depth beneath is reputed to be as much. This is unlikely, although excavations have been made to the depth of 12 feet, without any sign of reaching its base. It is a kind of coarse rag or millstone grit, and stands at a distance of nearly forty miles from any quarry where this kind of stone is found. There can be little question but that this huge stone is simply commemorative of some distinguished man or some important battle, although no local tradition, as in similar instances in Brittany, is connected with it. It probably has always been what it now is, an isolated monolith.

Wales does not contain any stone approaching this one in dimension. In fact, the majority of our monoliths are of such very modest proportions that many of them may be the last remaining members of a group. One such relic remains in Merioneth, or at least did remain a few years ago, close to Rug tumulus, near Corwen, and which, no doubt, gave its name to the house and estate. At the base of this tumulus, the single slab is, no doubt, the only relic of the circle of the detached stones, or mound, which once surrounded it.

Of the predominant character of our Welsh *meini hirion* some idea may be gathered from the few here mentioned; the first of which stands close within one of the entrances to Glynllifon Park, between Clynnog and Carnarvon. It is hard even to surmise whether this has always been a single pillar or not. There is not the slightest indication of any other stones having existed near it, nor is there a vestige of a tumulus, but this latter would hardly have escaped removal, situated as it is. If, on the other hand, a group has once stood here, it is singular that only one has been left. It measures 9 ft. in height and 3 ft. in breadth. How far under the soil it extends has not, it is believed, been

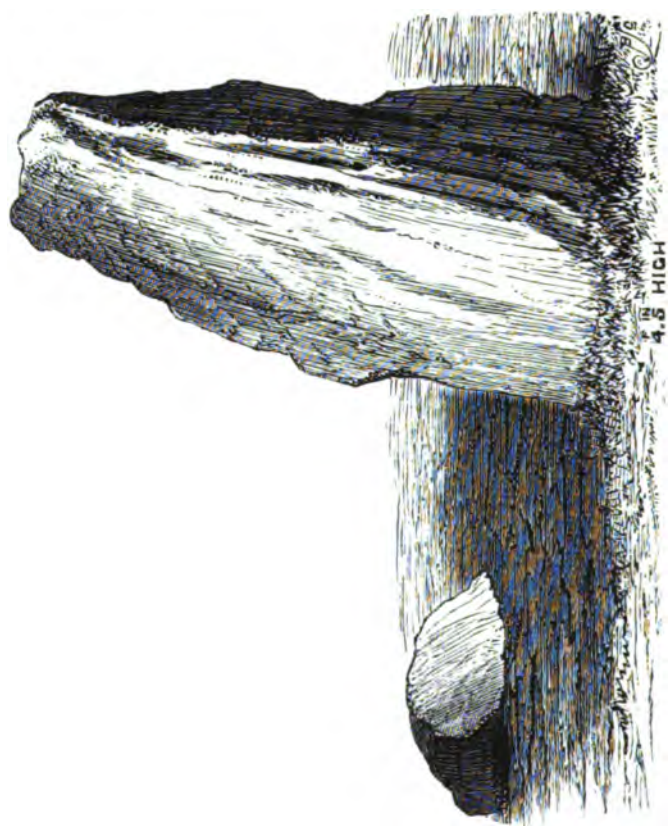
ascertained. If an opinion, however, may be offered, it has always been a solitary stone, marking a burial-place.

No. 2 is built into a hedge on the high ground in Llanbedr parish, near Harlech, and is situated at no great distance from the cromlech, figured in the volume of 1869, and situated in the farm of Gwern-Einion. Near it is a slab between 16 and 17 feet long, and which seems to have been part of the covering of a chamber, one of the supporters of which was probably this upright stone. There are many other large stones thrust away into the hedges near, and as cromlechs or chambers are often found near one another (as would be the case in any cemetery), there is every probability that we have in these remains the wrecks of an important chamber. As the upright stone is in its original place, the position of the chamber is fixed. The circumstance that such stones are frequently found in hedge-rows seems to indicate not that the stones have always been thrust aside for convenience as that the monument was useful as a boundary mark, and therefore adopted as such. A tradition is attached to this stone, which is so far curious as to indicate what little real foundation such stories have. The belief, however, of the neighbouring peasantry as regards the truth of their story is not easily shaken, nor on the other hand is it easy to surmise whence it really came. The story is that this upright stone is dedicated to the sun, and that human beings secured by iron chains were burnt alive in honour of that luminary. Traces of the fire are said to be still visible in the stone, but as far as we could judge, no such appearance exists. Its height is 9 feet as it stands enveloped in the hedge, which, if cleared away, would add at least 3 feet.

On the highroad from St. David's to Newport, and on the left hand, is a small stone measuring 8 feet by 3 feet, the form of which is not adapted for a side-stone of a chamber. It stands alone in a field, and may, perhaps, have always been alone; and not far on, and on



No. 2.—NEAR HARLECH.



No. 4.—NEAR ROSE COTTAGE, ON THE ROAD TO NEWFORT.



No. 5.—BEDD MORRIS.

the same side of the road, near Rose Cottage, is another slab, now standing only 4 feet 5 inches out of the ground. Near it lies a stone of smaller size. This stone is of a form that would have adapted it as a supporter to the capstone of a chamber, and such it seems to have been. When the rest of the structure was removed, one would probably be left for the convenience of cattle. Such rubbing stones are to the present day placed in the pastures for the purpose, and have occasionally been mistaken by inexperienced eyes for ancient ones.

These two last mentioned stones are on or near the same line of road as the group of the five radiating kistvaens on the south side of Newport, and the cromlech close to that town.

No. 5 was, judging from its form, probably a portion of a cromlech. Its height also (7 feet 6 inches) is one usually found in chambers of moderate dimensions. There are a few small stones near it, but not apparently connected with it, as the land around is full of such stones. It is known as "Bedd Morris", which Morris or Morus was a notorious robber who lived among the rocks on the summit of the hill commanding the pass; and which is the old, and was once the only, road to Newport. This man had a little dog trained to fetch the arrows shot at unfortunate wayfarers. The nuisance of this murderous individual was so great that at last the population rose in arms against him, attacked him in his mountain-cave, dragged him down to the place where the stone now stands, and there killed and buried him. A similar story is told of another robber who made himself equally obnoxious to the inhabitants of the Vale of Ardudwy in Merioneth. That some outlaw of the name of Morris may have levied black-mail on, or even murdered, wayfarers is not impossible; but that the stone was placed over his grave is improbable, as such erections are rather marks of respect than otherwise. The man may have been put to death and buried near the stone, which is evidently one of the earliest character, and may be one of

the groups that existed on the same line of road, the most remarkable part of which is the long line of upright stones called "Parc y Marw" (the field of the dead), described, with its superstition of its "White Lady", in the *Archæologia Cambrensis* of 1868, p. 177. Between this line and Bedd Morris a cromlech laid down on the Ordnance Map has been entirely removed, its destruction having been first commenced by Fenton, who seems in his curiosity to have done a great deal of mischief to such remains.

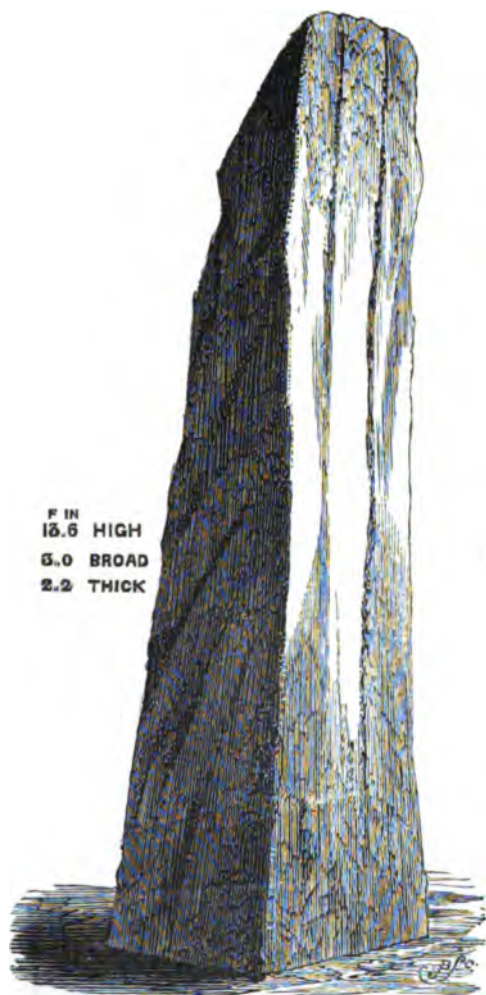
All the above illustrations are the work of Mr. Blight.

The last to be noticed is from a drawing of the late Rev. H. Longueville Jones. It stands 13 feet 6 inches above the ground-line, and is 3 feet broad by 2 thick. Its character is that of the simple commemorative pillar, and unlike in form those here noticed; but this dissimilarity may be owing to the character of the stone of the district.

These isolated stones not only not being a nuisance to the farmer, but, as we have observed, sometimes useful, have escaped better than cromlechs or stone circles. They are, however, by no means safe from the improver, and therefore are better consigned to the pages of the *Journal of the Association*, so that there may be left at least some record of them.

E. L. BARNWELL.





F IN
13.6 HIGH
3.0 BROAD
2.2 THICK

No. 6.—MAEN HIR, NEAR LAMPETER.

CORRESPONDENCE DURING THE GREAT REBELLION.

CONTINUED UP TO AND BEYOND THE TIME OF THE
KING'S MURDER.

(*Continued from p. 210.*)

FROM Prince Rupert to the Governor of North Wales,
etc. :

(*Seal.*) I doe hereby require & authorize you or any three of you, whereof either the Gouvernor, Lieuten't Gouvernor, or high Sheriffe of the County for the tyme being to be one, by all meanes and with all convenient speed to enquire what moneys haue of late yeares been sest & levyed w'thin your County, either for the providing of armes or powder, repaire of bridges, shyp-money, Polemoney, provision of Clothes, Beeues, & Mutton, taxed & levyed for his Majesty's service in the beginning of these present Warres, or what other Sunnes soeuer. And to make a strict and Impartiall Examinacion (as well by oath as otherwise) what moneys levyed for the publique vses abouemencioned, remaine yet unexpended, & in whose handes. And in case it appeare that any part of the sayd Summes remayne yet vnlevyed, you are forthwith to cause the same to be collected, & that (together w'th those moneys already collected) to [be] payed into the hands of the high Sheriffe, to be employed in publique Service, according to such Orders & directions as the said high Sheriffe or ye Gouvernor shall receyue from me in that behalfe. Hereof you are not to fayle. And for soe doing this shall be your warrant. Given at Chester, under my hand & Seale of Armes, the third of August, 1644.

Rupert.

To Sir John Mennes, Knt., Governor of Northwales,
John Morgan, esq'r, high Sheriffe of ye County of
Merioneth, Wm. Price, Hugh Nanne, Humphrey
Hughes, Owen Salisbury, & Wm. Owen, Governor
of Harlech, Esquires.

From Prince Maurice to Sir John Owen, Knt.:

S'r,—I desire you to march tomorrow, being Monday, with all the foote and trayne and Provisions, to Ruabon, and to make your Rendezvous in the first great field between that and

the River of Dee, by nine of the clocke, upon the way to New bridge.

Chester, this 23 of febr. 1644 (164 $\frac{1}{2}$).

Maurice.

For S'r John Owen, Knt., Maior Gen'll.

Sealed with the Prince's seal of arms.

Prince Maurice to Sir John Owen :

S'r,—Notwithstanding the order I sent vnto you this afternoon, I desire you only to draw your men together at Wrexham, which I have since appointed to be the Rendezvous for the Army, because the Enemie is drawn back agayne, and to desire you to have a care of your quarters.

Maurice.

Chester, the 23, 9 att night, 1644 (23 Feb. 164 $\frac{1}{2}$).

S'r John Owen, Major Generall, at Wrexham.

Post hast.

Prince Maurice to Sir John Owen :

S'r,—I haue receaued intelligence that the Enemie draweth men together upon some designe; I desire you, therefore, to cause very good guardes to be kept in all your quarters, and to send to Holt to doe the same; and in case of Alarme, to give order to those of Holt to keep themselves within protection of the Castle; and *your whole body* to draw to Common Wood, and to advertise me if the Enemie draw over, *which case will be requisite 3 or foure nights*.

This is all for the present from your very loving frend

Maurice.

Chester, the 2d of March, 1644 (164 $\frac{1}{2}$).

for S'r John Owen, Knt., Maior Generall,

att Wrexham, for his Majesty's service.

Prince Maurice to Sir John Owen :

S'r,—I have this day received intelligence that the Enemy haue an intent for force their passage into Wales by Hoult pass or some of the ffoords, wherefore I would haue you draw all your ffoote together, and to be at the rendezvous on Common-wood at foure of the clocke this afternoone, where you are to Expect further orders from me; and that when you are drawne together, you send me an exact list off [of] your number off ffoote.

Maurice.

Chester, 3d March, 1644 (164 $\frac{1}{2}$).

for S'r John Owen, Major Generall of the Army.

From Prince Maurice to Sir John Owen :

S'r,—Since you are at Common-wood still I desire you to quarter your men the best you can, and *returne* to your quarters at Wrexham tomorrow. I had written vnto you to haue stay'd att your quarters ; but since you are still at Common wood, you must doe the best you can to alarme the Enemie this night as much as you can.

Your very loveing friend,

Maurice.

Chester, 3d of March, 1644 (1644).

The address is gone.

Prince Rupert to Sir John Owen. From a contemporary copy, apparently an official one :

(*Seal.*) Prince Rupert, Count Palatine of the Rhyne, Duke of Bavaria and Cumberland, Earl of Holderness, Kt. of ye Most Noble Order of ye Garter, Captaine Generall vnder his Highnesse Prince Charles, Prince of Great Britaine, of all the forces of horse and foote within ye Kingdome of England, Dominion of Wales, & Towne of Berwicke, &c.

These are by vertue of my power To authorize and require you, immediately vpon sight hereof, to collect, gather, and receive the Contributions of Grëthin (Creuthin), Nant Conway, Issaph, Isgorvay, Evioneth, and Vcha, for ye support and mainteynance of ye Garrison and Towne of Conway in ye Countie of Carnarvon ; Which Contribucions you must by noe meanes exceed, nor suffer anie oppression to bee enforced on ye Inhabitants of ye aforesaid Hundreds by any Officer or Souldyer vnder y'r Command. And if at anye time ye aforesaid Hundreds to you assigned shall neglect to paie their contributions to you, either in part or whole, it shall be Lawfull for you from time to time to Levie all and every theire Arreares by such partyes of Horse as you shall thinke fitt, provided you exact not or take from ye Defaulters more than your dues, according to their former Assethe-ment. Hereof you are in noe wayes to faile : And for your soe doing this shall bee your warrant. Given vnder my Hand and Seale att Armes this 19th day of March, 1644 (1644). Rupert.

To Sir John Owen, Knight & Colonel, Governor
of the Towne & Castle of Conway.

Endorsed, probably in the hand of Sir John Owen,
"ffrom Pr. Rupert R."

From Prince Maurice to the Sheriffs and Commissioners of Array in the counties of Denbigh and Flint :

fforasmuch as many Armes have been left by the souldyers of Anglesey, Merioneth, and Carnarvon, in severall houses within your Countyes, & there obscured & kept back, to his Majesty's great disservice, theise are therefore to will and authorize you to make or cause to bee made diligent search in all houses of suspicion where it shall bee conceived any such Armes now remayne; And the said Armes soe by you collected & gathered, to bring, or cause to bee brought, with all possible speede to Wrexham, for the Arming of his Majesty's souldyers. Hereof you may not fayle. Given at Chester this 20 day of March, 1644 (1644).

Maurice.

To the Sheriffes & Commissioners of Array for
the Countyes of Denbigh & flint.

From the King to Sir John Owen, Knt. :

Charles R.

Trusty and welbeloued, We grete you well. We being informed of some misunderstanding of late betwixt you and the Archbishop of Yorke, and that besides what is of particular difference betweene yourselues, you haue layd somewhat of a very high nature to his charge in relation to our seruice, we have thought fitt to signifye vnto you that as in case you haue solid grounds & testimonyes against him, he ought not to be exempt from question, but that you haue done your duty in accusing him; soe, on ye other side, he being a person who hath giuen eminent testimonyes of his affection to our Seruice, & whose power and Interest in those parts may yett be of great vse vnto Vs (Us), you should be very cautious how you proceede to lay Imputacions vpon him of so high a nature; & to require that unless the matters which you obiect against him are of very great moment, and ye proofs very materiall, you should forbear any further proceeding till you haue satisfyed vs in ye particulars; and that in ye mean while, all animosities laid aside, you carefully pay vnto ye Archbishop all fitting respects, and that you concurre with him as ye Lo. Byron shall in our name aduise, in ye wayes of our Seruice. Soe noe waye doubting of your compliance herein, wee bid you heartily farewell. Given at our Court at Ragland Castle ye 20th day of July, 1645.

By his Majesties Comand, George Digby.

To our Trusty and Welbeloued Sir John Owen, Knt.,
Gouernour of Our Castle of Aberconwaye.

Endorsed, in the hand of Sir John Owen, "Receaued theise his Majesty's Letters the 4th of August, 1645."

From the King to the Sheriff, etc., of the counties of Anglesey, Carnarvon, and Merioneth :

Charles R.

Trusty and well beloved, wee greete you well. Wee cannot but lett you know with what cheerefull readynesse all the Countyes of South Wales haue entered into our Association vnanimously to resist & repell the Scotts ready to invade them & you with a powerful Army, & to make you an instance of farre greater Tyranny & Oppression then that which they have so long exercised on Our subjects in the Northerne parts (All Wales being, as Wee are informed, deseined by the Rebells at Westminster as a more particular prey & reward to those Invaders). And therefore Wee believe Wee shall not neede to vse Invitations to inflame you in the sence of those miseries, nor in applying your selves to the only way of preventing them, by entering into an vniversall Association amongst yourselves, and with those of South Wales, for your owne iust defence, w'ch Wee recommend to you for a paterne in this behalfe ; & that you would speedily rayse Forces & place Garrisons in all such places as shall bee fitt for your better security & keeping the Passes open betweene you & South Wales, by the advice & assistance of the Lord Byron, Our Commander in Cheife in those parts : wherein that you may have all due to encouragement, Wee are graciously pleased, & do hereby assure that wee Will accept of all such Governors as you with the Lord Byrons approbation shall recommend vnto vs, as likewise of all other Officers of any of the Forces you shall raise in this Association, for the better resisting the Invasion of the Scotts or any other Rebells. And Wee doe likewise assure you that none of those Governors & Officers shall be removed, nor any of the Forces drawn away by any authority but from Our selfe & by your own consent. And that you may bee the better provided with Armes and Ammunition, Wee recommend vnto you the raysing of a stock of money, for which Wee will take effectuall Order that you shall bee provided with sufficient proportions from Bristoll. Thus no way doubting but that you will proceede in the execution hereof (which so much conduceth to your own safety & preservation) as that Wee may find the good effects thereof, Wee bid you farewell. From Our Court at Ragland this 20th of July, 1645.

By his Majesties Command,

Edw. Walker.

Sheriffe, Commissioners, Justices of Peace, of
Anglesey, Carnarvon, & Merioneth.

Directed "To Our Trusty & welbeloved the High Sheriffe, Commissioners, & Justices, of Our Countyes of Anglesey,

Carnarvon, & Merioneth"; sealed with the royal seal of arms ; and endorsed, probably in the hand of Sir John Owen, "his Majesties letter."

An unsigned letter from to Captain R. Mostyn, Gr. Wylliams, and Humf. Jones, Esquires :

These are to will and requyre you, upon sight hereof, to drawe vp into the towne of Conwayne the fforges followinge, Arrayed with the best ffyre Armes and others they can, And with victuals for 4 dayes, And that vnder payne of death to all such as shall refuse your Comands,—ffrom C. Rog. Mostyn's Parishes, 40 men ; ffrom Cap. Wylliams, 50 ; ffrom Llandegay and Llanllechid, 40. From Bangor, Aber, and Dwygeefullche, and Llanvayre Vechan, which We doe lykewyse requyre Mr. Receivir¹ to take care of in case Sir Wm. Thomas doe neglect it, and to drawe out of these fifty men.

And We doe desyre Sir Wyllyan Thomas, as he doth tender the Kings service, to lend them as many Armes as he can. And we doe require you all to hasten with all speed to places ap-
poynted. And so in haist we bid you farewell, & rest

Your very Loveing ffrinds,

Conway, this 23 of August, at 3 of the clock in
ye Afternoone, 1645.

Lord Byron to Sir John Owen :

Sir,—By a late letter I could not but take notice of the extreame slownes and neglect of your Countie in payment of the contribution agreed vpon at denbigh, whereof I cannot but bee the more sensible whielest I am sollicitated by seuerall deservinge officers whose faithfull service of his Majestie in theise parts looks for some acknowledgement: amongst them the bearer hereof, Serieant Maior Humfre Sydenham, to whose industrie and care theise parts and this Garrison is obleiged, principally in his sole managinge of the fort at handbridge. I haue therefore thought fitt to direct him vnto you, and to order that out of the contribution agreed to bee paied in your countie, he receive thirteen pounds, and praie that he may meet your favour and assistance therein ; whereof I am unwillinge to doubt whilest I shall render him vnto you in the Character of an honest, able, and deservinge officer : for your performance his receipt shall bee a dischargd vpon accompt, and bee allowed by

Your assured friende,

John Byron.

To Sir John Owen, Knight, high Sheriffe
of the Countie of Carnarvon.

¹ Humfrey Jones.

George Lord Digby to Sir John Owen :

Sir John Owen,—His Majesties pleasure is that you attend him here at Denbigh as soone as possibly you can tomorrow, which is all that I shall say to you at the present, more then it much imports his Majesties service that you should not faile to doe so, and that I am your very affectionate frend to serue you,
George Digbye.

Denbigh, the 25th of September, being Thursday,
at 8 of the clock at night, 1645.

For his Majesties speciall Affaires.

To my very worthy friend, Sir John Owen, Knt., high Sheriffe of the county of Carnarvon, these.—George Digbye.

Certificate of Sir Edward Walker, Secretary of the Council of War :

These are to certify to all whome it may concerne, that I haue receiued his Majesties Command to renew Col. Sir John Owens Commission for the Gouvernment of the Castle and Towne of Conway; and in the interim, vntill he receiue it, he is to Command there as formerly, without any interruption whatsoeuer, which I signify as his Majesties expresse pleasure. Dated at Denbigh this 28th of September, 1645.

Edward Walker,

Secretary of his Majesties Councell of Warre.

Endorsed, probably in the hand of Sir John Owen,
“S'r Edw. Walker; order to renew S'r John[s] Com.”

Lord Byron to Sir John Owen :

Sir,—You are hereby desired and required forthwith, vpon your receipt hereof, to draw together the forces of the three counties of Northwales, and with them march to the Welsh confines of the Cittie of Chester, for the keepinge open of the markets on that side, and anoy the Enemie; for your better performance hereof I haue ordered my Regiment of horse to ioyn with you, and desier you would add to them what Gentlemens or other horse maie bee possible gotten in those Counties. Of your speede & effectual performance hereof you maie not faile as you tender his Majesties service and the preservation of the Cittie; further requiring that they bring provisions alonge with them for their support. Given at Chester this second of October, 1645.

John Byron.

At the foot, in the hand of Sir John Owen, is written,
“Receaued the 4th of October att 5th night.—John Owen.”

From the King. Pass for Lieut.-Colonel Tutchell :

Charles R.

Charles by the grace of God Kinge of England, Scotland, ffraunce, and Ireland, Defendour of the ffaith, &c. To all Gouvernors, Commanders, and officers seruing vs att Sea and Land, Majors (Mayors), Sheriffs, Justices of the Peace, Customers, Comptrollers, Sherchers (*sic*), & all other our Ministers & Lovinge subjects to whome theise shall come, Greetinge.

Whereas we haue employed this bearer, Livetenant Colonell Tutchell, into Ireland vpon occasions of our service : Our will and Comaund is that eury of you permitt him with his seruants, horses, and necessaries, to passe by you, and to imbarque in any part of the Coast most convenient for that purpose, without any Lett or trouble; And our Commaunde is that you cause a Barque or other vessell with all furniture requisite, Convoy, assitance (*sic*), and furtherance, to be given him in his voyage. Whereof ye may not faile; And for soe doeing this shalbee your sufficient warrant. Giuen att our Court att Oxford the eight day of December, 1645.

By his Majesties Command,

Edw. Nicholas.

Passe for Lutenant Colonell Tutchell.

Endorsed, "ffrom his Majestie yt Colonell Tutchull may passe", probably in the hand of Sir John Owen.

From Gilbert Byron to Sir John Owen :

S'r,—This inclosed is a Copy of a letter I just now received from Sir Willi. Nealle; by it you may see how necessary it is that your forces advance with all possible speed, since the enemy are drawinge of (off); wherefor I beseech you bee pleased to cause your forces to advance toward Ruthland, so as they may be heir tomorrow night, or vpon tewsdays by times. In the mean time I expect to heare farther certainty of this news, which received, I intend with what I haue to advance towards flint, and their to attend the motion of the enemy. I shall not need to trouble you farther in this particular, and therefore takeing leaue, and rest,

Sir, your faythfull servant, Gilbt. Byron.

Ruthland Castle, this 21th, at 8 of clock at night.

ffor my honoured friend, Sir John Owen, high Sheriff of Carnarvonshire.

Enclosure to the foregoing letter. Sir William Neale to Gilbert Byron :

Sir,—In the first place Captain Dutton gott into Chester very safe with your Monie and Ammunition. Sir, the enemies is quitting of Wales as I conceive. Mr. Hope sent word there is but SHIPLEY and CHARTER left at the Leache neere Chester; they are all drawne over the bridge to the Suburbs, but some fewe left to cleare the country of there one (own) men. Sir, you would doe well to send Mr. Carlton to mee, or some other, to giue your further notice of the enemies departure: if you cann conveniently, come yourself, where I shall be glad to see you, and to drawe downe this way with what force you can; so leav-
ing all to your discrecion, for now is the time,

Sir, your faithful servant, Wm. Neale.
Hawarden, the 21 Dec. 1645.

Lord Byron to Sir John Owen :

Sir,—Now those frends, the Gentlemen of this countrye, haue so long expected me to come amongst them, for certainly without invitation they had not come, I doubt not but you use all possible dilligence for victuallinge of your Garrison; for the better doinge whereof you must not suffer any provisions to remaine in Glanrith, as well to preuent the enemy as to furnish yourself. I cannot possibly spare Maior Sydenham's men, & therefore you must be pleased to make shift with those you haue.

When you haue once settled things there, I thinck you may doe the Kinge much better service to come into the country & raise what forces you can to ioine with mine, & leaue the garrison in charge with your Lieutenant Governor. I shall send you some powder so soone as possible I can, but mutch can not be spared till the country bring in materialls to make more. This day an expresse is come to me from Ragland, who assures me that Langhern is totally routed in Southwales by the Kings forces in Southwales (*sic*), & driuen into Cardiff Castle, where he is now beseeged. I haue taken order for those unarmed men, & rest

Your assured frend & seruant, John Byron.
Carnarvon, March 5, 1645 (1644).
To Sir John Owen, Kt., high Sheriffe of the County
of Carnarvon, at Conway.

Seal.—On a wreath a mermaid; underneath which, on a scroll, is the motto, "Crede Byron."

Lord Byron to Sir John Owen :

Sir,—By a letter I receaued this morninge of the rendition of Ruthin Castle, my iourney to Conway is stoppt. I haue sent orders to Coll. Vane to march back out of Merionethshire

with all the speede he can, & then must diuide the foote betwixt these two garrisons of Conway & Carnarvon. By case you haue part of Litle men all ready I shall sent (*sic*) the rest to you, & likewise some horse. In the mean time all possible meanes must be used to bringe in prouisions as well for horse as foot, wherein I desire you will consult with his Grace.¹ My cozen winne (Wynne) must likewise be dealt withall either by faire or foule meanes.

This is all for the present I shall trouble you withall, & am your faithfull frend & serwant, John Byron.

Car., Ap. 10, 1646, 9 a clock in the morning.

For Sir John Owen, Kt., Governor of Conway.—John Byron.

Hast, hast, Post hast.

From the Archbishop of York to Sir John Owen :

Sir John Owen,—With my very heartye commendacione & best wishes vnto you.

I heare from my Lord Byron that the enemyes are at Llanrwst, & that you have intelligence thereof; but because I heard nothing from you nor from Gwydder (from which place I am distant not above 8 miles), I doe hope eyther it is not true or it is but a Partye that will returne again. But, however, I pray you call for my nephew Griffith Wms., and Lett him knowe that it is my pleasure that you should freely make vse of anye provision and Armes of mine in that place. I haue provided some victualles for you both from the Mountains and Anglisey. The fformer, I hope, will be with you sometymes tomorrowe. The other is stayed from Comeinge Either by the Pevishnes of the great men in that Island, & that after I had provided a Boat for it. I hope I shall release it, And be with you very suddenlye, when I have finished a little busines about this House, wherein I am detayned by reason of the jealousye those people at Bangor haue put me, S'r Wm. W'ms, and all this Country into. Sir John, I pray you be confident that I loue and Honnour you, and, if you please to believe it, with the best vnderstanding that God hath giuen me, Will be readye to runne the same fortunes with you in this dangerous tyme & busines. And soe for the present I bid you heartily farewell, and am your affectionate & heartye ffriend and Coozen,

Jo. Eborac.

Penrhyn, this 24 of Apr. 1646, at 5 aclock in the morninge.

To the Right Worshipfull my much Honoured friend and Couzen,
Sir John Owen, Knt., Gouvernor of Conwayne Towne & Castle, these. Haiste.

¹ The Archbishop of York, John Williams.

Seal, a diminutive one, of arms, in black wax, the bearing being a chevron *ermine* between three Englishmen's heads. It is the coat of the Williamses of Cochwillan, now Williams Bulkeley, Baronets, of Baron Hill.

The Archbishop of York to Mr. Wm. Hookes :

Cozen,—If you be able, and will be advised by me, quitt the Towne & liue with your wife, and you shalbe sure to fare, at least wise, as well as I doe, who otherwise must suffer to (too) much for your children to beare. If Henry Hookes will doe the same for his father & mothers sake, I will protect him, And will labour for your mother & all the rest of the Towne as I would doe for my selfe, if they doe open theyr Gates & submitt (as all places doe) to the Kinge & Parliament. And one day it will appeare what meanes I made for Sir John Owens honorable peace & fayre Condictions, vntill by plundering my poore Neece at Gwydder, & sending forth base and unworthy warrants against your Brother in lawe (who euer lou'd him), I was enforced to defend myself and myne in a more vigorous manner, but yeat with a reservation of all freyndship and good wishes to his person.

Advice your freyns & neighbours to be wise in time, that I may doe them good. If they staye much longer it will not be in my power. God ble... you all in that place, w'ch is the worst wish of

Your very loveinge Cozen,

Jo. Eborac.

Boditha, this 10th of June, 1646.

For Mr. William Hookes, Esq., at Conway, these.

General Mytton, doubtless to Sir John Owen :

Sir,—I receiued yours even now, & to omit your answer unto all the particulars of my summons (which in time you will find to be true), I come unto your conclusion, which is that you will treat with me onelie if I will accept of such conditions as you shall propound.

Conditions, you know, are to come from me ; but if you have propositions readie, I shall receiue them, & returne you answers unto them ; if they be not readie, if you please to come out, I will speake with you before I goe, my time beinge uerie short, my horses beinge now come for me ; & this shallbe a sufficient passe for your safe comminge & returne from

Yo'r Seruant,

Tho. Mytton.

Conwaie, 10 of August, 1646.

Promise from Colonel Mytton to the musqueteers in Conway Castle on laying down their arms :

Conwaie, 10 of 9ber, 1646.

I promise that euerie musquetiere in the Castle of Conwaie shall haue Ten shillings a peece when they laie down theire armes upon Fridaie.

Thos. Mytton.

A Noate of Remembrance.

The Arreare due vpon ye County of Merioneth ye 25th of August, 1646, was one thousand & four score pounds, and payd of the Comott of Ardydwy ye proporcon falling therevpon.

Since which tyme, towards payment of ye leager before Harlech Castle, was payd the 25th of ffebruary last six contribucons amounting to 360*li*, vpon the County, per Muster. According to which proporcon the Comott of Ardydwy hath or is to pay Captain Dory his troope, consisting of 48 men & horse, for 16 weekes, within the Comott of Ardydwy, had free Quarters (*sic*), whereof 13 of Captain younge his Troope hath been called away 3 moneths since.

It is desired that ye sayd horse, being 48, may pay for theire Quarters after 4*s*. 6*d*. per weeke for the tyme above expressed, vizt. 16 weekes.

The 13 horse of Captain Younge his Troope ought not to be payd since they were called away from the service of this county.

Much about that tyme Colonell Jones his Troope were comanded out of this County.

Vpon the 25th of february, 9 of Captain Dory his Troope came to the Comott of Ardydwy, and theire continue vpon free Quarters.

From Prince Rupert to Sir John Owen :

Sir,—I haue taken this opportunity of Colonell Donnell's comeinge into your Countrey to make his leauies, to inuite you into the King of Frances Service, where I haue taken conditions to command all the Englishe, & should be glad that you would raise men for his seruice; the particular conditions you will receive from Colonell Donnell, which are much better then other Princes giue. And if you shall resolute to send over any men vpon them, I desire I may haue speedy notice thereof, that I may giue you all the assistance possible I can; but you neede not haue your comission vntill you bring ouer your men, which I shall then gett for you: soe desiring notice of your ententions, I rest your friend,

Paris, 10 April, 1647.

Rupert.

For Sir John Owen, Knt. and Colonell, These.

From Howell Vaughan of Glanllyn, co. of Merioneth, Esq., to Robert Wynne of Sylvaen, Esq. :

Cosin Robert Wynne,—Colonell mitton and Colonell Jones stand to serue in parliament for this countie. Colonell mitton desires the fauour of this countie, and particularly yours and your father's. I was desired to acquaint your father foorthwith. I belieue Colonell Jones will apply himselfe to the countrey. I desire, therefore, wee may goe hand in hand, and vnanimously pitch vpon the same, to auoide diuision and discontentes. So praieth your seruant

Howell Vaughan.

7bris 25, 1647.

The writt, I heare, is come doune already.

At the foot of the above letter, on the same sheet, is as follows :

Louing father, be pleased that I may be informed of your intentions herein ; and that in time.

Sir, I remaine your obedient sonne,

Robert Wynne.

Denbigh ye 30th of October 1647—By the Rresectiue (*sic*) Committee of Northwales.

It is ordered that the Troopers vnder the command of Captain Dorye and Captaine Sontley be contynued in Merionethsheire vntill further order and it is desired that the gentlemen of that countye would take especiall care that they be provided for with quarters and other accommodation.

Copia vero cā (concordans ?) originall.

Tho. Mytton
Wm. Myddelton
George Twiselton

John Aldersey
Tho. Mason
Tho. Ball.

Edmund Meyrick of Ucheldre, Esq., to Wm. Wynne, of Glyn, Esq. :

Ther is behind in your allotment of the first 6 monethes contribucion for Sir Thomas ffairfaxe & of the last monethes, as is vnderneath sett downe, and you must take a course that the (they) be payd vpon Tusday next at Bala, else the Troopers will be forced to come and leavy them. Fayle not to send your constables then, thither, & that were well that you & my cosyn Anwell were there that some course be taken concerninge the Troopers that they doe not Quarter vpon vs, this winter.

I am your cosyne & servant

Vcheldre 17 9bris 1648.

Edmond Meyrick.

Sent back of this money, 7*li*. 14*s*. 4*d*.

	li.	s.	d.	li.	s.	d.
Trawsfynydd	5	8	0	}	14	18
Maentwrog	1	16	0			
Of the last six monethes in Isartro, in Llanenddwyl, & Ganllwyd					5	11
						0
& in some other place					16	4
					6	17
						4 (sic)

The Irish money totally behind being 14*li.* 8*s.* 0*d.*
 for the worshipfull William Wynne, Esq., these present,
 At Glyn.

Draft letter, doubtless from Sir John Owen to

Honble. Sir,—Since it hath pleased God and this Honble. House, ye supreme Authority of this Kingdom, to bestow that vpon mee by their mercy, which justice had justly taken from mee, and that I am in mine own self, like one risen from the dead, by that hand which I shall for ever honour.

I take boldness herby to present vnto my preservers (by yoursele), my humble acknowledgements of an underserved and unexpected favor, yea a favour of the highest nature, yea such as I seem to myself to be like one in a golden dreame—oh that I might begg and gayne your prayers with this your life, that what you have given me may be improved to his glory, who is the father of all mercyes.

I have eyes opened even by this courtesousy to see more clearly my former undertakings, but to make large promises to yourselves in this my sudden change may be suspicious, yet I would faine say with confidence that I shall never hold up a hand against your interest. The good God be with you all, and all yours, in the time of your streights to doe you good, and remember the good and the kindness you have shown to your most faithfull and humble servant.

St. Jameses, March 12, 1648 (1648.)

Sir John Owen to.....

SIR,—Though I desire to magnify and admire the signal hand of God in interposing between a friendless dying man and death, when the outward means of friends and other interests that was much made use of on behalf of others proved ineffectual; yet I cannot without much ingratitude but humbly acknowledge the favour of those whom God and not man hath stirred up to be instruments of my safety. Amongst the rest, Sir, I am truly sensible of what God hath done by you in rela-

tion to your reprieve and safety of my life; and as I have received life from the honourable House of Parliament, by yours and other worthy gentleman's means (a very unexpected means I must confess), so I desire to hold my life by no other title than a tenure of their free donation, and never again to turn the use of such a gift to their disservice. Add sir, for your particular and so highly obliging favour, though I assure myself you had rather do many such favours than receive thanks for one, I desire as really to serve you with that life as I have truly received in a very great measure by your means under God. Sir, I pray, excuse this trouble, that comes from him that would be much troubled if he should not truly be, as he professes himself to be,

Your most faithful and humble servant,

John Owen.

This letter is printed in Mr. Elliot Warburton's *Memoirs of Prince Rupert*; Mr. Warburton supposed that it was addressed to Fairfax, but it is more probable that it was intended for Ireton, who is said to have interposed for Sir John Owen's life. See Pennant's *Tour in Wales*, vol. i, p. 279, edition of 1784.

Petition from Sir John Owen to the House of Commons :

To the supreme Authority, the Commons of England in Parliament. The humble acknowledgement and petition of Sir John Owen, Knight, sheweth,

That the life given to your petitioner is humbly acknowledged as an act of mercy from this honourable house; which cannot be preserved whilst his livelihood, his estate, is detained from him; wherefore he humbly prays,

That the mercy which gave him life would also give him his estate; humbly conceiving that when life is granted, the support and maintenance thereof is also intended, your former mercy encourages him to request this, which will still further engage him and his wife and children.

. ever to pray, etc.

The two last letters and the petition appear inconsistent with the character of "the brave Sir John Owen." Neither of the letters is addressed, and one of them, and the petition, not signed. May we suppose that they were drafts, perhaps suggested by Sir John's friends, which he not approving of, were not sent.

Humphrey Mackworth. Certificate of Sir Robert Eyton, being a person fit for public employment :

These are to certifie all whome it may concerne that Sir Robert Eyton, of Pentremaddock, in the countie of Salop, knight, being sequestred only for subscribing one warrant as a Commissioner of Array, and noe further actinge in the late kinges service, nor adhereinge to his party, as did appeare to the then committee of sequestrations, and which subscription as he hath alleaded, was through the threats of some other Commissioners of Array that were very potent, and maliciously bent to ruine the said Sir Robert, if he hed refused to subscribe the said warrant ; Hee the said Sir Robert Eyton within a short time after the towne of Shrewsbury was taken by the Parliaments party, did express his good affection to the Parliament, and did after tender his service to the Committee for safetie of the countie of Salop, for the gaineing of the Isle of Anglesey, and Castle of Beaumorris, by treaty with the then Lord Buckley, in whome as a kinsman hee had very good interest, and who then had the command of the said castle and island. Whereuppon the said committee made knowne the good affections of the said Sir Robert Eyton to the then Committee of safetie for both kingdomes, who did authorize the committee of this county to imploy the said Sir Robert in the said service ; who being after impowered also by the said committee of both kingdomes, did undertake the said service, and did very effectually and faithfully performe the same ; Soe that vppon the agreement made by the said Sir Robert Eyton, on the Parliaments behalfe, with the sayd late Lord Buckley, the said castle and island were delivered into the possession of the agents intrusted by the Parliament to receive the same ; And thereuppon the Lords and Commons in Parliament did, for the said service, receive the said Sir Robert Eyton into their good esteeme, and did ordeine That the said Sir Robert Eyton should be discharged of his delinquencie, And ever since the said Sir R. Eyton hath vppon all occasions manifested his good affection to the Parliament and to this present Government, and hath vppon the severall invasions made by the Scotts, and the secrett designs of the malignant party in this nacion, been ready to bee aidinge and assistinge by discoveries of what came to his knowledge, sendinge in horse, men, and

money, for the public service ; and otherwise to the vttermost of his power, insomuch as his forwardnes and zeale for the present Government hath rendered him very hatefull to the disaffected party, and exposed him to danger amongst his neighbours. And before the late warr, the said Sir Robert Eyton being a Justice of the Peace for the said County of Salop, was very active in preserving the peace and punisheing offendours, and is a man very well qualified with parts and abilities for publicke employment, which I know to be true, And in testimony thereof have hereunto putt my hand this 12th day of March 1652.

H. Mackworth.

Rice Vaughan, Esq., of Gray's Inn, to Sir John Owen :

Sir,—The little gentleman at chancery lane and myself, yesterday did renew our address to my Lord Strickland vpon the lettere and petition formerly delivered him touching your ynlargement (haveing indeed before heard of some inclinacion in the protector to release some persons in restraint), we founde my Lord Strickland very opportunely and reniued our former request: wee found alsoe him very civill: he told vs that he had already moved the Lord Protector on your behaufe, and found him propense to favour you, but had not receaued his positive answer as yet, but would suddenly doe it, and gave us direction to stay at the Councell doore (my Lord being then within and asleepe), till he came out, and after a little stay, he brought vs my Lords answere ; That you were to be discharged, and accordingly went with us to Mr. Malyn, my Lords Secretary, and gaue him your petition, and directed him to draw vp a letter to Colonel Croxton (which my Lord would signe), That you might be forthwith discharged, and that without any other termes then vpon parole, and that you should liue peaceably, and be forthcominge if ther were cause: my Lords letter cannot be signed before Munday, because he goes out of towne today, and returnes then: you may please not to forget my Lord Stricklands civilities (which I and the little gentleman were eye witnesses of) ; if you please to writt him a letter of thanckes, I thincke it may not be disadvantageous to yow; Ingratum si dixeris, omnia dixeris: your discharge (god willinge), shall be sent yow by the next post with care; the little gentleman saith

yow may send for your horses, and thinkes by that tyme your discharge comes to yow, and he saith the partridges will be affrayed of your releise. Sir, There is some expectacion of the release of many others suddenly, but whether of all or not wee cannot tell. I am, Sir, your humble servant,

Grayes Inne 11th of Aug. 1655.

Rice Vaughan.¹

These to Sir John Owen, Knt. at Mr. Harveyes house in Chester.

Arms upon the seal to the preceding letter, — upon a bend, a plate; impaling, quarterly, 1st and 4th, semi of fleurs-de-lys? a bend; 2nd and 3rd, a lion rampant. No colours given.

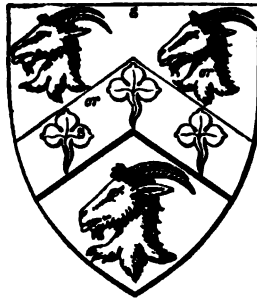
The originals of the preceding letters, and the official copies of such as are not originals, are in the possession of J. R. Ormsby Gore, Esq., M.P., at Brogyntyn, in Shropshire; but there are transcripts of all but one, at Peniarth. In Mr. Ormsby Gore's collection are many more letters relating to the same period; these, it is hoped, may some day be published.

W.

¹ And of Gelli Goch, near Machynlleth. He was author of a little work entitled *Practica Walliæ*, printed in London in 1672; and was an unsuccessful candidate for the representation of Merionethshire in 1654.

HISTORY OF THE LORDSHIP OF MAELOR GYMRAEG
OR BROMFIELD, THE LORDSHIP OF IAL
OR YALE, AND CHIRKLAND,
IN THE PRINCIPALITY OF POWYS FADOG.

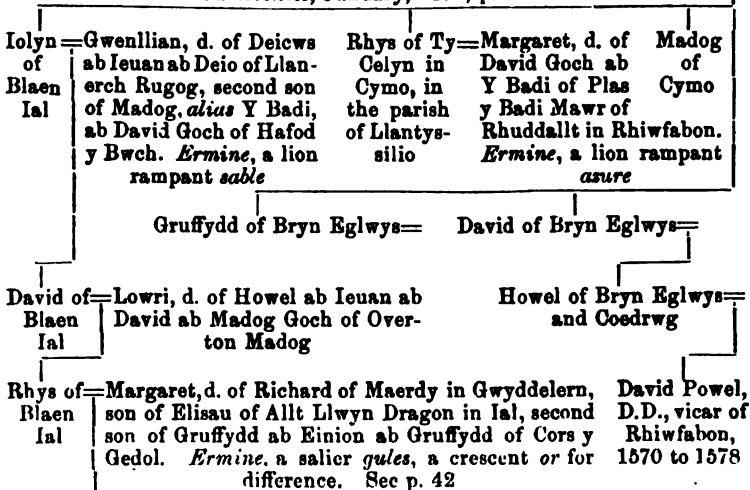
(Continued from p. 240).



BLAEN IAL IN THE PARISH OF BRYN EGLWYS
IN IAL.

Cae Cyriog MS. ; Harl. MS. 2299.

IEUAN AB DAVID of Bryn Eglwys, ab Ieuan or Einion ab Cadwgan ab Gwilym ab Ithel ab Y Gwion Gam ab Ieuf ab Howel Foel of Cymo, ab Hwfa ab Ithel Felyn, lord of Ial and Ystrad Alun. See *Archæologia Cambrensis*, January, 1875, p. 35



David Lloyd=Alice, d. and heiress of David ab Elis ab Madog of Cefn of Blaen Ial
 Rug, descended from Trahaiarn Goch of Lileyn. *Azure*, a chevron inter three dolphins naiant, embowed *argent*

3rd coheir Gwen, heiress of Blaen Ial	Hugh Lloyd, third son of Edward Lloyd ab	1st coheir Elizabeth, ux.
	Richard Lloyd ab Robert Lloyd of Llwyn y Maen in the lordship of Oswestry. <i>Argent</i> , an eagle displayed with two necks <i>sable</i>	John Wynn ab Roger ab John Wynn of Bryn Tangor in Ial

4th coheir Catherine, ux. Robert Wynn of Gwnodl in the barony of Glyndwyfrdwy	2nd coheir Jane, ux. John ab Reignallt ab Ithel of Edeyrnion
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Edward Lloyd of Blaen Ial. He had two younger brothers, John and Elisau

Janet, d. of Ellis Vaughan of Bryn Llech, co. Merioneth, third son of Howel Vaughan ab David Lloyd of Glan Llyn. She married, secondly, Thomas Pugh of Aberffrydian, co. Montgomery. Her mother was Catherine, daughter of Robert Wynn of Bryncyr or Bryn y Ceirw, co. Carnarvon. See Penllyn

Mary Lloyd, heiress of Blaen Ial

Owain Thelwall, son (by Dorothy his wife, d. of John Vaughan of Llwydiarth, in Upper Powys, Esq.) of the Rev. Simon Thelwall, vicar of Trawsfynydd, third son of Simon Thelwall of Plas y Ward in Dyffryn Clwyd, Esq., High Sheriff for co. Denbigh in 1612, and Jane his wife, d. of Maurice Wynn of Gwydir, Esq. *Gules*, on a chevron inter three boars' heads couped *argent* three trefoils *sable*. (*Archæologia Cambrensis*, 1869, p. 101.) Buried at

Andrew Thelwall of Blaen Ial=Catherine

Simon Thelwall, born 20th, bapt. 28th Oct., 1689; ob. s. p.	David Thelwall of Blaen Ial, Esq., bapt. 13th March, 1692; buried April 21, 1700	Mary, d. of ... Davies of Wrexham, married 1730, ob. 13th and buried 20th Sept., 1793, aged 92	Mary, bapt. 5 Sept. 1690	Ann, bapt. 20th Dec. 1691; buried 12 May, 1694
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Simon Thelwall of Blaen Ial, ob. s. p.

Anne Thelwall

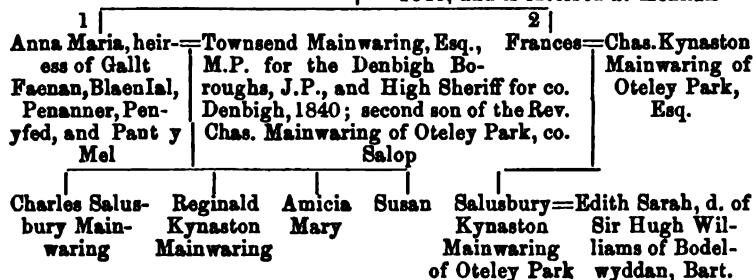
John Lloyd, son and heir of Critchley Lloyd of Rhyd Wrial in Llanrhudd, and of Penanner, Pen-y-fed, and Pant y Môl in Dinmael, Esq., ab Godfrey Lloyd ab Robert Lloyd ab John Lloyd of Rhyd Wrial and Bryn Eglwys, ab David ab Robert ab Richard. See Pen Aner

Colonel John Lloyd of Rhyd Wrial, Penanner, Pen-y-fed, and Pant y Môl, who assumed the name and arms of Salusbury. *Gules*, a lion rampant *argent*, crowned or, inter three crescents of the second. He succeeded to the Blaen Ial estate on the death of his cousin, Humphrey Thelwall Jones, who was an

Anna Maria, only daughter of John Mostyn of Segrwyd and Llewesog, Esq., and Anna Maria his wife, daughter and heiress of Meurig Meredith of Pengwern Llanwnda and Llewesog, Esq., and Jane his wife, daughter and co-heiress of Foulke Lloyd of Bryn Lluarth and Cilen in Edeyrnion, Esq. John Mostyn was the son and heir, by Jane

undergraduate at Oxford at the time of his death; and to the Gallt Faenan estate at the death of his relative, Mrs. Jones of that place. Ob. 27 March, 1852, and is interred at Henllan in Rhufoniog

his wife, daughter and heiress of John Dolben of Cae Segrwyd, Esq., of John Mostyn of Capel Gwyddelwern ab Henry Mostyn ab William Mostyn, third son of Sir Roger Mostyn of Mostyn, Knt. Party per bend sinister *ermine* and *ermine*, a lion rampant *or*. Ob. 8th Dec., 1846, and is interred at Henllan

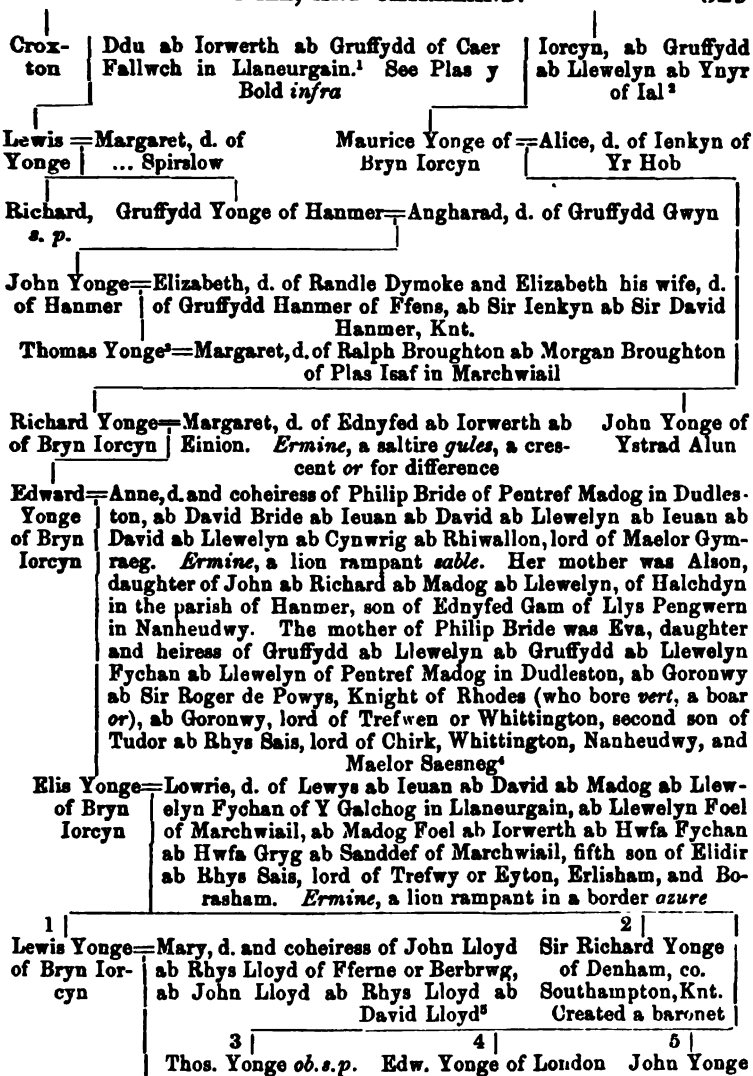


3. YR HOB.

The comot of Yr Hob contained, as far as I can ascertain, the parish of Llanestyn yn Yr Hob, or Queen's Hope. In a previous chapter I have stated wrongly that Llanestyn was in the comot of Merffordd as it is affirmed to be, by Carlisle in his *Topographical Dictionary*. The Comot of Yr Hob contains the townships of Yr Hob, Hob Owain, Shordly, Caer Gwrle, Cyman, Rhan Berfedd, Uwch y Mynydd Uchaf and Uwch y Mynydd Isaf. One half of the tithes of Llanestyn belonged to the Hospital of St. John, in Chester, and the Whitleys of Aston, and the other half to the vicar.

In this comot is the ancient camp of Caer Estyn and the castle of Caer Gwrle. The greater part of this comot and a great deal of land in other places formerly belonged to Meredydd of Yr Hob, second son of Gruffydd ab Llewelyn ab Ynyr of Bodidris yn Ial. His eldest son David of Yr Hob was father of Llewelyn, whose estates in this comot were forfeited, for his adherence to Owain Glyndwr, in the reign of Henry IV.³ Another branch of this family, the Lloyds of Yr Hob, kept pos-

³ Cae Cyriog MS.



¹ Harl. MS. 4181.

² Ibid. ; Cae Cyriog MS.

³ Thomas Yonge had seven sons, viz., Thomas, William, Humphrey, Francis, Randolph, Thomas, and Edward; and three daughters, Anne, Jane, and Marie.

⁴ Lewis Dwnn, vol. i, p. 324; vol. ii, p. 315.

⁵ David Lloyd of Glynborch or Berbrwg, son of Robert Lloyd ab David Lloyd of Plas yn Hersedd. Harl. MSS. 1969, 4181.

Richard Yonge of Bryn Iorcyn, A.D. 1604	= Dorothy, d. of Sydney Ellis of Picill, ab Elis, fourth son of Elis ab Richard of Alrhey, standard-bearer to Owain Glyndwr. <i>Ermine, a lion passant gardant gules</i>	Frances, ux. Edw. Humphries of Bodelwyddan
Elis Yonge of Bryn Iorcyn.		

The last heir male of this family, Ellis Yonge, Esq., purchased Acton and Pant Iocyn in the parish of Wrexham from the trustees of John Robinson of Gwersyllt, Esq. He married Penelope, daughter and coheirress of James Russell Stapleton, colonel in the Guards, second son of Sir William Stapleton, Bart., and Penelope his wife, daughter and coheirress of Sir John Conwy of Bodrhyddan in Tegeingl, Bart., who died in 1721. By this lady, who died in 1788, Mr. Yonge had issue, two daughters coheirs, Barbara, the youngest, died unmarried in 1837, and Penelope, the heiress of Bryn Iorcyn and Bodrhyddan, married William Davies Shipley, Dean of St. Asaph, who died in 1826. Mrs. Shipley died in 1789, aged 31, leaving issue and elder son and heir, William Shipley, Lieut.-Colonel in the army, and M.P. for the Flintshire boroughs, who died in 1819, leaving issue, by Charlotte his wife, second daughter of Sir Watkin Williams Wynn of Wynnstay, Bart., one son William Shipley, who took the name of Conwy, on his grandfather's death in 1826, and one daughter Charlotte, who married Colonel the Hon. Richard Rowley, second son of Lord Langford, and succeeded to the Bodrhyddan and Bryn Iorcyn estates at the death of her brother. She died June 24, 1871, leaving issue one son, Conway Grenville Hercules Rowley, late Captain second Life Guards, who on succeeding to the Bodrhyddan and Bryn Iorcyn estates assumed the name of Conwy; and two daughters, 1, Gwenwedd Frances, who married first, Captain H. S. Pakenham, and secondly, Hugh Henry, third son of Sir David Erskine of Camb. Bart.; and 2, Eva, who married Captain Leveson E. H. Somerset, R.N., son of Lord Grenville Somerset.

PLAS TEG.¹

Iorwerth Foel, Lord of Chirk, Maelor Saesneg, and Nanheudwy, married, as previously stated, Gwladys, daughter and coheirress of Iorwerth ab Gruffydd ab Heilyn of Fron Goch in Mochnant (see Nanheudwy, *Archæologia Cambrensis*, Jan., 1874, p. 38). This lady was buried in Hanmer Church, where her tomb yet remains with this inscription round the lid of the stone coffin, "HIC IACET WLADYS VXOR IERWERTH VOYL. ORATE, P.EA." In the space within the inscription is a very fine foliated cross, almost identical with that described by Camden, i, 12, as being at St. Burian's in Cornwall.² By this lady Iorwerth Foel had issue five sons, of whom the fourth was Ednyfed Gam, who had Llys Pengwern in Nanheudwy for his share of his father's territories.

David, the third son of Ednyfed Gam, married first, Gwenllian, daughter of Adda Goch of Trevor, who bore the arms of Tudor Trevor in a border gobonated *argent* and *gules*, pellatée counterchanged, and who was the fifth son of Ieufab ab Adda ab Awr of Trevor. By this lady David had a son Iorwerth, of whom presently; he married secondly, Morfydd, relict of Sir Richard Croft of Croft Castle, in Herefordshire, Knt., and third daughter of Gruffydd Fychan, Lord of Cynllaith Owain, and fifth Baron of Glyndyfrdwy, by whom he had a daughter, Margaret, who married, first, Robert Llwyd ab Gruffydd ab Goronwy; and secondly, Howel ab

¹ Cae Cyriog MS.² Rev. M. H. Lee, vicar of Hanmer.

Llewelyn of Ilwyn On, in the parish of Wrexham, descended from Cynwrig ab Rhiwallon, Lord of Maelor Gymraeg.

Iorwerth ab David, who was buried in Valle Crucis Abbey, married Angharad, daughter of Richard Puleston of Emeral, and Lowry his wife, eldest daughter of the above-named Gruffydd Fychan, Lord of Cynllaith Owain, and fifth Baron of Glyndyfrdwy, by whom he had issue three sons : 1, Robert Trevor ; 2, John Trevor Hen, who died in A.D. 1493 ; 3, Otwel, who married Catherine, eldest daughter of Howel of Glasgoed ab Morus Gethin of Garth Eyr in Mochnant ; and 4, Richard Trevor, who married Annesta, daughter of Meredydd Llwyd of Llwyn y Maen, by whom he had a son, Edward Trevor, Constable of Oswestry Castle, who married Jane, daughter and heiress of Richard Westbury, and two daughters, Blanche, *ux.* Richard ab Rhys of Oswestry, second son of Morus Gethin of Garth Eyr in Mochnant, and Anne, wife of Nicholas, third son of Rhys of Oswestry, second son of Morus Gethin ab Ieuan Gethin ab Madog Cyffyn (see Glasgoed in Cynllaith).

Robert Trevor, the eldest son of Iorwerth ab David, was Steward of Denbighshire, Sheriff of Flintshire, Justice and Chamberlain of North Wales, and died unmarried in A.D. 1492, leaving a natural son, Sir William Trevor, chaplain to John ab Richard, Abbot of Valle Crucis, predecessor of David ab John ab Iorwerth ab Ieuan Baladr, Abbot of that monastery. Sir William Trevor had a natural son, John Trevor, father of John Trevor, father of Randal Trevor of Chester, ancestor of the Trevors of that city.¹

John Trevor Hen, the second son of Iorwerth ab David, married Agnes, daughter and coheir of Sir Piers Cambray or Cambres of Trallwng, Knt., by whom he had issue four sons : 1, Robert Trevor, of whom presently ; 2, Edward Trevor, Constable of Whittington Castle, who died in A.D. 1537, leaving issue by his wife, Anne, daughter of Geoffrey Cyffin Hen, Constable of

¹ Harl. MS. 4181.

Oswestry Castle, two sons, John Trevor Goch, of Plas Einion, in St. Martin's parish, ancestor of the Trevors of Bryncunallt, and Thomas Trevor, ancestor of the Trevors of Treflech, in the Lordship of Oswestry ; 3, Roger Trevor ab John of Pentref Cynwrig, who married Gwenllian, daughter of Rhys Lloyd of Gydros in Penllyn, ab Gwilym ab Einion Fychan descended from Ednyfed Fychan, Baron of Bryn Ffanigl, and General and Prime Minister of Llewelyn the Great, by whom he had a son Roger Trevor of Pentref Cynwrig, ancestors of the Trevors of Pentref Cynwrig, Bodynfoel, and Trawsgoed ; and 4, Richard Trevor ab John, who married Mallt, daughter and heiress of Jenkyn ab David ab Gruffydd of Trefalun in Maelor Gymraeg, ap David ab Llewelyn ab David ab Goronwy ab Iorwerth ab Howel ab Moreiddig ab Sanddef Hardd, Lord of Morton, in the parish of Gresford. *Vert*, semé of broom-slips, a lion rampant *or*. The mother of Mallt was Angharad, daughter and heiress on Ieuan ab Einion ab Iolyn ab Iorwerth ab Llewelyn ab Gruffydd ab Cadwgan ab Meilir Eyton of Eyton. *Ermine*, a lion rampant *azure*. By his wife Mallt, the heiress of Trefalun, Richard Trevor had a son and heir, John Trevor of Trefalun, ancestor of the Trevors of that place.

Robert Trevor, the eldest son of John Trevor Hen, married Catherine, daughter and heiress of Llewelyn ab Ithel of Plas Teg yn Yr Hob. He died during his father's lifetime, in A.D. 1487, and was buried in Valle Crucis Abbey, leaving issue : 1, Robert Trevor, who died in A.D. 1512, *s. p.* ; and 2, John Trevor of Plas Teg, who married Angharad, daughter of Robert ab Gruffydd ab Rhys ab David of Maesmor in Dinmael, by whom he was father of two sons, Robert and Hugh. Robert Trevor of Plas Teg, the eldest son, married Dows, daughter of William Stanney of Oswestry, by whom he had issue four sons : 1, Edward Trevor of Plas Teg, who married Catherine, daughter of Gruffydd Yonge of Bryn Iorcyn ; by whom he had two sons, John and Robert, who died without issue, and two daughters,

Blanche, *ux.* Wm. Edwards, and Dorothy ; 2, Hugh Trevor, who married Mallt, daughter of Richard ab David ; 3, Ellis Trevor, who married Margaret Puleston ; and 4, David Trevor, who married Elizabeth, daughter of John Hope of Hawarden ; and two daughters, Margaret and Gwenhwyfar. This David Trevor sold his estate to Sir John Trevor, Knt., second son of John Trevor of Trefalun, Esq., and died without legitimate issue.¹

The above named Hugh Trevor had an illegitimate son called John Trevor, who married Catherine, daughter of William Bolton of Mold, by whom he was father of Captain Hugh Trevor of Argoed, who married Margaret Yardley of Farn. Plas Teg thus became the property by purchase of Sir John Trevor, Knt., who was surveyor of the navy, and comptroller of the royal household, and second son of John Trevor of Trevalun, Esq. Sir John built the present mansion of Plas Teg, and dying in 1629, was buried at Llanestyn, with this epitaph :

Mem. S.

Iohannis Trevor Eq. Auratus. Filius secundo natus Ioannis Trevor a Trevallin. In Agro Denbeiensi Armigeri. Hic Situs Est. Tum Carolo Comiti Notinghamiæ Summo Angliæ Admirallo. Tum invictissimæ Classi quæ Anno Christi MDLXXXVIII. Tum Patriæ Salutem quem de Hostibus Triumphum Reportavit a secretis Rei Navalis sub Elizabetha et Iacobo Regibus Supervisor. Generosus Camerae Privatæ Ordinarius. In Ipsius Iacobi Regis Initiis Adscitus. Duxit in uxorem Margaretem, Hugonis Trevanion Armigeri a Cariheys In agro Cornubiensi Filiam. Filios ex ea susceptos Reliquit Ioannem Trevor Equitem Auratum, Qui ei Uxorem duxit Annem Edmundi Hampden Filiam Primogenitam et Cohæredem. Et Carolum. Filias Annem Carolo Williams a Castro Langebbi in Agro Monenethensi Eq. Aurato Nuptam Ianam nuptam Edwardo Fitton a Goswerth In Agro Cestrensi Baronetto.

Apud Plasteg Ædes Quas Ipse a Fundamento Extruxit Christo Animam Reddidit xx^o Die Februarii Anno Salutis MDCXXIX. ætatis suæ LVII.

Sir John Trevor was the ancestor of the Trevors of Trefalun and Plas Teg. The last heir male of this branch of the family, John Trevor of Trefalun, Plas Teg,

¹ He had an illegitimate son named David.

and Glynde in the county of Sussex, died in 1743, *s. p.*, and devised his estates in North Wales to five of his six surviving sisters. Lucy, the sixth sister, married George Rice, an ancestor of the present Lord Dynevor.

Two only of the five devisees married, viz., Anne, who married the Hon. Colonel George Boscawen, third son of the Lord Viscount Falmouth, whose line is now represented by William Trevor Parkins, of Glasfryn in the parish of Gresford, Esq., M.A., barrister-at-law, Mrs. Fleming, and Mrs. Griffith of Trevalun.

Gertrude, the other devisee who married, became the wife of the Hon. Charles Roper, third son of Lord Teynham and the Baroness Dacre, his second wife, by whom she had issue two sons,—Charles Trevor Roper, Lord Dacre, who died *s. p.* in 1794; and Henry Roper, who died *s. p.* in 1787; and one daughter, Gertrude, who succeeded to her brother as Baroness Dacre, and married T. Brand Holles, Esq., and by him was ancestress of the present Lord Dacre.

Charles Lord Dacre married Mary, daughter and heiress of Sir — Fludyer, Knt., and executed a will in favour of his widow, who eventually, partly under her husband's will, and partly by purchase from her sister-in-law Gertrude, became the owner of a moiety of the estates so devised by John Trevor to his five sisters.

A partition of these estates was effected between Lady Dacre and George Boscawen of Trefalun, Esq., M.P. for Truro, son and heir of the above named Anne Trevor and the Hon. Colonel Boscawen, about the year 1790; and Plas Teg fell to the lot of the Dowager Lady Dacre. She subsequently devised Plas Teg to Mr. Roper, a member of Lord Teynham's family, and as such related to her husband, Charles Roper, Lord Dacre, but no relation of his mother, Gertrude Trevor, through whom he had succeeded to the estate. Mr. Roper took the name of Trevor in compliance with Lady Dacre's will, but he is a complete stranger to the family of Trefalun and Plas Teg. The present Major Roper is his grandson.¹

¹ William Trevor Parkins, Esq.

CASTELL CAER GWRLE.

This fortress is situated on the summit of a hill in the township of the same name. The most important portion of the present ruins is Roman work of excellent character. The exterior face of the wall is lined with well cut ashlar. In the inside of the work, where there is no ashlar, the bonding courses, of thin stones in the place of bricks, are very conspicuous. Part of an arch of the same date still remains. The other portions of the ruin are probably of the Edwardian period, but are too fragmentary to enable any satisfactory plan of the original arrangement to be made out.¹ On the surrender of the Castle to Edward I, in A.D. 1282, he bestowed it, with all its appurtenances, on his beloved consort, Queen Eleanor, from which circumstance the parish acquired the name of Queen's Hope; and here the Queen stayed on her way to Carnarvon, where she was proceeding to give the Welsh nation a prince born among them.

In Camden's time a hypocaust built with bricks bearing the stamp of the twentieth legion was found here, which proves it to have been a Roman station. Several Roman roads diverged from this place,—one by Mold and Bod Fari (*Varis*), another towards Penardd Halawg, and another by Nant y Ffridd and Bwlch Gwyn, towards Bala, on the south-west.

The first charter granted to Llanestyn, or Hope, was by Edward the Black Prince, dated from Chester, A.D. 1351, in which he orders that the seneschal or constable of the Castle of Caer Gwrle for the time being should be the mayor, and that he should choose two bailiffs out of the burgesses annually on Michaelmas Day.²

¹ *Arch. Camb.*, October, 1874, p. 355.

² *Carlisle's Topographical Dictionary.*



PLAS Y BOWLD OR BOLD.

This place, which lies in the township of *Caer Gwrle*, belonged to Sir Richard Bowld or Bold, Knight, who bore quarterly, first and fourth, *argent*, a griffin's head erased *sable*; second and third, barry of six *argent* and *azure*. He had issue a son and heir, Richard Bold, whose daughter and heiress, Janet, married Geoffrey Whitford, who left a daughter and heiress, Margaret, who married Morgan ab David ab Madog of Brymbo in Maelor Gymraeg, second son of David Goch of Burton, seventh son of David Hen ab Goronwy Hen of Burton in Esclusham, descended from Sanddef Hardd, lord of Burton or Mortyn, who bore *vert*, semé of broomslips a lion rampant *or*. See *Plas yn Horslli*.

By his marriage with the heiress of *Plas y Bold*, Morgan ab David had issue a son and heir, Edward, the father of Gruffydd, who settled the *Plas y Bold* estate upon his second son, Roger Griffith. Roger married Gwen, daughter of Edward ab Owain of Rhos Dudlyst, by whom he had issue a son and heir, Edward Griffith of *Plas y Bold*, who was living in A.D. 1595. He married Margaret, daughter of Gruffydd Young ab Elis ab Maurice Young of Bryn Iorcyn, by whom he had issue, besides two daughters (Jane and Mary), six sons:—1, Gruffydd Griffith of *Plas y Bold*, who married Elen, daughter of John Boodle of Wrexham; 2, William; 3, John; 4, Richard; 5, Edward; and 6, Lewys.¹

¹ *Cae Cyriog MS.*

There was formerly a chapel of ease at Plas y Bold, at the foot of the hill on the summit of which Caer Gwrle Castle stands.

LLANESTYN.

David Hen of Burton, or Morton, and Llai, ab Goronwy ab Iorwerth=
ab Howel ab Moresiddig ab Sanddef Hardd, lord of Burton, or Morton,
and Llai. See Plas yn Horslli

4 |
Llewelyn=Erddylad, d. of Ieuf ab Llewelyn ab Cynwrig Efell, lord of
Eglwysegl. *Gules, on a bend argent a lion passant sable*

David=Gwenllian, d. of David Goch ab Heilin Fychan, descended from
Hwfa ab Ithel Felyn, lord of Ial. According to Lewis Dwnn, Gwen-
llian was the daughter of Madog Goch ab Heilin Fychan

Gruffydd=Janet, d. of Robert ab Bleddyn ab Robert, descended from
Ednowain Bendew, chief of one of the Noble Tribes. *Argent,*
a chevron inter three boars' heads coupé *sable*

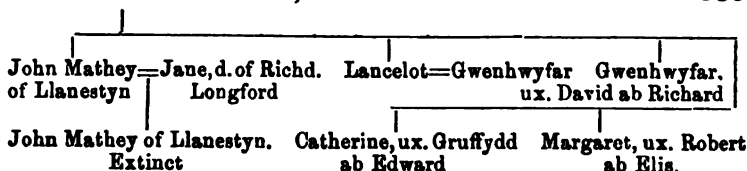
David of=Tref- Margaret, second d. and coheirss of Ieuan ab Llewelyn of Llwyn
alun, ob. On in the parish of Wrexham, ab Iorwerth ab Gruffydd ab Ior-
A.D. 1476 worth ab Ieuf ab Niniaf ab Cynwrig ab Rhiwallon. *Ermine, a*
lion rampant *sable*. As Ieuan ab Llewelyn of Llwyn On had no
male issue, the estate went to his brother Howel. Ieuan mar-
ried Margaret, daughter of David Eyton of Eyton Uchaf, Con-
stable of Harlech Castle, son of Llewelyn ab Ednyfed ab Gruffydd
ab Iorwerth ab Einion Goch ab Einion, lord of Sonlli and Trefwy
or Eyton Uchaf, son of Ieuf ab Niniaf ab Cynwrig ab Rhiwallon

Gruffydd= of Llan- estyn	Alice, d. of Robert ab Ieuan Trevalun Fychan	Ienkyn= of Trevalun	Angharad, d. and coheirss of Ieuan Llwyd ab Einion ab Iolyn ab Iorwerth ab Llew- elyn ab Gruffydd ab Cadwgan ab Meilir Eyton, lord of Trefwy or Eyton Isaf, Erlys, and Bwras Mallt, heiress of Trevalun, ux. Richard Trevor. See Plas Teg
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William= of Trevalun	.. d. of Howel ab David ab Gruffydd Fychan of Plas yn Horslli	Elen, ux. Robt. Sutton ab David ab Gruffydd of Sut- ton & Gwersyllt. <i>Ermine,</i> a lion rampant <i>azure</i> Catherine, heiress of Trevalun, ux. John Longford of Ruthin
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1	John of Llan- estyn	= Jane, d. of Gruffydd Llwyd ab David ab Ieuan	2	David	3	Elis	4	John Wynn
				Elen		Annesta, ux. Morgan		

Mathey of= Llanestyn	Maud, d. of John ab Llewelyn ab Ienkyn	Mallt, ux. Thos. Adderton
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BRYN IORCYN.

Ellis Yonge, the son of Richard Yonge (p. 330), was High Sheriff for co. Flint in 1690, and his son and heir, William, was High Sheriff in 1717. Ellis, the son and heir of William, was High Sheriff in 1750, and purchased Acton.

J. Y. W. LLOYD, M.A.

(To be continued.)

TOMEN CASTLE, RADNOR FOREST.

A TRAVELLER on the turnpike-road from New Radnor to Pen y Bont will observe, after he has passed the little village of Llanvihangel Nant Melan, and has ascended half way up the hill, on the right hand, in a narrow valley below, a circular earthwork placed on the end of a promontory-like eminence running down into the valley from the mountain, and bounded on either side by two little rivulets which unite in one stream as soon as they have passed it; and will be told on inquiry that the name of the earthwork is Tomen Castle. Descending from the road into the valley, and surveying the ground, the summit of the earthwork stands about 90 feet above the valley, with a very abrupt descent to the little streams below. About 13 or 14 feet beneath the summit a circle, 320 feet in circumference, has been hollowed out around it, apparently to retain the falling earth when the work was formed, rather than as a defence. On the top is a level oval plain measuring 67 feet by 45 feet, without any raised entrenchment, or appearance of foundations, around it. An examination

of it suggests an inquiry whether it was, as its name imports, a *castell*, or merely one of the outposts or look-outs known as *tomen* in the immediate neighbourhood. Its situation in a high valley overtopped on all sides by mountains, leads to the conclusion that it was a hill-fort so placed as to guard the natural road which led up the narrow defile from the vale of Radnor over the pass, and to be in some degree sheltered by the surrounding high ground in inclement weather, in connexion with the entrenched look-out, or *tomen*,¹ on the summit of the pass.

If Tomen Castle had not some claim to historical interest, it might, perhaps, hardly deserve a separate notice ; but it has a claim to be one of the spots visited by Giraldus Cambrensis on his progress through Wales. It appears that the Archbishop of Canterbury, accompanied by Giraldus and the Chief Justice Glanville, in March 1188 entered Wales from Herefordshire, either by the valley of Knill or the pass between Stanner Rocks and old Radnor Hill, and arrived the first day at New Radnor, where Rhys ab Griffith, Prince of South Wales ; Einion ab Einion Clyd, lord of Elvael ; and many others, met them. On the following morning, after the celebration of mass and the return of the Chief Justice to England, they proceeded on their journey, and when they arrived at the Castle of Cruker, which is described as about two miles distant from Radnor, a young man met them, and, after exhortation from the Archbishop, took on the next day the sign of the cross ; and on the evening of the third day, Maelgwn ap Cadwallon, lord of Maelienydd, came to them, and was also invested with the sign of the cross. No mention is made of the journey's end on the second and third days, or where they passed the night. It appears, however, that Hay was next visited, and that they crossed the Wye at Hay on their way to Brecon. So it seems reasonable to suppose that they were the guests of Einion ab Einion Clyd, and made their way on the fourth day from his residence in Colwyn, through

¹ *Ante*, p. 247.

Einion's cantred of Elvael, to Hay. Tomen Castle is the spot where a traveller to Colwyn would turn off, and is within a short distance of the boundary of the cantrefs of Elvael and Maelienydd. "Castrum Crukeri", seeing the way in which Welsh names of persons and places are turned into Latin, may well be the Castle of Crug Hir,—the long or tall mound. Sir R. Colt Hoare, however, assumes that the Archbishop never advanced further into Radnorshire than Radnor, and then retraced his steps as far as Old Radnor (the Welsh name of which, according to Camden, was Pencraig), on the way to Hay; and finds a site for the Castle of Cruker at Pencraig by supposing that Cruker "is a corruption of 'crug caerau', the mount or height of fortification". It is clear, however, from the words of Giraldus,¹ "Cum apud Castrum Crukeri, quod quasi duobus a Radenoura passuum millibus distat, profisceremur", that the progress from Radnor was onwards, and there is certainly no other spot within the prescribed distance which answers as the site of Cruker besides Tomen Castle.

R. W. B.

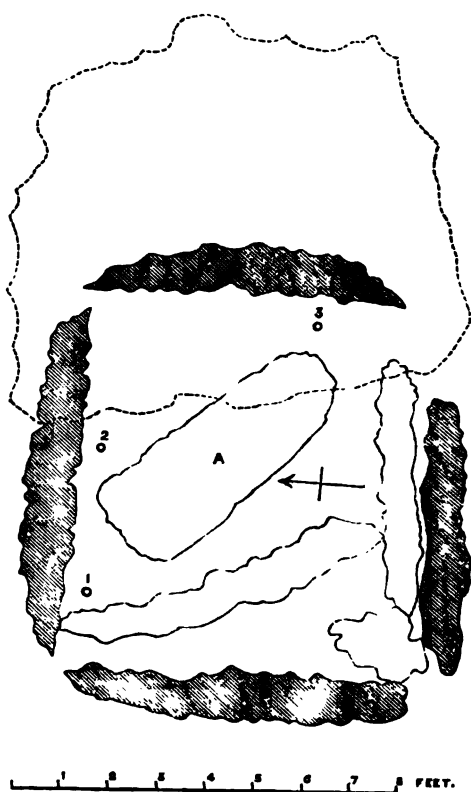
EXCAVATIONS AT PANT Y SAER CROM- LECH, ANGLESEY.

IN the *Herald Cymraeg* (Welsh Herald) of September 25th, 1874, under the heading of "Darganfyddiad Hynod" (notable discovery), and signed H. W., there appeared an account of some excavations made at the above-named cromlech. It appears that John Jones, who lives at Llandudno, and is a brother of Isaac Jones, the present tenant at Pant y Saer, came over for a few weeks to recruit his health, and during his stay there, and at his instigation, the work was undertaken. I was told that the immediately exciting cause of the digging assumed the not unusual form of a warning given in a dream to the effect that a pot of treasure was

¹ Giraldus Cambrensis, vol. vi, p. 16 (Rolls ed.).

buried within the precincts of the structure. A search was forthwith instituted, which soon revealed a considerable accumulation of human bones. According to the notice in the *Herald*, five lower jaws were found, one of which, preserved at the adjoining farm of Pen y Bonc, had all the teeth in their places. It is further stated that within the sides, and beneath the capstone, there is a stone, covering bones, which they (the excavators) dug around, but did not attempt to move. It is scarcely necessary to say that the "crochan aur" (pitcher of gold) did not come to light, and the whole was filled up again owing to representations made by Thomas Prichard, Esq., of Llwydiarth Esgob, on behalf of O. J. A. Fuller Meyrick, Esq., of Bodorgan, on whose property the cromlech stands. Nothing is said in the *Herald* as to anything but bones being found, and the tenant himself averred that no remains of any object, either of metal or pottery, were then met with.

The account gives a passage from a book entitled *Hanes Sir Fôn* (History of Anglesey), by Mr. T. Pritchard, Amlwch, in which he is made to say that the family of some Mr. Wynn lies here,—“teulu rhyw Mr. Wynn sydd yn gorwedd yno”; and that there is also a vault there,—“fod yno vault hefyd”. On consulting the book in question I found that a mistake had been made by the writer of the article in the *Herald*. Mr. Pritchard's words, as quoted from D. W. Jones, Esq., in the *Gwyneddion* for 1832, are: “There is a cromlech at Marian Pant y Saer. In the churchyard is a modern carnedd erected by Mr. Wynn, which has been for some years the place of interment for the family. There is a covered way, or hollow entrance, to the vault under this mound or heap of stones” (pp. 35-36). The same thing is said in a work called *A Topographical and Historical Description of Anglesey or Mona*, by the Rev. J. Evans, 1810. The only notice taken by Miss Angharad Llwyd, in her *History of Anglesey*, is, “there is a cromlech at Marian Pant y Saer”. It is not alluded to in Lewis's *Topographical Dictionary*. A diligent search



PANT Y SAER CROMLECH.

made in the churchyard of Llanfair Mathafarn Eithaf, by Mr. Thomas Prichard, of Llwydiarth Esgob, has failed to bring to light either trace or tradition as to the existence of any such vault or tomb of the Wynn family.

About a fortnight after the appearance of the article in the *Herald*, Mr. Prichard of Llwydiarth Esgob kindly invited me to accompany him to the place. Accordingly we made an excursion thither on the morning of October 12th, 1874. Upon examining the spot it was thought advisable to reopen the ground, so as to ascertain if anything fresh could be discovered, also to make sure what was the actual depth of artificial soil, and whether the side-slabs of the cromlech rested upon the solid rock.

Before entering into further detail it may be as well to state the present condition of the structure. The Rev. H. Prichard of Dinam has given an excellent sketch, accompanying a short memoir that appeared in the *Archæologia Cambrensis* (vol. xiv, 3rd Series, January, 1868), wherein it is correctly described as consisting of a "rectangular chamber which presents its sides to the cardinal points", and "is 8 feet long by 6 wide, its length being in the direction of east and west. The dimensions of its capstone are 9 feet each way, with a mean thickness of $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet." This stone is undoubtedly, as Mr. Prichard further remarks, "partly dismounted", having "its southern corner resting on the ground". It appears to have slid off two of the supporters, resting with nearly all its weight upon the others. Of the supporters or sides he says that "they were doubled in parts, as appears by the arrangement of those left, or at least were so placed as to greatly overlap each other"; and such could not fail to be the impression made upon any one who had seen that portion only of the stones visible above the level of the soil, viz., $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet within, and not more than 2 feet externally. Our digging, however, showed that these three stones (left unshaded in the accompanying plan) had once formed a part of the covering at the west end, to which the capstone

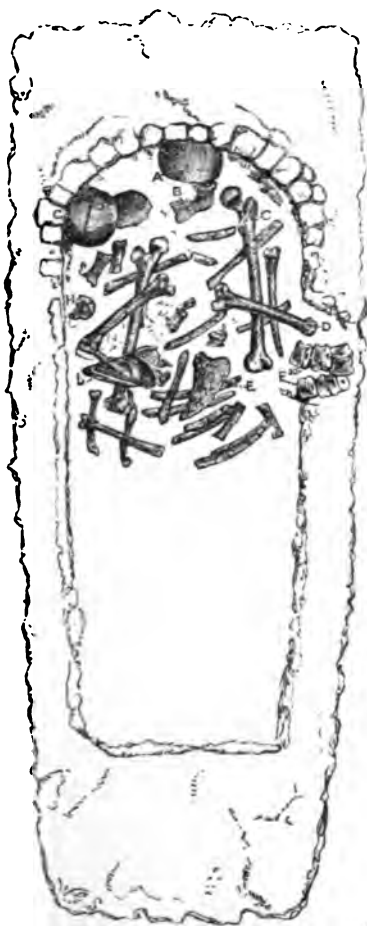
did not reach ; or it is possible, although not very probable, that they may be the remains of an additional chamber once existing at this end, and destroyed in comparatively modern times, when these stones, forming part of it, were thrust from above into the surviving chamber. But in any case one thing is certain, that in their fall or subsidence, whether sudden or gradual, they became so jammed as to remain suspended, for we dug under them all, and made sure that not one of them reached down to the limestone rock on which the four real supporters (shaded in the plan) rest. These are *in situ*, or nearly so ; the north and south sides being 6 feet high, the east and west 4 feet. The supporter at the east end inclines outwards considerably, its failure having been, to all appearance, the cause of the down slipping of the capstone. Mr. H. Prichard observes that "the existence of a covering mound in the original state of this cromlech is plainly indicated by the depth of the soil which surrounds the structure", but we had no idea how great that depth was until we dug down to the rock-level. Several trenches were cut at intervals into the body of the mound, but we failed to trace anything like a gallery leading up to the one sepulchral chamber.

This day's digging resulted in the finding of numerous bones, fragmentary where they had been previously disturbed, but less so towards the north-west corner, in which direction we were, unfortunately, not able to follow them, owing to one of the fallen roof stones, which lying across served to keep the two opposite side stones from tumbling inwards and producing a collapse of the whole fabric. It was in this direction, along the base of the north supporter, that Mr. Prichard found a cavity like a triangular drain formed of stones inclined against it ; he was able to put his hand a long way up and found no bones, but a number of small shells only. Many sea shells and a few animal bones were found mixed up with the earth that contained the human remains. The process of digging was laborious, owing to

the confined space and the difficulty of clearing out the earth, but was continued until the upper surface of the flat stone, not moved by the first explorers, was reached. The lateness of the hour now put a stop to further proceedings, the results, however, already attained were so interesting that it was determined to have another day's search.

Our party was increased on the following morning, October 13th, by the addition of Mr. Robert Prichard, brother of Mr. Thomas Prichard, when operations were resumed and the opening was enlarged so as to enable us to find out the dimensions of the flat stone, which we ascertained to be 6 feet long, 2 feet 3 inches across the broad, and 1 foot 9 inches at the narrow end, with a thickness of 7 inches. It lay south-east and north-west by compass, being thus diagonal to the cromlech and having its narrow end next the south-east corner, which position would lead one to suppose that the entrance to the chamber was at that corner where there is a vacant space between the south and east side slabs. Before attempting to raise this stone we carefully scraped away the earth from the sides and took a peep under it, when we perceived a heap of bones that had, to all appearance, not been disturbed by the hand of man since their original deposition within the grave. A crowbar being applied the stone was turned over, and we proceeded to a more minute examination of the space beneath, which had been walled up at the sides and ends with rubble, the north-west end being rounded and the bones somewhat crowded up towards that end. The length of the grave was 4 feet 4 inches, with a breadth of 1 foot 2 inches. It now became evident that the stonework whereon the slab originally rested had been too weak to support its weight together with that of the superincumbent soil, and had given way, thereby causing the remains below to be to a certain extent crushed; and this may also account for the position of certain leg bones which we found lying partly beneath and partly outside the slab at its north-west

end. The accompanying plan is from a sketch made at the time, and shows the relative position of the bones at the rounded end of the grave where two skulls were found, one quite flattened and having the upper end of a thigh bone in contact with the lower jaw; arm bones, shoulder blade, vertebræ and ribs being also in rather close proximity; the other skull, together with the bones on the south-west side, was much broken, and all were disarranged by the falling in of the stone work supporting the slab. As far as we could judge the bodies were originally placed sitting, or, more probably, lying sideways with the knees drawn up. The lower jaw belonging to the flattened skull is nearly perfect, although broken in two pieces, and is rather of the pointed type, measuring $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length, and having a depth of 2 inches from the top of the front teeth to the bottom of the chin. It has eleven teeth, all considerably worn, in their places. Of the upper jaw there are several fragments, whereof two adjoining portions have nine teeth in their places. An entire femur, found within the grave, is 16 inches long, which shows that the frame it appertained to was either that of a woman or a man of small stature. One fragment of a lower jaw found by the first diggers outside the grave shows a pointed chin with eight teeth, another has five, and a piece of the upper jaw three remaining. Others of the bones met with outside the grave seem to have formed part of skeletons of large size and having the skulls very thick, five-sixteenth of an inch in places. The largest os sacrum measures $4\frac{3}{4}$ inches across at its junction with the vertebral column; the only perfect humerus is $10\frac{3}{4}$ inches long, and a shoulder-blade measures 6 ins. The presence of some small ribs would indicate an infant buried probably with its mother. To enumerate all the bones would add too much to the length of the present memoir, I therefore propose giving a classified list of them in a future number of this Journal. The remains of animals comprised a few bones of the ox, pig, and (I think) hare; also, beneath the flat slab more



PANT Y SAER CROMLECH.

- A. Flattened Skull.
- B. Lower Jaw.
- C. Femur.
- D. Humerus.

- E, F. Ribs, Vertebrae, etc.
- G. Skull.
- H. Fragment of Os Pubis.
- I. Shoulder Blade.

especially, there was found a quantity of dry stuff like coarse sand, which on examination proved to be comminuted mice and rat bones, the latter, as we are told by Mr. Bateman in his *Ten Years' Diggings*, being found in almost all the sepulchral chambers opened by him. The sea shells comprised numerous specimens of *purpura lapillus* and *littorina littoralis*, four limpets, one *Venus Islandica*, one *mytillus edulis*, one *cardium tuberculatum*. There were also sea shore pebbles with which the bottom of the grave was paved, and an abundance of land snails of at least two varieties. A single piece of pottery was found in the earth above the slab covering the grave; it is hand-made, dark coloured and studded with some particles that were present in the clay and have burnt white; this is of a type common in Anglesey. I have many such specimens dug up within circular dwellings (cytiau). No other fragment came to light, although we sifted the earth carefully. The charred wood met with outside the grave at its western side, and some slight traces of calcined bone, seem to indicate that cremation may in one instance have been used, although they are just as likely to be remains of cooking operations carried on in later times either by those who may have made the cromlech their dwelling, or by shepherds who used it as a shelter; but inhumation was evidently the rule at this burying place. A section of the ground upwards from the limestone rock upon which the supporters rest gives the following layers: From the rock surface to the pavement at the bottom of the grave, 6 inches, consisting of clayey soil; the pavement itself is 6 inches thick; from the surface of the pavement to the under side of the stone slab covering the grave, 1 foot; the slab itself is 7 inches thick; the rest of the soil, previously disturbed, up to the ground surface within the cromlech, 1 foot. The total height of the highest supporters, as before mentioned, is 6 feet, the portion of them that appears above ground outside the cromlech is about 2 feet; so there still remains a depth of nearly 4 feet of the mound which once

covered the whole structure. We might infer from the presence of the sea shells, either that at some time subsequent to the first interment, the chamber may have been dwelt in by a primitive race who used shellfish as food and whose bodies were afterwards buried there, or that they were purposely laid beside the remains, representing, as they doubtless did, an important item of their diet whilst living, and forming part of the provision made in order that the deceased might not feel hunger during the journey to the other world. This find has produced no implement of bronze or iron to enable us to fix the age of burial. The piece of pottery, the rudeness of which does not necessarily prove for it an extreme antiquity, did not accompany the first or original interment. I am disposed to attribute to some at all events of the burials a date not very many years anterior to the period of Roman occupation, but I should attribute to the grave beneath the flat slab a much earlier date. The present excavations have certainly contributed important evidence as to the entirely sepulchral character of the cromlech, and I have very little doubt but that similar researches elsewhere in the island, could they be conducted without danger, would bring to light vestiges of the same kind as those which rewarded our digging at Pant y Saer. The figures 1, 2, and 3, on the plan, mark spots where collections of bones were found which seem in each case to have been covered with thin flat stones. The bones at 1 appeared to be in their original position. The remains discovered, including the five lower jaws dug up by the first explorers, show that at least nine bodies were buried within the cromlech.

W. WYNN WILLIAMS.

*Plan of
TWYN-Y-PARC
ANGLESEY.*

1 PLATFORM
2 DITCH & DOUBLE TRENCH
3 ENTRANCE

WALLDRAETH BAY



.A



NOTE. THE LINE OF THE SECTION IS BETWEEN THE POINTS MARKED A.B. ON THE PLAN.

Richd. J. Burdett. del.

TWYN Y PARC.

WHILST taking a survey of the south-western coast of Anglesey as represented in our maps, the eye soon rests on what is there styled the Bay of Malldraeth, a sandy estuary extending inland a mile or two, which receives the waters of the small river Cefni, and is daily flooded by ordinary tides. It is bounded on its south-eastern side by a waste of sandhills and the well known peninsula of Llanddwyn¹ jutting to sea, with its wave-worn reefs, dusky precipices, and picturesque church ruins, and on the other by rocks and fern-clad acclivities,—an exposed tract improving in aspect as it recedes inland until lost in the woods of Bodorgan, Mr. Fuller Meyrick's beautiful seat. At the southern extremity of this brow a cliff may be noticed projecting into the bay, called Twyn y Parc (the tump or knoll of the park); possibly a transposed name, because about three furlongs to the east of it there is another eminence which, without earthworks or other military pretensions, is called by the natives Dinas Lwyd (the gray fortress).

Twyn y Parc bears traces of early fortification. Situated at the seaward extremity of Malldraeth, and overlooking its entrance, I suppose it to have been selected in the first instance by a party of natives as the strongest and most defensible position in the neighbourhood, and subsequently may have been held by some of the many adventurers who at one period devastated our

¹ Llanddwyn, it will be remembered, was dedicated to St. Dwynwen, or Donwenna, a tutelary saint of lovers, and in times past was much frequented by her votaries. At present it is the resort of those who love the freshness of its air and the wildness of its scenery, with certain picnic observances and festivities celebrated on its sward, regarded favourably, some will tell you, by the fair St. Donwenna, who is not less kind now than of old. Whatever the cause, the single return from Llanddwyn happier than when they went, and the married more cheerful and joyous.

coast. A quarter of a mile east of it there is a small nook called Porth y Ddraenen Wen (the whitethorn harbour or landing-place), where the vessels of the invader, if small and few in number, might have been stranded and made secure. It is forbidding in aspect, and its entrance is crossed by a barrier of submerged rocks. I incline, I must confess, to the opinion of those who believe the sailor-rover, unless shipwrecked or bent on conquest, would not have cared to possess a bleak headland fortress, with the chances of having his retreat cut off, when he had the more secure and movable defences of his own ship to fall back upon. His vessels were to him his castle and place of refuge, his aids to fortune and future aggrandisement, from which he would not willingly have been separated by the shortest space. He would not have fortified a position on shore which did not command safe harbourage,—an advantage possessed by few of the cliff-castles on our south-western coast.

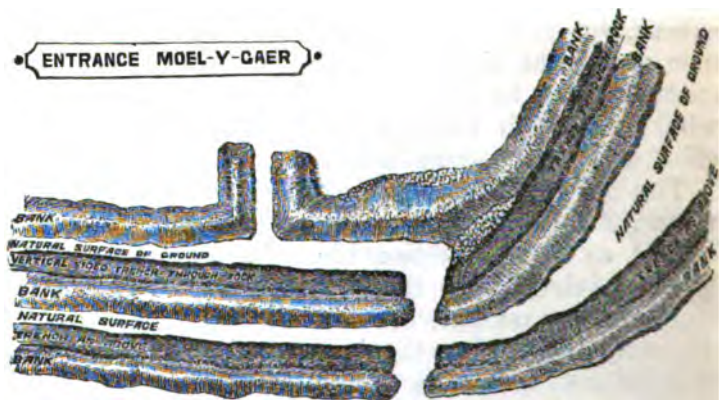
An earthwork so small does not merit the attention of the sightseer, but may not be without interest to the curious in such remains. On its south-western side its strength consists in a wall of precipices overhanging the sea, with a fall in one part of 60 or 70 feet, rendering it unassailable in this quarter. Towards the south-west a succession of rocks dip into the bay, the bases of which are at most seasons surrounded by a dubious and dangerous surf. Its protection on its north-western quarter is a narrow inlet of deep water about 50 feet wide, precarious to enter, open to waves from the south-west, and commanded by high ground and rocks. To render this front of the position more secure, a breastwork of masonry was constructed midway up the face of the cliff, terminating towards the sea on a shoulder of rock above the creek's entrance. The few stones remaining in position of this parapet or wall are either erect or set edgewise, indicating, I venture to think, by this style of foundation the British origin of the work. On the land side of the cliff, where danger was pro-

bably most apprehended, a bank of moderate strength, commencing on a level with the stone wall just described, and designed as a continuous fence, crosses the isthmus with an outward curve so thoroughly without a break that an entrance must be looked for at either end of it, the position of which I would fix at its western extremity, where there is space for admission between it and a precipitous descent to the beach. It is not uncommon in headland fortresses to find their entrances so placed. Mr. Barnwell in his notice of "Cliff-Castles, Pembrokeshire", and Mr. Warne in his *Ancient Dorset*, supply us with instances than which no better position could be selected on the principle of get your adversary down a precipice, and he must cease to be troublesome. The principal gateways of a large number of our inland camps are situated near to the brink of a declivity, the object of their constructors, no doubt, being to obtain security on one flank, to narrow the fighting space in front, and to drive the attacking force, if possible, down the steep. This inner defence encloses an area of small extent, yet capable of lodging a considerable body of men under the sheltering sides of a rock which, rising centrally, was to the defenders their protection from winds, and their rallying point for the last desperate effort against a successful foe.

The defences hitherto described are British in character. Another remains to be noticed which some may regard as more questionable. At the brink of the western inlet, where the ground falls abruptly to the strand, a low rampart commences, and taking a course somewhat parallel to the inner one, at a distance from it of 30 or 40 feet, runs up to a platform of rock, where its further progress is arrested. The surface of this rock serves as a passage to a diminutive causeway across the space lying between the two ramparts, as shown in the drawing. The causeway is 14 feet wide, and about double that space in length. A few stones peering at its sides, with others strewed across, render it probable that barriers of some kind here existed.

The point of interest in the plan of this small earth-work is the position of its outer gateway relatively to its inner one, which, instead of being opposite to it, or having a diagonal bearing, is placed some 30 yards to the left, the consequence being that, should an assailant have forced the outer passage, he would have found himself on the causeway, impeded, it might be, by obstacles of stone or wood, and confronted by the strongest portion of the main vallum which, if not carried by assault, would have necessitated his pressing onwards to the second entrance under the missiles of the defenders. This part of the design, insignificant as it now appears, is distinctly traceable in winter and spring, but might escape the notice of the archæologist should his visit happen when summer has spread her beautiful but disguising mantle of ferns over the trenches.

An arrangement of entrances somewhat similar may be seen at Moel y Gaer in Denbighshire, a fortress on the Moel Famma range of hills, which with others has



been very carefully described under the heading, "Castra Clwydiana", in the *Archæologia Cambrensis*, New Series, vol. i, p. 174. In order to facilitate a comparison between trenches so remotely distant and so disproportionate in importance and size, I have thought it advisable to sketch the Moel y Gaer roadway on a

larger scale than as rendered in the published drawing, showing the crossing with the interrupted fossæ running up to it. Like the causeway at Twyn y Parc it leads up to the strongest part of the main rampart, measuring at this spot 36 feet up its incline, beneath which the attacking force, if foiled in its escalade, must have traversed a confined space 28 yards long ere it reached the innermost gateway, an obstacle, with its return flankers, scarcely less formidable than the vallum itself.

It has been stated that Moel y Gaer is not a British camp at all, or at least it must be one of a period when the science of castrametation was much more advanced than when its kindred earthworks on Moel Fenlli and Moel Arthur were constructed. To meet this supposition I would suggest that a fragment of Samian ware found in the trench of its outer rampart, 4 feet beneath the surface of its *débris*, and a Roman coin picked up within its space, are fair evidence of its antiquity, leading us back to a period when our earthworks are supposed to have been either British or Roman, with one of which Moel y Gaer remains to be classed. The Roman alternative must, I think, be rejected because, independently of form, its exposed situation, its distance from a supply of water, and its poverty in fictile and other remains, convincingly show that it could not have been a station, and with its present ramparts (three in number) could not well have been an expeditionary camp usually consisting of a single bank and fosse. To these objections must be added the circumstance that its advanced or outer work is a bank, and not a trench,—a decisive difference, I venture to think, between a Roman and a native defence on ground where the Roman system was practicable. The legionary, when digging his fosse, built up the excavated sods on the side next to the space enclosed, the trench being without and the rampart within. The reverse of this was the course pursued by the defenders of these hills. The contents of the trench they cast in an outer direction, to form

its vallum, which, resting on the slope of a hill, presented outwardly a steep incline difficult of ascent, we may suppose, when newly made, because consisting of loose substances yielding under pressure. The innermost trench of all, if it may be so designated, which supplied materials for the principal vallum, was usually a broad surface-excavation of the interior, or a digging out and scarping of the hill-side,—a preparation, in fact, of the inhabitable portion of the camp, in the hollows of which, under the lee of its rampart, the defenders found shelter, and where, in many instances, huts may have stood, indications of which are observable in most of them. As a consequence of this mode of construction we find that at Moel y Gaer, Moel Fenlli, and Pen y Cloddiau, the exterior defence is a bank and not a fosse. Moel Arthur was similarly trenched, with the addition of a small outer ditch on its northern side.

At first sight it might appear that there are two styles of *fossæ* on these hills, the *directæ* and *fastigatæ*, representing, it might be supposed, the fortifications of different races. A close inspection will, I think, make it apparent that they have a strong family resemblance—that their seeming differences are the result of accident, and that in the main they are the work of the same people. Take, for instance, the principal trench at Moel y Gaer, in respect to which an exceptional view has been taken. Near to the causeway or main entrance, where it passes through surface rock, it is Roman in type, with perpendicular sides and a flat interior, but is scarcely so in dimensions, being no more than 10 feet wide. If this same fosse is followed in its course around the south-eastern front of the hill where the incline is more precipitous, where there is no rock to penetrate, and it becomes subject to a fall of soil and stones from commanding ramparts, it is there found to be *fastigata* in figure, with its sides sloping to an angle, and its width of 10 feet reduced to 3 feet. A similar state of things is met with at Moel Fenlli. Its principal

trench has a flattish interior 6 or 8 feet wide in its present condition, which narrows to 3 feet as it gets more under the influence of its ramparts. At Moel Arthur, the most fastigate example of the group, the main ditch has a flat bottom 10 feet wide at its western end where its banks are low, with no soil or *débris* to fall in, but in its easterly course, passing between steep and high valla, it is reduced to a width of 3 feet. The fosse, moreover, on the south-western side of Pen y Cloddiau has a horizontal breadth of 6 feet and 7 feet, straitened in parts to 3 feet and 4 feet, facts which imply that these variations in figure and size are due to circumstances and situation, and, moreover, that it is not safe to accept as a rule that in form the British trench is always and invariably *fastigata*. The fine camp of Caer Caradoc, near to Knighton, visited by our Association in the autumn of 1873, and on that occasion judged to be British, has its *fossæ directæ* sunk in slaty rock, the vertical sides of which are 9 feet deep in their present state, their bottom width being 8 or 9 ft. This decision of our members is borne out by the position of the camp on high and commanding ground, with its strongest natural front looking towards England, whilst its side nearest to Wales is destitute of natural advantages, and its security in this direction dependent wholly on artificial works.

Gillings Ring, not far from Plowden Station, at the southern extremity of the Long Mynd, has a single ditch with a flat interior, varying in width from 12 to 15 feet. Its scarp or inner face is 17 feet deep, and in its descent passes vertically through 8 feet of schistous rock. Its removed rubble and soil have been used to form an outer bank in advance of which there is no fosse. I suppose it to have been an outpost of the Bury Ditches, designed to watch this opening of the Mynd to Bishop's Castle and the Vale of Montgomery. Others may perhaps regard it as the work of an invader, or at least as one strengthened and modified by Saxons or Normans. Our border camps were doubtless held by

various races during the long centuries of warfare which preceded the final submission of Wales. Originally British, they must have been occupied in many instances by the Romans during their advance, but especially by the Saxons whilst completing their great frontier line of Offa's Dyke, within which many of them are situated, and one object of which may have been to exclude the Welsh from these threatening strongholds, whence, as from the eyrie of their own mountains, they were able to descend with impunity on Saxon herds and flocks in the lowlands beneath ; and later by the Normans whilst building their castles and securing their conquests. What additions were made to them during these seasons of invasion, and to what extent their ditches were deepened and their banks raised, it is difficult to point out. Their resemblance in the magnitude of their defences to those of the hill camps of Dorsetshire, now recognised as British, favours the supposition that no great alterations were effected beyond a freshening and deepening of trenches, with an additional rampart or two on fronts or sides exposed to a surprise from Wales.

Some indication of these supplementary works may possibly be found in the broad rampart observable in a few of them, which, differing from its companions, has a wide surface at top, affording standing space for a number of defenders. It is usually the second or third from the interior, and its origin may have been as follows. Suppose a native camp with two or more ramparts formed by trenching from within, and consequently without an exterior fosse, such as the great earthwork at Burva ; the first operation of the invader or renovator may have been to sink an outer trench and to pile up its contents wholly or in part against the existing rampart, thus rendering it more defensible by having a ditch in front with greater space on its broad summit for fighting purposes. This idea, suggested by the fact that at Norton, Bury Ditches, Caer Caradoc, and at Wapley a vallum of the kind occurs, is put forth merely as a surmise for the consideration of others.

If expected to offer a more decided opinion as to the national origin of Twyn y Parc, I have only to express my inability to point out in it a single feature which may not be truly British. Its position, for instance, so unfavourable for continued habitation, and so disastrous to its defenders, if taken by assault, is quite in keeping with others which may occur to the reader. At Llanlleiana, in this county, there is a camp of moderate size strongly posted on the summit of a detached cliff cut off in its rear by a fearful precipice and deep sea, with confined and marshy ground in front, whence, seemingly, escape would have been difficult. The ancient British town of Penmaen Mawr is not dissimilar in situation, being accessible in front, but difficult of approach, if not impracticable in other directions. The Clwydian trenches, Moel Arthur especially, with, I may say, the generality of our Cambrian earthworks, partake more or less of the peculiarity of having their rears strong by nature and their fronts deeply trenched, which with their entrances often command the pass or plain whence the invader was expected.

The selection of precarious camping ground was not peculiar to the western Britons. Tacitus describes an action between Ostorius and the Iceni, who had chosen their position for a decisive battle. "The place was inclosed with a rampart thrown up with sod, having an entrance in one part only, and that so difficult of access that the Roman cavalry could not force their way. The rampart was carried by assault. The Britons, enclosed in their own fortifications and seeing no way of escape, fought to the last."

Castel Coz in Brittany, to which our attention has been recently directed, resembles Twyn y Parc in its exposed and peninsular position, fortified, we are told, not merely for temporary resistance but for permanent residence, as shown by the remains of its numerous huts. No traces of habitations are at present visible in our Anglesey specimen, but they may lie concealed beneath a sand-drift from the beach.

The irregularity of its defences, moreover, and its principal rampart, formed by surface scarping without a ditch on either side, well illustrate the native origin of Twyn y Parc, its questionable feature being the design of its entrances, which some may regard as an over-brilliant example of military skill ever to have occurred to a primitive Briton. Although there is nothing improbable in the supposition that its outer vallum and gateway are additions of an invader, I hesitate to think so, because, independently of the Moel y Gaer example, we find in the walled Oppidum of Penmaen Mawr a similarity of design, the passage from its outer to its inner fortifications extending a long distance under its main rampart, as represented in the annexed cut. The drawings also of Pembrokeshire Cliff-Castles, with which we



were favoured a short time ago, supply us with instances of outer ramparts overlapping interior gateways, clearly showing that this contrivance was not uncommon in native fortresses ; a fact which may be further established by a reference to the great British camps of Dorsetshire, Maiden Castle especially, which abounds in traverses and protecting banks arranged in front and within its entrances, the whole forming a labyrinth of covering works surprisingly contrived to baffle an assault.

HUGH PRICHARD.

ON SOME OF OUR INSCRIBED STONES.

PERHAPS a short account of the inscribed stones lately inspected by the writer will be of interest to the readers of the *Archæologia Cambrensis*. Those in the neighbourhood of Carmarthen were visited in the course of the annual excursions of the Association.

1. The first stone we inspected was at Traws Mawr. It reads, in somewhat debased capitals,

SEVERINI
FILI SEVERI.

The letters VER in the first line are slightly damaged. The inscription, in spite of the Roman names it contains, is undoubtedly Brit-Welsh, and not Roman.

2. Another stone, in the same place, has on one face a cross, and on the next face what seems to be CVNEGN-; but it is to be noticed that the first stroke of the second N is so faint that some would read the name CVNEGV-; but the inclination of v is wanting in the letter in question, and Professor Hughes of Cambridge thought the grain of the stone proved there had been a cutting which made the letter N, and not v. Otherwise *Cunegni* is remarkable. One would have expected *Cunagni*. Compare, however, *Cunotami* and *Cunatami*, *Senemagli* and *Senomagli*; and above all, *Cunio-vende*. But I know no exact parallel.

3. The same day we saw another interesting stone in the porch of Merthyr Church, about three miles from Carmarthen. The legend seems to be

CATVRVG[-?]
FILI LOVERNAC-

There is considerable difficulty about the end of the first line. Commonly the first name is read CATVRVS, but I cannot make s of the last letter. On the whole

I am strongly inclined to think it is a G, and that I observed faint traces of a horizontal I ending the line. *Caturugi* would be a new name not very easily explained. *Catu* offers no difficulty; but what would *rug* be? Compare RVGNIAVTO, or something approaching to it, on the Devynock stone. *Lovernaci* is undoubtedly connected with the *Lovernii* on the Llanfaglan stone near Carnarvon, and is exactly represented by *Llywernog*, probably for *Cwm Llywernog* or *Nant Llywernog* near Ponterwyd in North Cardiganshire. I should like to examine the stone again, under more favourable circumstances.

4. The next day we saw the so-called Chair of St. Canna. It has possibly the letters CAN followed by what would seem to have been Y and A or N and A conjoint; but it is, to my thinking, altogether suspicious and unsatisfactory.

5. The next was the Parcau stone, which Professor Westwood now reads with me,

QVENVENDAN-
FILI BARCVN-

6. At Llanboidy we examined two stones. The one is in the wall of the church, and is inscribed with letters tending to Hiberno-Saxon. It seems to read—

MAVOh ...
FIL- LVHAR
h- COCC-

The top of the stone is broken: hence the first line is incomplete; but whether there is any portion wanting of the second line I cannot say, as *ch* might have, at the date of this epitaph, been represented by *ch*, *hc*, or *h*. The pillar of Eliseg has, for instance, both *Brochmail* and *Brohcmail*. The legend would thus be—*Mavoh ... fili Lunar[c]hi Cocci*, for the *H* is probably here meant for *n*, and not *H*. So in the Tregoney stone. *Lunarchi* would now be probably *Llunarch*. Compare *Lunabui*, *Lunbiu*, etc. *Cocci* can hardly be anything

but our *coch*, "red", which is not unfrequently used as an epithet. *Lunarchi Cocci* (i.e., *Llunarch Goch*) would seem to indicate that *rc* became *rch* earlier than *cc* became *ch*. What the first name may have been it is hard to guess; but the letter immediately following *Mavoh* would seem, from the part of it still perceptible, to have been a curve turned away from the *h*, that is, a *c* or an *o*. The name would have to be analysed *Mavo-ho...*, with *mavo* of the same origin as the final element in *Vedo-mavi* on the Margam Mt. stone.

7. The other stone alluded to stands in the Llanboidy churchyard. On this I could barely trace the letters *rv*; but with the aid of the camera, Mr. Worthington Smith, whose drawings will greatly add to the value of the Journal, made it into *tvm*, which at once reminds one of the epitaphs, "*Porius hic in tumulo iacit*", etc. "*In oc tumulo iacit Vetta f.... Victor*", and the like. The letters are in point of form much older than those on No. 6. The stone is not broken, but worn smooth. I should like to examine these two stones again.

8. The next stone I examined was at Tavistock in Devonshire. I expected to find on it the name *Sagini*; but this was a mistake, the third letter being either *b* or *r*, probably the former. The legend then would be

SABIN- FIL-
MACCODECHET-

A hollow has been cut in the stone to receive the end of a beam: hence the difficulty about the *B*, for with it the lower part of the letter has been damaged. *Sabini* is probably a name of Roman origin. So much has here and there been written on such names as *Maccodecheti* that it may here be passed by in silence.

9. On the Dobunni stone, in the same place, I had last year read *FILL*. This time my attention was called by Mrs. Rhys to the fact that I was thus leaving some of the strokes out of the reckoning. On second inspection I certainly found that it seems to be *FILLI*. The legend would then be

DOBVNN-
FABRI FILII
ENABARRI.

I should be glad to hear of its being carefully examined by somebody else, with special reference to the word in question.

10. The next place we visited was Stowford in Devonshire. It is about four miles from Coryton Station, somewhat less from Lifton, on the Tavistock and Launceston line. In the churchyard stands a stone with a name written on it in curious Hiberno-Saxon letters. At once one makes out *u* and *e* with the middle stroke detached. A little more scrutiny enables one to see that the first character and the fourth are strange sorts of *z*; the fifth is an *l*; the last is not familiar to me, — I can make nothing of it but an *r* turned the wrong way; the third letter is still more strange in its appearance, but I guess it is an *r*. It occurs also on the Phillack stone. The name would thus seem to be *gurgzler*, i. e., *Gurgles*, identical with the Welsh name *Gwrkuis* (*Iolo MSS.*, 257; *Myv. Arch.*, 461).

11. The next stone we examined is about two miles and a half from Camelford, on a farm called Worthyvale. It is connected by the natives, in some way, with Arthur, whose tombstone some of them seem to believe it to be. It reads

LATINI IC IACIT
FILIUR MA...ARI

The first name has been printed *Catini*; but for that there is not the slightest foundation. The first letter between the two A's now looks like an *F*; but the stone has been damaged, and it may have been a *G*, as others read it. Besides this there seems to me to have been an upright stroke meeting the second A, and forming with it *IA* or *VA*, which would give us *Magiari*, or *Maguari*, but whether *Magari* or any one of the others is the correct reading I cannot decide. *Mafari* or *Mafari* could hardly be Celtic. Could it be Roman?

Another reading, which is as possible as any, *Maglari*, would make an intelligible Celtic name.

Here we have a curious instance of a nominative in *i* in *Latini*. Now nominatives in *i* are common in Roman inscriptions according to Corssen (*Aussprache*, etc., p. 289); but whether *i* in such cases stands for *is* (Corssen mentions *Anavis*, *Cæcilis*, *Clodis*, *Ragonis*, etc.) or not, it appears that on Roman ground this *-i* or *-is* is only to be expected instead of *-ius*; but as *Latinus* is unknown, one can only infer that the Welsh adopted the Latin nominative in *-i* without any regard to the Latin restriction as to its use. Compare also *Vitaliani Emereto*, which is a nominative for *Vitalianis Emereto[s]*, contrary to my former conjectures. I have not heard of the form *Vitalianus*. This may also be the case with Celtic names; so that *Cunocenni*, for instance, in the nominative may not be an instance of a Kimric stem in *i*, but merely an imitation of the Latin declension in question. This is very disappointing from a Celtic point of view, and especially to those wild writers who wish to make out that our inscriptions all belong to the Irish.

Perhaps the most important fact connected with this stone is the remains of Oghams on its left edge. These end with five notches for *i*, which are perfect, and preceded by longer ones, probably for *r*; but of this last I am not quite certain. The other traces are too far gone to be guessed. Are there any other Oghams known in Cornwall?

In the Rectory garden at Lanteglos, also in the neighbourhood of Camelford, there stand two old crosses. The one has nothing which one could now read on it; but the other bears an Anglo-Saxon inscription which I attempted to read. My guesses were afterwards corrected by the Rev. William Iago of Bodmin, who gave me most valuable assistance in my search for Cornish inscriptions. According to him it reads thus:

+ ÆLSEL 7 ƷENERE Ʒ
POHTE ƷYSNE SYBTEL
FOR ÆLPYNEYS SOUL 7 FOR HEYSEL.

The *p* here stands for the Rune *wen*, and *7* for *and*, or, more strictly speaking, the Latin *et*. It is similarly used in Irish manuscripts.

13. The next stone I examined is at a farmhouse called Nanscow, about two miles from Wadebridge. The inscription, which occupies two conterminous faces of the stone, is

VLCAGNI FILI

SEVER-

The name *Severi* has already been noticed. *Ulcagni* seems to occur as *Ulccagni* in Ireland.

14. After some difficulty we reached a farm near Cardynham, called Welltown (I think the natives pronounce it *Wiltown*), about four miles from Bodmin Road Station. There, near one of the outhouses, stands a stone reading in letters strongly tending to a Hiberno-Saxon form,

VAILATHI
FILIVROCHA...I

The letter between the *A* and the *I* might be expected to be *R* or *N*, but it now looks more like an *E*. The stone has been used as a gatepost, and the bottom of the first *v* has disappeared in consequence of a hole cut through the stone at that point. Another hole of the same kind occurs at the top of the last *A*. The second *v* is almost an *U*, but not quite I think. Lastly, how is the inscription to be divided? Is it to be regarded as *Vailathi fili[u]s Rocha -i*, or *Vailathi fili Vrocha -i*? And lastly, what is the origin of the curious name, *Vailathi*? The inscription is by no means one of the oldest.

15. I visited the stone at Hayle, but as it is very hard to read I was anxious to look at it again; the trains happened to be so arranged that we were enabled to devote a long time to it and we made some progress. Last year my conjectures gave the following reading:

HIC CEM... REQVIEVIT.

CVNAIDO HIC IN TVMVLO IACIT VIXIT ANNOS XXXIII.

The first *hic*, which I now give up as uncertain, made

me regard the inscription as containing two epitaphs. The T of the third line is partly gone, especially the top. Between *requievit* and *Cunaido* there is room for another line, and in this Mrs. Rhys was able to discover an N; in the next place I am pretty well satisfied that *Cunaido* is incorrect, and that it is *Cunaide*, a woman's name. This enabled me to trace the beginning of the word *mulier* in the second line, and to guess that *ce* is the end of *pace*, preceded probably by *In* and not *Hic*. The legend accordingly would be

[IN PA]
 CE MVL[IER]
 REQVIEVIT
 ...N...
 CVNAIDE
 HIC[I]N
 TVMVL[O]
 IACIT
 VIXIT
 ANNOS
 XXXIII

As to a nominative feminine *Cunaide* it does not stand alone; compare *Adiune* at Ystrad Gynlais, *Tuncetace uxor Daari hic iacit* at St. Nicholas', *Oruvite mulier*, etc., at Llangaffo, and the like. In fact, as far as can be judged from our inscriptions, it seems that *e* is the usual ending for nominatives feminine of the singular. Still it is only an imitation of Latin nominatives feminine in *e*, on which see Corssen, pp. 685-6. Nominatives of the same description are not unknown among the Roman inscriptions of Britain, as will be seen on consulting Hubner's indices.

16. We next crossed the water to Phillack, which is within a mile of Hayle; in the churchyard stands a stone in somewhat peculiar Hiberno-Saxon letters; it reads, as far as I can understand it,

clotuali
 Mophatti

What I have here transcribed *r* is the same as a letter on the Stowford stone. Nearly all the A's in Cornwall have the middle stroke formed into a V. Here the second A is not only so, but also has its top rounded. As to the first A, its top is broken off, the stone having been damaged, but enough of the letter is left to show beyond doubt that it was A, probably identical with the other in form. The name *Morhatti* is beyond me, but *Clotuali* is intelligible, as it would in modern Welsh be *Clodwal*; some of the Teutonic equivalents are *Chlodulf*, *Chlodolf*, *Hlodolf*, modern German *Ludolph*.

17. On our way back to Truro we called at Camborne, to see the Camborne altar which stands in the churchyard: it reads round the margin in Hiberno-Saxon letters, which form an interesting study of that character as found in Cornwall, as follows:

+leuſutuſ it hec Altape ppo ANIMA JUA.

This is followed by a larger cross occupying the middle of the stone. Mr. Iago told me of another altar, a fragment of which is preserved in the neighbourhood; it appears to be very much harder to decipher than the one at Camborne.

18. Setting out from Truro again we travelled until we got about half way to Bodmin, to see the Long Stone; it stands close to a Wesleyan chapel, near a public house called the Indian Queen. It is said to mark the boundary between two parishes, and to read *Ruani hic iacit*. But to judge from its present state, the inscription may have been anything you please; but to give my own guess I should say it looks as though it read,

.....MAGL- HIC.....

19. After attempting an old stone outside the churchyard at St. Columb Major, we proceeded to Lanherne, near Mawgan-in-Pyder. There, in the Nunnery garden, we were shown a stone with interlaced ornamentation and two panels containing inscriptions in Hiberno-Saxon letters, mixed as usual in Cornwall with capitals; the one reads

+ BꝚE
IDETI
MA
h

What has here been rendered *et* forms one character standing probably for *et*. *Bs* seems to mean *Beatus*, and *Eid* would seem to be the saint's name. The other panel has

pū
hol

The person who showed us the stone told us that it was brought there from a distance, we did not learn the name of the place. The name Runhol is curious, and reminds me of a Welsh gloss *roenhol* in the Juvencus Codex (*patrii pecoris roenhol dis patris*).¹

20. From Lanherne we made for a farmhouse called Upper Rialton, near St. Colomb Minor. Some of the walls there contain stones brought from the neighbouring house, which was formerly a priory, now a farm house. The stone we were in search of is in the wall of an outhouse, and reads in capitals,

BONEMIMOR-
...ILL- TRIBVN-

Owing to an inequality in the surface of the stone, there is a considerable space between *ILL* and the succeeding word. *ILL-*, I have no doubt stands for *FILL-*, but as the stone has been broken off close to the *I*, the *F* is all gone, excepting just the end of its top on the left above the *I*. The spelling *filli* for *fili* is as natural as *Turpilli* for *Turpili* on the Glan Usk Park stone. If consistency is to be expected in the epitaph, *Tribuni* must be *tribunus*, used as a proper noun, and not *Trebonius*, which might be expected to have been written *Tribunni*. As to *Bonemimori*, Professor Schuchardt tells me that a considerable variety of forms based on *bona memoria* occur among the Christian inscriptions of Gaul. The letters are all beyond doubt and clearly cut, with the exception of the first *N*, which is faint, being on an ex-

¹ *Transactions of Philological Society*, 1860-61, p. 217.

posed part of the stone; the LL is well defined, and so are the i's.

21. Starting from Truro in the direction of Fal-mouth we visited Mawgan-in-Meneage, a small village about four miles from Helstone; there, at the meeting of two roads, stands an inscribed stone which is not very easy to read. The letters are partly Hiberno-Saxon and seem to read as follows :

CLE₃VOMI FILI
₃ENAIVS

The second letter is very indistinct and may be n, the first letter of the second line looks rather like a x, but on the whole I think it is a ₃; the iv have commonly been read n, but that is decidedly an error, for they are neither joined nor has the v the perpendicular direction of the last stroke of the other n. The s has a point in its lower curve.

22. Leaving Truro we booked for Par station, about a mile from which is St. Blazey Gate, near which stands a gate post, which has two inscribed panels. The first has usually been read + Alroron, but it may just as well be

+ cil
 jo
 jon

The top of the c is joined to the i which is long, the two together look like an open q. I am not acquainted with a of that form. The other panel would seem to be

+ zu...
 vilip
 + cur

or something of the kind, for I am by no means certain of the reading, as the stone is exceedingly difficult to read, and the circumstances under which we examined it were far from favourable.

23. From St. Blazey we returned to Par, and walked about four miles on the way to Fowey, but when we reached the eastern entrance to Menabilly, we walked a short distance along a cross road towards Newton,

and found the stone we were looking for on the road-side near some cottages. It has been quoted as reading

CIRVSIVS HIC IACIT
CVNOWORI FILIUS.

But that is incorrect ; in the first place, the supposed c and i are only an inverted α, the curve being joined to the perpendicular stroke at both ends ; in the next place the i stands for a τ, the top of which is marked by a depression in the edge of the stone, which has been damaged ; and lastly vs does not take in all the writing between the τ and HIC ; after poring some time over it, we concluded that it is AGNI, with the N somewhat in the bosom of the G. The legend would thus be

GRVSTAGNI HIC IACIT
CVNOWORI FILIVS.

Of course it is hardly necessary to state that w is not the modern *w* but *m*, which had the above form in some of the Roman inscriptions. I should be glad to learn from those skilled in epigraphy how late it occurs on the Continent. *Cunomori* can be traced through *Conmor* and *Cinmor* to the modern *Cynfor* in Welsh. The equivalent of *Drustagni* occurs in the *Myvyrian Archæology* as *Drystan*, and the *Four Masters* give the Irish form as *Drostan*.

24. The next stone I visited is called the other half stone, and is in the neighbourhood of St. Clear's, between three and four miles from Liskeard. The upper half of the stone seems to have been broken off, but by its side stands another, which seems to be entire. Both of them have interlaced ornamentation, and there is a panel on the eastern face of each, but the one on the whole stone is wholly gone ; one may gather that there was once writing on it ; the panel on the half-stone reads in Hiberno-Saxon

doni
eπτ ∴ no
gault
pno an
Ima ∴

that is, *Doniert rogavit pro anima*. I was told when visiting the stone that *Doniert* is the name of a Cornish prince mentioned in *Annales Cambriæ* under the year 875, the name is there given as *Dumgarth*, in another MS. *Dumnarth*.

25. On my return through Merthyr Tydvil I went to see the Gelli Gaer stone which was lately figured in the *Archæologia Cambrensis* as reading in mixed characters,

NEFJIOIH

The stone has been damaged since the time this reading was to be seen on it; in any case, the drawing is perhaps not very exact of the inscription at any time, for the first letter, according to Lhwyd, was a character which he read *t*. At present the stone shows *ih*; the letter before is gone, excepting the lower part, which may be that of *o*; the letter before the *o* still shows traces of its being *r*; this last is preceded by a character which looks a perfect *r*, and not a part of *r*. The horizontal bottom of the *e* still remains; of the first letter there is a part of a curve left which agrees better with Lhwyd's facsimile than with the drawing in the *Archæologia Cambrensis* for last April. Lhwyd's letter is in the *Archæologia Cambrensis* for 1848, p. 310.

26. During our short stay at Brecon we went to Llangors to see the stone described in the *Archæologia Cambrensis*, 1874, p. 232, where it is inaccurately read

+ gurci
bledrys

The correct reading is

+ gurci + bledrus

There is a hollow in the stone just below the last *u*, which may have led to the mistake of reading that letter as *y*, which it is not; the second cross is very faint and small, like the name which follows it. Both *Gurci* and *Bledrus* are sufficiently familiar Welsh names, in spite of absurd attempts to make them out to be Irish. It is a pity to make the *Archæologia Cambrensis* the vehicle of such antiquated absurdities.

27. We went to try the Scethrog inscription again, two thirds of which are perfectly clear, namely, FILIVR VICTORINI, but what was the preceding name is the question I have never been able to answer to my own satisfaction. Now it is remarkable that the name is mostly in a hollow, which dates probably from the time when the stone was used as a roller; still this hollow has strokes which are a good deal too many and too deep to have been the original ones; so, disregarding several of them, and following what I took to be traces of the old ones, I guessed the letters to have been NEMNI. This name would be to *Nemnirus* as *Cunocenni* to *Cunacennivi* on the

28. Trallong stone which we carefully examined again. I read the Roman legend as before,

CVNOCENNI FILIVS
CVNOCENI HIC IACIT

But we found that my previous reading of the Ogham was incorrect, and that it can only be *Cunacennivi Ilveto*, where *Cunacennivi* may be regarded as the equivalent of *Cunacenni filius Cunaceni*, and *Ilveto* as an epithet not rendered in the Latin version, the same person being commemorated in both.

29. Lastly, I learned from Mr. George Spurrell of Carmarthen, that some time ago he handed to one of our leading archæologists a detailed account of the inscribed stone at Capel Mair, in the parish of Llangeler; according to the notes he took of it the Latin version was

DECA BARBALOM
FILIVS BROCAGN-

while the Ogham was *Deccaibánvalbdis*. It would be well if the account to which Mr. Spurrell referred were published at once. Archæology, if it is ever to take the rank of a science, must welcome discussion.

J. RHYS.

Rhyl: Sept. 18, 1875.

THE NAME OF THE WELSH.

It may be of some interest to trace the history of the name by which the *Cymry* are known in the world, although it did not originate with them, viz., the name *Welsh* and its corresponding forms *Gallois* in French, *Walliser*, a Welshman, and *Wallisisch*, Welsh, in German. This name is the German *Walah*, *Wal*, apparently "a foreigner". The German conquerors of Great Britain, the Angles and the Saxons, called the native Britons *Vealas*, meaning by this word "the foreigners"—a strange word for aborigines indeed!—but in their mind "foreign to their own race". The name was formerly extended to all the Britons south of the Tyne, but it became at length limited, as one may well think, to the only Britons who had maintained their language, nationality, and independence. By a strange contrast these very Britons, united for a common and supreme defence, had taken the name *Cymbry* (compounded of *cyn*, with, and *brog*, country), literally "those who have the same country", "the nationals" (cf. the name *Confederates* in the American war of secession), so that the same people are called "the nationals" in their own language, and "the foreigners" in the language of their neighbours.

This name *Welsh*, being only secondarily applied to the *Cymry*, must be found somewhere else on the border of the Germanic family; and such is actually the case. *Waelsch* is the general name by which Germans call the Latin nations, more especially of course those with which they have been in relation and contests, the inhabitants of Italy and France. In Old-High-German *Romanus* was translated by *Waelsch*, and the Old-High-German writers who wished to express "in the whole world", wrote *in allen Waelschen und in Tiutschen richen*, "in all Welsh and Teutonic kingdoms"; for to these, in the middle ages, was confined the civilised world.

The name has survived as a compound in the German name of one of the smallest nationalities of Europe, the

Romanches or *Romaunsch*, as they call themselves, who make part of the Grisons, one of the Swiss cantons (the *Retia* or *Rhetia* of old): we mean the name *Churwaelsch*, literally, "the Welsh of Chur or Coire," the chief town of the Romanche country. An instance of the name as old as 885 has been preserved: "*Retia quod alio nomine Churewala appellatur.*"¹ *Churwaelsch* has to this day remained the current German name of this small nation of about 40,000 souls, which is daily being absorbed by its German and Italian neighbours.

Nowadays the word *Waelsh* conveys in German an expression of disdain, if not of contempt, and it is a part of proverbial sayings in which the Teutonic people show their real feelings towards their Latin-speaking neighbours; for instance, *Waelsher Lug und Trug*, "Welsh imposture and deceit". *Der Waelsche Geist*, "the Welsh spirit", means the spirit of ignorance, levity, and vanity, which is said to characterise the French. The name *Waelsh* is applied to Italians as well as to Frenchmen. When a Welshman reads such expressions, which were common enough in German newspapers during and after the late war, he must remember that it does not apply to *his* country, but to Latin countries.

It is strange to say that this name was introduced during the last century into the French language and literature. It was introduced by Voltaire, who had lived a long time at the court of the King of Prussia, the great Frederick, and who called *Welches* illiterate and rude people. When the Parisians wept at his tragedies and laughed at his comedies, Voltaire called them Athenians; but when they laughed at his tragedies and did not laugh at his comedies, he called them *Welches*. He is almost the only French writer who has used the expression, and the word is now almost entirely forgotten except by the literati.

Wales is not the only country on which this name has been fixed as a nation's name. Wallons and Valaques furnish us with other instances of the same fact. The Wallon country is that portion of the French nation-

¹ Quoted by Graff, *Althochdeutscher Sprachschatz*, i, 839.

ality which extends north-eastward, and is nearly entirely comprised in Belgium; nay, it forms the French half of Belgium (the other half being Flemish); and the vernacular dialect of the French part of Belgium is Wallon. It must be observed that here this name of foreign origin has been adopted by the inhabitants, who call themselves by no other name than Wallons.¹

In Eastern Europe the name Walah has travelled long and far on the lips of nations or tribes which had heard it from the Germans, and, as Valaques (or Walachians), it became for Europe the generic name of that nation of Daco-Roman descent on the Lower Danube who call themselves *Romani*, and who have officially revived their national name, when the Principalities of Moldavia and Wallachia, having come to independence, were united into a "Principality of Roumania."

The Slavonians and the Madgyars have received the name from the Germans and apply it rightly to Latin people. Nestor, the celebrated Russian chronicler of the eleventh century, calls *Volosi* the nations of Latin descent (Franks, Italians, and Romans). Even Poles and Madgyars have two forms of the same word. The Poles call an Italian *Wloch* and a Rouman *Woloch*; the Madgyars call the former *Olász* and the latter *Olah*.²

There is more. In its long wanderings far east the word *Valaque* has lost its ethnographical meaning, and has, in some places, taken the meaning of "shepherd", most certainly because most, if not all, Roumains being shepherds in the last centuries (and to a great extent also now) the name of the people has passed for that of their occupation.³ *Βλάχος* now means "shepherd"

¹ This word *Wallon*, like many country or provincial names, has become a man's name. It is the name of the originator of the *present* constitution of the *present* French Republic, now the Minister of Public Instruction. Compare the names *Breton*, *Picard*, *Lombard*, and in Great Britain the name of Sir Walter *Scott*.

² I take this fact from a very learned essay of Mr. E. Picot on the Roumains of Macedonia in the *Revue d'Anthropologie*, iv, 387, 1875.

³ It is by that well known process that in so many languages *Jew* has become synonymous with "usurer", and that *Suisse* has acquired

in Greek, and the confusion is all the easier that most of the wandering shepherds in the north of Greece are Roumains from Macedonia, whom the Greeks injuriously call *Kutzovlaques*, "Lame Valaques, Wallachians, or Welsh".

By a similar process the name *Valaque* is even applied to a portion of the Slavonian family, namely, to the Slovaques in the north of Hungary, probably because they are also a nation of shepherds.

Though we can trace the wanderings of the word *Walah*, it is not so easy to arrive at its origin and etymology. The best scholars do not agree on that point. Jacob Grimm thought that it was no other than the name *Galli*, taken from the neighbouring Gauls, which was afterwards applied to kindred or neighbouring nations. According to that theory, the name *Wallons*, which stuck to the north-eastern Gallo-Romans, would be nothing but the generic name of the Gauls preserved in a portion of Gaul. But it has been questioned by Germanists whether the G would have turned into W at such date. Other scholars have compared it with the Greek *ἐσθλας* and with the Sanskrit *mleccha*; but these are wild hypotheses, and we deem that nothing more can be done with the etymology of *Walah* than with the etymology of so many ethnical names of ancient times. These are obscure questions where philologists may prove their acuteness, but nothing more, for want of documents on the origin and history of the words; and we may see in our own days how hard it is to trace the origin of national names and nick-names. Who will, for instance, explain, with certainty we mean, the world-known name *Yankee*? Only subjective-minded scholars will find such a work easier when they have to deal with ancient times,—apparently because one cannot safely find how to criticise their hypothetical explanations.

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its present meaning in French, "porter", many *Suisses* (Swiss people) being employed as porters in the seventeenth century in France.

Correspondence.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARCHÆOLOGIA CAMBRENSIS.

CANNA'S CHAIR.

SIR,—Two distinguished members of the Association, during the late Meeting at Carmarthen, expressed their opinion that this relic is not a genuine one, and certainly not of that antiquity that has been assigned to it by others, including, if I am not mistaken, that accomplished and competent authority, Professor Westwood. A writer in the *Saturday Review*, not less distinguished than either of the two gentlemen referred to, says in his "Cambrians at Caermarthen", "the inscription on this stone struck us as proving too much to be really genuine." The reasons assigned for supposing it to be "the work of a recent botcher" are certain irregularities in part of the inscription, which is simply the Latinised form of the saint's name CANNA. The first three letters seem to be acknowledged as original. The last three are certainly not so well formed, and the final A has no cross line, but still they are of the same character as the three first, and it can hardly be doubted that the two portions are of the same time, if not by the same hand. Whatever difference exists is partly accounted for by the awkward position in which the artist had to stand or sit, and partly by the form of the stone. If the first portion of the word is genuine, the latter must be considered the same, for it may be assumed as probable, that if any later attempt were made to complete the name, care would have been taken to have copied more accurately the first three letters.

The very botching, especially when the nature and position of the stone are taken into consideration, might therefore be considered as an argument for the genuineness of the whole; but if this assumption is not granted, I would ask these unbelieving gentlemen if they can suggest the probable age of the inscription which contains no letter approaching a minuscule character, for the initial c can hardly be called such.

The existence of the saint herself is not doubted, nor the time when she lived, namely, in the sixth century, and allowing for a certain interval of time between her death and admission into the roll of British saints, we are brought down to the period generally assigned to our inscribed stones having Roman or Romanised characters incised.

If the inscription had been as late as the reviewer seems to think it is, the inscriber would probably have added the prefix of saint, for that her memory was held in respect may be inferred from the superstitious assignation of certain healing powers to the stone. The omission, therefore, of SANCTA may in the opinion of some show

that the inscription is of an early period; for to suppose that the first three letters were first cut, and the three last ones added by a "botcher" at a much later period, is to suppose a great deal too much, or at least a great improbability. The simple question, therefore, is to what date the inscription is to be assigned, and if that date be such as is usually assigned, at least in Wales, to inscriptions of the same character, it must be a very early one.

Canna is said to have built the original church of Llanganna or Llangan, and seems to have selected this spot as being near the famous college of Ty Gwyn ar Daf, the predecessor of Alba Landa, and which Paulinus, the favourite disciple of her cousin Germanus, established. From a similar motive she founded another church, called Llanganna, near Llantwit, where her brother-in-law and cousin, Saint Illtudus, conducted a no less celebrated school. Of the latter church nothing but the name remains; but of the former one we appear to have an important relic in this chair, which, whether used by the saint or not, was associated in very early times with her name. There are in Wales several incised Christian stones which may be assigned to a period anterior to the coming of Augustine, and this chair may be safely added to the list of such interesting proofs of the independence and antiquity of the primitive British Church. It is to be hoped more care will be taken of this relic than has hitherto been the case; and if left near the present deserted church, as it should be, a low wall round it would be a cheap and efficient protector.

I remain, Sir, yours obediently,

D. M.

INSCRIBED STONES.

SIR,—In reference to Professor Westwood's letter in the last *Archæologia Cambrensis* I have little to say, for since its publication I have had the pleasure of meeting him at the Carmarthen Meeting, and of inspecting in his company the Parcau Stone. He was candid enough at once to admit that he had been misled by the rubbing of it sent him. So he agrees with me that the reading is QVENVENDAN-, and not CMENVENDAN-.

"Ab uno disce omnes." Were the Professor to have another look at the other stones, I have no doubt but that he would also admit that I am right in reading ETERNI, EVOLONG- EVOLONGG-. As to the second of these, the form EVOLONG- in my letter is a blunder for which I cannot account. It should have been corrected in the last *Archæologia Cambrensis*; but the correction, together with notes and queries of mine, were crowded out at the last moment.

Of late I had given up collecting subscribers' names for Professor Westwood's work on our inscribed stones, as I could learn nothing as to its progress; but now I am delighted to find that it has not been abandoned, and it is my intention to spare nothing in my power to call the Professor's attention to points which require to be reconsidered in order to make his work as accurate as possible.

I remain, etc.,

J. RHYS.

THE VAUGHANS OF CORS Y GEDOL

SIR,—The following extract from a letter among the muniments at Ynys y Maengwyn will serve to illustrate the history of the Vaughans of Cors y Gedol, published in the *Archæologia Cambrensis* for January, 1875. The letter is from Henry Bowdler to Mrs. Owen, *née* Corbet, of Ynys y Maengwyn and Rhiw Saeson, and is not dated, but was written probably about the year 1756 :

About three weeks agoe an affair happened here, w^{ch} as I am now gotten to the bottom of, I think it my duty to acquaint you of it.

A strange gent. dying here¹ lately, & being by his desire to be buried in St. Alkmond's Church, the clerk and sextons pitched on a place to make a grave for him under a handsome marble stone w^{ch} wth much to do I have found out to have the inscription on as on the other side, by w^{ch} it appears to have belonged to a near relation of yours & the Corsygedol family. These fellows have broke the stone either through carelessness or with a design to hide the affair. In making of the grave the (*sic*) came to a strong leaden coffin, which they opened, and found a corpse in, not near decayed, w^{ch} they took out piece meal, & then cut the coffin to pieces in order to lift up out of the grave, w^{ch} they accordingly did, & brought it all up & hid it in the church with a design to sell ; but on their offering it to sale, the affair was found out, and I have got the wardens to stop it till I hear from you about it.

"Here lyeth the Body of Mrs. Elizabeth Owen, eldest Daughter of William Vaughan of Corsygedol, Esq., and Relict of Athelstain Owen of Russaison, Esq., who died on the 17th August, 1719, in the 64th year of her age."

I remain, Sir, yours truly,

W. W. E. W.

"VESTIGES OF THE GAEL."

SIR,—It may interest "DEMETIAN", who wrote under the above title in your April number, to know that there is a place in the south of Herefordshire called *Pengwyddel*. It lies five or six miles north of Monmouth, in the parish of Llangarren, and in the district of Archenfield, where, as a mere glance at the Ordnance Map will show, a large proportion of the names are Welsh. The fact that no portion of Offa's Dyke can be traced between the spot where it abuts upon the Wye at Bridge Sollers, about seven miles above Hereford, and the neighbourhood of Chepstow, seems to indicate that the river itself was here the boundary of Wales ; and this is in full accordance with the prevailing local nomenclature. For what reason the Dyke should reappear towards the mouth of the Wye, where it might be thought to be least needed, and why it should there be transferred to the Saxon side of the stream, it does not seem easy to explain. Perhaps some of your correspondents may be able to throw light upon this point. I may mention that not far from *Pengwyddel* is a farmhouse bearing a name (*Penblaidd*) still more distinctly suggestive of very remote antiquity.

I remain, yours faithfully,
Hardwick Vicarage, Hay.

T. W. WEBB.

¹ Shrewsbury.

WELSH NAMES OF GOD.

SIR,—For most of the Divine names in the following list, with their explanations, I am indebted to some loose papers of the late Iolo Morganwg, preserved at Llanover, Monmouthshire. The explanations are not always satisfactory; but I give them just as I found them. The alphabetical arrangement of the names is mine.

Adonan.

Adonan yw Duw o nef.—Dafydd Nanmor.

Addon, the seed of everything; Beneficence; the eternal offspring of eternal, infinite existence.

Aesar, Aesor, Preserver, Protector, Shielder.

Aesar yn Wanar ini.

Duw ein Tad, Deon wyt ti.—Dafydd Nanmor.

Ammon, unoriginated, having no stock from which He could have sprung. “Nid bon ond *Ammon*”: nothing can be the stock from which everything springs, but that (the Being) which never had any stock from which it could have sprung.

Annaig, un o enwau Duw (o'r gair *annu neu ang*); i. e., the Container, or what contains all things.

Pennaig nef, Annaig, enwawg neirhiad.—*Prydydd Bychan.*

Antraw, chief Leader.

Arghwydd, Sovereign, Supreme.

Aries—*yw enw yr Iesu.—Dafydd Nanmor.*

Beli, Belon. (*Englyn Enwau Duw.*)

Celi, invisible, incomprehensible.

Celi, un Mab Duw culwyf,

Celi, clyw fi, claf wyf.—*Sion Cent.*

Dafwy, Defwy, God.

Dofydd, Celi, a Dafwy,

Duw Ner, ac nid Muner mwy.—Rhys Brydydd.

Canu mawl dwyfawl Defwy.—W. Cynwal.

Dar, Daron, Daronwy (dy-ar), Chief, Superior.

Dofydd, Regenerator, tamer, civiliser, moderator.

Duw (dy-yw), He is, God.

Dwyf (dy-wyf, I am), the same as *Duw*.

Eli (Elif), and *Elon*, infinite flow or efflux; as correct an idea perhaps of the Deity as any infinite intellect may be able to form.

Eli yw Duw oleu daith,

Elon ei gelwir eilwaith.—Dafydd Nanmor.

Ener (Ner), an infinite Lord of all.

Gwawr (Gwawr Nef), Dayspring, dawn of or from Heaven.

Gwerthefin, Sovereign Lord.

Hu, Huan, the Supreme, the inhabitant of the Huan.

Huenydd, un o enwau Duw.

Ilea fi, Dofydd Huenydd hyn.—Elidir Sais.

Llu gwynion, gwynfydig angar yn Huenydd nawdd.—Cynddelw.

Ion (iawu), the just, the righteous.

Ior (gor), Lord, Supreme.

Modur, Mover, first Mover, Agitator.

Muner (my-ner), Almighty.

Naf, Omniscient.

Ner (nerth), the Powerful; power, Almighty energy.

Nudd (nucus), manifest; Benefactor.

Por (porthi), sustainer; subsistence.

Perydd, *Peryf*, cause, first cause, Causer, Creator.

Rhên, Pervader, universal Pervader.

Rhi, Great Parent.

Rhiaudr, Governor, Controller.

Rhwyf, Director, Controller.

Taran, the Supreme, Sovereign, etc.

Pwyll, Pendaran Dyfed.

Dyfnwal, Pendaran Gwent.

Degyrrn, Pendaran Llwydardh.

Bran Fendigaid, Pendaran Gwent.

Godwin, Pendaran Ynys Elfyw.

Jupiter Taranis signifies Jupiter the Supreme, Jupiter Maximus Optimus. The thunder was formerly, and is still by the vulgar in Wales, believed to be the voice of God. Hence it is called *Taran*, pl. *taranau*.

So far the list given by Iolo; but these are not all the appellations given to the Deity in our ancient writings. A complete catalogue of them would be interesting, but I cannot at present supply it. In "*Englynion ar Enwau Duw*" (Stanzas on the Names of God), by Sion Cent, published in the *Iolo MSS.*, p. 285, in addition to several of the preceding names, we meet with the following: *Cynnon*, *Daf*, *Dafon*, *Deon*, *Iaf*, *Ionaur*, *Pannon*, *Rhion*, with the mysterious *Oiw* or *O.I.W.* One would take *Iaf* and *Iau* to be the same word; but both are found in the forementioned poetical list of Sion Cent, and both are possibly modifications of the Hebrew *Iah* or *Yah*, as *Eli* would seem to be the same as *Eli* or *Eloi* (*Mark*, xv, 34; *Matth.*, xxvii, 46). The latter form actually occurs in the Black Book of Carmarthen (*Four Ancient Books of Wales*, ii, 36), and in the Book of Taliesin (*ib.* ii, 205). *Adonan* and *Addon* remind one of the Hebrew *Adon* and *Adonai*. *Heon*, which is also met with, is, according to Iolo Marganwg, the same as *Huon*, which occurs in the preceding list. *Panton*, of which *Pannon* is merely a modification, occurs, as most readers will recollect, in the first line of the *Awdl Fraith*, generally attributed to Ionas Mynyw:

Ev a wnaeth *Panton*

Ar lawr glyn Ebron

A'i ddwylaw gwynion

Gwiwlun Adda.

Culwydd is another name sometimes met with in the writings of the bards, as,

Culwydd a'n goreu ni ac a'n gweryd.—Elidir Sais.

Taran should, apparently, be *Daran*, synonymous with *Daron* and *Daronwy*; for if *Taran* were the radical form, the compound word would be, not *Pendaran*, but *Pentaran*; the prefix *pen*, in the sense of chief, principal, or head, having no effect on the following consonant, as will be seen in *pentsulu*, *penteyrnedd*, *pentywysog*, *pentewyn*, *pentwr*, and similar words.

In the Welsh Bible (*Dan*. vii, 9, 13, 22) *Hen Ddihenydd* (E. V. Ancient of Days) occurs as one of the Divine names; and Iolo Morganwg, in some of his notes, gives *Gwehynwg* as being of the same import. The latter he explains thus: "*Gwehynwg*, sef y tardd i fywydoldeb yn annwn; the original lifespring, or springing into life, at the lowest point of animated existence, or out of the chaotic mass of matter in its utmost state of decomposition." Archdeacon Prys, in his metrical version of the Psalms, has, besides the names commonly employed in the Welsh scriptures (*Duw*, *Arglwydd*, *Ior*), the terms *Ion*, *Naf*, *Ner*, noticed in the preceding list, and less frequently *Cun* and *Gwanar*, the latter of which occurs above s. v. *Aesar*.

Some curious speculations on the names of God, with notes mostly puerile, will be found in *Burddas*, vol. i, p. 218.

I am, Sir, yours obediently,

EDEYEN.

THE MAEN HIR IN GLYNLLIVON PARK.

SIR,—The Hon. Frederick Wynn, who has lately joined our Association, asked me to go over to Glynllivon in order to examine some markings upon the Maen Hir within the Park walls, traditionally said to mark the grave of "Gwydion ab Don". Accordingly I went there on Tuesday, Sept. 7th. The markings were soon disposed of, being attributable simply to the weathering of soft places in the stone. Mr. Wynn then proposed digging at the foot of the stone with a view to ascertain if any interment had taken place there, and asked me where the excavation had better be made. The stone, which is 9 feet high above ground, has its sides facing east and west. The east side is nearly flat, and so I fixed upon that side. A trench about 2 feet deep was opened, and at a distance of 3 feet from the stone and 2 feet 6 inches below the surface of the ground the workmen came upon a layer of calcined bone mixed with charred wood. On closer examination we found pieces of the urn that had once enclosed the remains. It had been apparently broken by the weight of the soil ages ago. We carefully sifted the earth around, as well as the contents of the urn, but found no article either for use or ornament. Portions of the rim and the bottom of the urn being preserved, we were enabled to judge that it must have stood about 8 inches high, with a diameter at the mouth of 7 inches, and across the bottom $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches. It has not been turned on the lathe, and is without ornamentation.

This is the only instance in these parts, within my experience, of the finding of an interment marked outwardly by a Maen hir for a headstone.

Mr. Wynn subsequently dug on the west side of the stone, but found nothing. He suggests that the grave may not be the resting place of Gwydion ab Don, but that Guaynuyn Gurgoffri, a Cattraeth hero, was buried there, and indeed the situation answers exactly to the description given of his grave in the Englynion y Beddau: "Bed Guaynuyn Gurgoffri rhung lluvan a llyfni." However, it may be that neither one nor other of these worthies occupied the grave marked by the Maen Llwyd, for the urn, although of rude construction, is quite devoid of ornamentation, and has somewhat of a Roman shape. Moreover, I do not know that we have any warrant for supposing that cremation was in use among the Britons during the sixth century A.D., when both Gwydion and Guaynuyn flourished. I remain, yours very truly,

W. WYNN WILLIAMS.

THE FRIARY OF LLANVAES.

SIR,—In Mr. Bloxam's very interesting paper on Llanvaes Friary there is an expression or two on which (as if unexplained, they may mislead) he will, perhaps, kindly allow me to offer an observation. The phrase taken from Wadding, "remission of one fourth part of sins" (p. 137), has been used in reference, not to any sins whatever, but to those only repented of, and remitted in the sacrament of penance; and is a condensed expression for the remission, by an act called an indulgence, of so much of the *temporal* punishment of the sin as may still remain to be undergone after its eternal penalty has been forgiven by God for the sake of the passion and death of His Son.

In the charter of Henry V (pp. 138-9), the words "divinum obsequium" would appear to signify rather divine worship than divine obsequies. There may, perhaps, be one or two other apparent inaccuracies, but they scarcely affect the general meaning. I may, however, perhaps be excused for inquiring of Mr. Bloxam whether it is certain that the English word "cowl", from the Latin *cucullus* (a hood), came in time to be used for the entire religious habit?

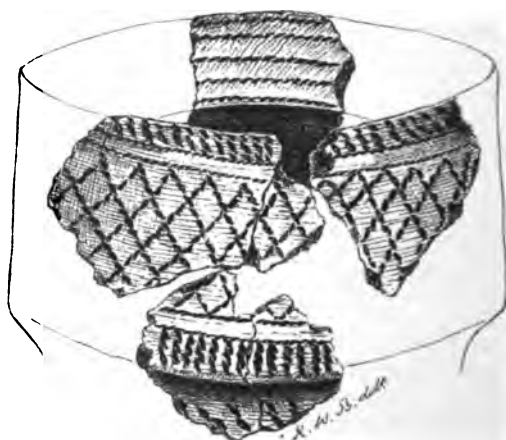
Yours faithfully,

H. W. LLOYD.

Archæological Notes and Queries.

Note 51.—INSCRIBED STONE AT LLANELLTEYRN.—Iolo Morganwg records that there existed in his time a stone inserted in a corner of the Tower of Llanellteyrn or Llanilteyrn Church, Glamorganshire, bearing the following inscription: VENduc= ARTI. The popular tradition in the neighbourhood was, that it was an inscription to the memory of Gwenhwyvar, wife of King Arthur. EDEYRN.

Note 52.—CROMWELL'S PEDIGREE.—There has of late been a good deal of writing in some of the local papers on the subject of the



DALLASTYPE.

BRYNLLWYD.

supposed Welsh extraction of the Protector. The following is his pedigree as found in a MS. of the last century : " Richard and Henry Cromwell, sons of Oliver Cromwell, son of Richard Cromwell, son of Sir Richard Cromwell, son to Walter Cromwell, son to Morgan Williams, son to William, son to Morgan, one of the Privy Council to Henry VII, son to John, son to Morgan, son to Howell, son to Madog, son to Allen Lord Kibion, son to Cadwgan of Nannau and Lord of Nannau, son to Bleddyn ap Cynfyn, Prince of Powys."

TIDECHO.

Note 53.—PREHISTORIC REMAINS IN THE EDWY VALLEY.—Another excavation through the cairn described in p. 291, has been attended with a more satisfactory result than the previous one, and so a further note is requisite. The first cut was made through the centre of the cairn from east to west. A cross cut from south to north has since been made by the careful and intelligent roadman who superintended the first; there was a depression on the southern slope of it, as if some one had begun to open the mound and abandoned the attempt. On this side very small fragments of bones, slightly calcined, one apparently of the top of a humerus, were found by the workmen distributed here and there. After the centre was passed, five fragments of an urn, in seven pieces, were found scattered on the north side, some being as much as two yards apart. There was again only the slightest trace of charcoal. On an examination of the fragments they appear to belong to a cinerary urn, about 6 inches in diameter at the mouth, and to form about two-thirds of an overhanging rim. The height of the urn may have been 11 or 12 inches, but none of the lower part of it was found. It appears to have been hand-made, although not so rudely fashioned as the urn described in page 251, of a yellowish brown clay, partially burnt, with occasional traces of carbonaceous matter in the paste, elaborately ornamented, without and within, by the application of twisted thongs, as will be seen in the accompanying drawing. The roadman came to the conclusion that the cairn had been disturbed before, remarking that if the urn had been broken by the pickaxe and never taken out, they would have had a deal more pieces. There can be but little doubt that his view is correct, but the appearance of the grass grown mound without and the careful arrangement of the stones within suggest the notion that it may have been opened at a remote period for the purpose of a fresh burial rather than for curiosity; for in the latter case, considering the time and labour which must have been expended in such a work, the stones being large enough to require removal with the hands as the excavation proceeded, it would not have been reconstructed. Perhaps, when the remains of the cairn are cleared away for road material, the object of its previous disturbance may be disclosed.¹

R. W. B.

¹ The Association is indebted to the liberality of Mr. Banks for a present of the engravings which illustrate his papers "On Prehistoric Remains in the Edwy Valley, Radnorshire".—*Ed. Arch. Camb.*

Note 54.—THE WELSH DIALECTS.—According to Iolo Morganwg the following are the characteristics of the present Welsh: "Of all the Welsh vernacular dialects, that of Cardiganshire comes nearest to the modern literary dialect of which the Bible is esteemed the standard. The dialect of Glamorgan is the nearest of all others to that of the ancient MSS., whether in prose or verse. The dialect of North Wales is certainly the most remote from either the modern or ancient literary dialects of any, notwithstanding the opinion that prevails to the contrary, which is owing to the Northwalians so generally arrogating to themselves all philological excellence."

EDEYRN.

Miscellaneous Notices.

HISTORY OF LLANGURIG.—A goodly octavo volume of some 370 pages of *The History of the Parish of Llangurig*, Montgomeryshire, the conjoint production of Mr. Edward Hamer and Mr. H. W. Lloyd, has lately reached us. As most of the materials have already appeared either in the *Archæologia Cambrensis* or in the *Montgomeryshire Collections*, it is unnecessary to call special attention to the contents of this well printed book. The illustrations which accompanied the different papers of which the work consists are here reproduced, and it is no small convenience to find them thus brought together. Llangurig may now be congratulated as being the subject of one of the most complete and interesting parochial histories of which the Principality can boast.

GAELIC LITERATURE.—A new monthly periodical, to be devoted to Celtic literature, is announced as shortly to appear at Inverness. It is to be entitled *The Celtic Magazine*, and some writers of eminence are said to have promised contributions. We are not quite certain but that in the present instance, as in most of the speeches delivered some time ago in favour of establishing a *Celtic* professorship at Edinburgh, our northern friends employ "Celtic" and mean "Gaelic", thereby exemplifying a figure well known to rhetoricians, by which the whole is put for a part. We wish the contemplated journal all success; but we do not see that there could be any harm in calling things by their right names.

EARLY IRISH MSS.—It is reported from Rome that an interesting discovery of Irish MSS. of the time of St. Columba has been made at Milan, including a part of the glossary of the Irish language. These once formed part of the library of the monastery at Bobbio, and with others were placed by St. Charles Borromeo in the Ambrosian Library at Milan. The Chevalier Nigra is said to be preparing a work on these MSS. for publication. Ascoli has also a work in the press upon the same subject.

THE Hon. and Rev. G. T. O. Bridgeman has in the press a History of the Princes of South Wales,—a work which promises to be a very valuable contribution to the history of that part of the Principality. Some years ago, as our readers are aware, Mr. Bridgeman published a similar work on the Princes of North Wales.

PWLLHELI EISTEDDVOD.—At the late Pwllheli Eisteddvod (August 24-27) Lord Mostyn, one of the Presidents, exhibited the celebrated golden torques preserved at Mostyn Hall, and described and figured in Pennant's *Tours* (vol. ii, p. 286), and the silver harp won at the Caerwys Eisteddvod of 1568, with the original commission for the holding of that notable gathering of the bardic fraternity. There was a temporary museum open during the four days of the Eisteddvod; but with the exception of these valuable relics and a mutilated copy of Salesbury's Welsh Testament (1567), there were hardly any articles of antiquarian or literary interest.

DR. EBEL.—In the July number we noticed the death of the greatest Celtic scholar of America, Professor Evander Evans. We have now, we regret to say, to record the death of the leading Celtist of Germany, Dr. Hermann Ebel, Professor of Comparative Philology in the University of Berlin, who died suddenly on the 19th of August last at Misdrag, a small watering-place near Stettin, on the Baltic. Professor Ebel was best known in this country as the editor, or rather remodeller, of Zeuss' *Grammatica Celtica* (1853), which appeared at Berlin in 1871; and by his *Celtic Studies*, translated by Professor W. K. Sullivan of Dublin, and published in 1863. But it is stated that he was an authority on Slavonic and Zend philology; and Armenian was one of the languages on which he contributed papers to Kuhn's *Beiträge*. His edition of the *Grammatica Celtica* is a lasting proof of his deep acquaintance with the Celtic dialects in their earlier forms; and it is probable that as a Celtic scholar his name will be best remembered.

M. D'ARBOIS DE JUBAINVILLE has reprinted, from the *Revue Archéologique*, his valuable paper on "Les Celtes, Les Gètes, Les Gaulois."

WORKS OF GORONWY OWEN.—Since we adverted to this work in our last number we have received the first half-volume, and are much pleased with it. The annotations are very full, and the paper and type are all that could be wished. Prefixed is a full-page facsimile of the bard's handwriting. We look forward with pleasure to the appearance of the remaining instalments.

REVUE CELTIQUE.—Since the appearance of our last issue, the eighth number, completing the second volume, of the *Revue Celtique* has been published. As usual, it contains papers of great value and interest, including one on the Irish Glossary of O'Davoren by the

late lamented Professor Ebel. In looking over the "Liste des Souscripteurs au présent Volume", we are sorry to find that the number of Cambrian subscribers, which never was very creditable to the Principality, has considerably fallen off. Is it possible that the fervid patriots who promote our Eisteddvodau, and who generally manage to dispose of a sum approaching £2,000 annually for the "encouragement of Welsh literature" and kindred subjects, can be ignorant of the existence of such a journal as the *Revue Celtique*?

ST. EWEN.—Mr. Thomas Kerslake, of Bristol, has lately published in the shape of a pamphlet the paper on "Saint Ewen", which he read at the Congress of the British Archæological Association, held at Bristol in 1874. The writer contends that Ewen or Hewan, to whom churches are dedicated in Bristol, Gloucester, and Hereford, was a Cambro-British saint, and endeavours to identify him, not as is usual with St. Ouen, Archbishop of Rouen, who died in 683, but first with a St. Owen, afterwards with St. Hywyn, the founder and patron of Aberdaron, Carnarvonshire; and further on he seems inclined to consider Hywyn to be "an archaic Welsh synonym of the name John"; but in comparing these names he has omitted the Welsh form of John, which comes nearest to Ewen, namely, *Iwan*, which is in common use in South Wales when either the Baptist or the Evangelist is alluded to in relation to their festivals or to the churches dedicated to them, as *Gwyl Iwan*, *Bettws Iwan*, *Capel Iwan*, *Ffair Iwan*, etc. The paper, though it does not appear to us to establish the point or points intended, is not devoid of interest. We may just notice that Mr. Kerslake confounds the late Professor Rice Rees, of Lampeter, author of the *Welsh Saints*, with his namesake and relative, the late Rev. W. J. Rees, of Casgob, editor of the *Liber Landavensis*; and makes Bardsey Island three leagues, instead of so many miles distant from the Carnarvonshire shore.

ERRATA.—Page 87, line 9, for "12th" read "21st". Page 130, note, for "Dinllelleu is evidently a misprint or misscript for Dinllen (=Din lle)", read "Dinllen is evidently a misprint or misscript for Dinlleu (=Dinlle)". Page 289, line 11, for "with pedigrees" read "without pedigrees".

Cambrian Archaeological Association.

THE THIRTIETH ANNUAL MEETING

WAS HELD AT

CARMARTHEN

ON

MONDAY, AUGUST 16TH, 1875,

AND FOLLOWING DAYS.

THE preliminary arrangements had been most efficiently carried out by the Local Committee and its Officers.

CHAIRMAN.

W. E. B. GWYN, ESQ., Plas Cwrt Hir.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Cawdor, Lord Lieutenant of Carmarthen- shire	A. Stepney Gulston, Esq., Dirleton Sir J. J. Hamilton, Bart., Plas, Llan- stephan
H. S. Morgan, Esq., Tegfynydd, Nar- berth, High Sheriff of Carmarthen- shire	Rev. W. E. James, M.A., Abergwili R. Jennings, Esq., Gelli Deg
The Right Hon. and Rev. The Lord Dynevor, Dynevor Castle	J. Johnes, Esq., M.A., Dolau Cothi Rev. L. M. Jones, B.D., the Vicarage, Carmarthen
The Viscount Emlyn, M.P., Golden Grove	Rev. Owen Jones, M.A., St. Ishmael's Rev. O. Jones, B.A., Carmarthen
John Jones, Esq., M.P., Blaen Nos, Llandovery	J. L. G. P. Lewis, Esq., Henllan Ven Archdn. Lewis, Lampeter Velfrey
C. W. Nevill, Esq., M.P., Westfa, Llan- elly	Sir T. D. Lloyd, Bart., Bronwydd Sir John Mansel, Bart., Maes Deilo
Chas. Bath, Esq., F.S.A., Ffynnonau	C. Morgan, Esq., Allt y Gog The Worshipful the Mayor of Car- marthen
R. Browne, Esq., Carmarthen	T. T. Mousley, Esq.
E. M. Davies, Esq., Uplands	W. H. Nevill, Esq., Ferryside
V. Davis, Esq., Carmarthen	Thomas Nicholas, Esq., M.A., Ph. D.
T. J. Evans, Esq., Aberglasney	Douglas A. Onslow, Esq.
J. Bagnal Evans, Esq., Nant yr Eg- lwys, Whitland	J. Owen, Esq., Glôg
T. W. A. Evans, Esq., Kidwelly	Robert Parnall, Esq., Llanstephan
Col. G. Grant Francis, F.S.A., Swansea	J. L. Philipps, Esq., Bola Haul
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W. M. Griffiths, Esq., Solicitor, Car- marthen	

J. C. Richardson, Esq., Glan Brydan
Park, Carmarthen
Rev. Aaron Roberts, M.A., Newchurch
J. D. Rowlands, Esq., Carmarthen
G. Spurrell, Esq.
A. Cowell Stepney, Esq.
W. Spurrell, Esq.

R. Goring Thomas, Esq., Llannon,
Llanelly
J. W. Thomas, Esq., Carmarthen
Astley Thompson, Esq., Glyn Abbey
J. S. Tregoning, Esq., Iscoed, Kidwelly
Ven. Archdn. Williams, Carmarthen
Rev. D. Williams, B.D., Llanelly

Treasurer.

G. J. Hearder, Esq., M.D.

Secretaries.

Capt. G. G. Philipps, R.N.
Rev. Rupert H. Morris, M.A., F.G.S.

General Secretaries.

Rev. E. L. Barnwell, M.A., F.S.A. Scot., Melksham
George E. Robinson, Esq., Cardiff.

MONDAY, AUGUST 16TH.

THE EARL OF CAWDOR having been voted to the chair, expressed the regret of the Meeting at the unavoidable absence of the outgoing President, Sir Watkin Williams Wynn, whom as Prince of North Wales they would have been glad to welcome in the South. As his *locum tenens*, however, he had great pleasure in resigning the chair to the new President, the Lord Bishop of St. David's, whom he looked upon in that position as emphatically "the right man in the right place", as to him, in its early history, the Association was principally indebted not merely for its existence, but also for its continued success and character.

The President then assumed the chair, and delivered the following inaugural address :

"My Lord Cawdor, Ladies and Gentlemen, Members of the Cambrian Archæological Association,—It appears to be the rule in this and kindred societies for the President to inaugurate the Annual Meeting by the delivery of an address either on the general subject to the investigation of which the Association devotes itself, or on some particular branch of it; and I observe that most of my predecessors, acting on this principle, have given a sketch of the particular antiquities of the county or district in which the Society happened to be holding its Meeting, by way of guiding the thoughts and inquiries of the members, and of giving them some idea of what they were likely to see or to hear about in the course of the following week. For myself, as a new comer into this particular district, although by no means a stranger or a novice as regards the general operations of the Society, I feel that I should prove but a sorry guide to the antiquities of Carmarthenshire,—a territory of which, as it happens, I have, until within the last few months,

known very much less than I do of most other parts of the Principality. I would, therefore, rather leave this task to those gentlemen who are about either to read papers on our local antiquities or to act as guides in our excursions; and therefore I trust that the members will bear with me if I give the remarks which I have to offer a somewhat more general scope, and if I endeavour to carry their thoughts beyond the limits of the region which we are now about to explore. It has appeared to me that I might not altogether without profit call you to consider the question what is the proper work of a Cambrian Archæological Association, what it can do, and especially what it has still to do; and if, as is very much more than probable, I omit to notice many particulars which I ought to have included in the enumeration, I will trust to the kindness of members to supply these points in the course of our discussions. In all scientific and historical inquiry much is already done if we know what we want to find out. "*Prudens quæstio, dimidium scientiæ*"; and I think I shall not altogether have failed in my duty as President of this Association if I have succeeded in proposing questions to which its members may endeavour to find answers.

"But I trust I shall be pardoned if, before speaking of more general matters, I make a brief digression to somewhat of a more personal nature. I feel that I cannot properly enter on the duties of the office to which your courtesy has called me without expressing my grateful appreciation of the honour which the Society conferred upon me when it took the earliest opportunity, after my return to the Principality, of electing me its President; and at the same time I desire to give expression to the deep interest which I have long felt, and shall always feel, in the work and the welfare of this Association. I may almost claim to speak of myself as one of the fathers of the Society. I had not, indeed, the good fortune to be present at the first two meetings, which were held in the years 1847 and 1848; but from 1849 to 1854 I attended every meeting of the body, and had the honour of taking an active part in its work in the capacity of Secretary. Since that date I fear I have been an unworthy and unprofitable member of the Association, a mere sleeping partner, a drone in your busy hive. Let me thank you for recalling me to an active work in connexion with your body. It is especially pleasant to me to see around me to-day, among the friends and supporters of the institution, many of those who were among its most active members a quarter of a century ago. It is also gratifying to observe the progress which this Association has made from very small beginnings. It was not unsparingly snubbed and pooh-poohed when it first came into existence; and those who did not despise it were generally afraid of it, their only doubt having reference to the special ground of fear, as it was not regarded as quite certain whether we were papists, or heathen. Nevertheless, the Association has lived, grown, and flourished. Its organ, the *Archæologia Cambrensis*, has nearly completed its thirtieth volume, and has shown no symptom of failing for want of matter.

The meetings, which in the days of the Society's youth attracted little or no attention, have actually won for themselves a space in the columns of *The Times*, larger (of course) than that which is allotted to the proceedings of the Convocation of York, and not very much less than is allowed to the daily reports of the training of the Oxford and Cambridge crews. Consequently I think we may now congratulate ourselves as being regarded by the world as a body of established respectability.

"I will now approach, with your permission, the special subject which I have chosen for our consideration to-night, viz., the work which a Cambrian archæological association has to perform. You will observe that our position is in some respects intermediate between an archæological society of a more general character and a county or diocesan society. A great deal of the work which we have to do is local in its character; and all the more so inasmuch as we have no central home, but have to devote ourselves to the investigation of a new district every year. On the other hand, the Association has a good deal of what may be fairly termed national character, in so far as the region over which its operations extend is mainly, though not exclusively, the home and heritage of the ancient nation from which most of us claim to have sprung. A district marked by peculiarities of race, language, customs, and history, although it has, happily for itself, become an integral portion of this great kingdom, and although in these days it is not easy to say where Wales ends and England begins, still has to be treated in many ways as a separate whole; and this consideration gives to the Society a character of completeness and independence which is not to be looked for in bodies whose sphere of operation is simply local. And I confess that, independently of my own deep interest in the Principality of Wales and in all that belongs to it (an interest even deepened by my present official connexion with it), I have always thought the proceedings of this Society peculiarly interesting, and its meetings peculiarly pleasant, from the mere fact of its undertaking to deal with a territory of considerable extent, not too large to be thoroughly got up and known, and yet forming a distinct and separate whole; and this interest is considerably heightened by the fact that the nation inhabiting this district is one of a group of tribes with the other members of which it is connected with various degrees of affinity, while its history touches theirs at several points. And this brings me to the first subject which I have now to bring under your notice, namely the work which the Cambrian Archæological Association has to do in the department of ethnology.

"In Wales, Cornwall, and Brittany on the one hand, and in Ireland, the Highlands and Hebrides, and the Isle of Man on the other, we find the lost relics of a widely diffused group of nations, in a greater or less degree of purity, but still in a purer condition than is the case anywhere else. At the beginning of history we find the race already spread throughout the west of Europe. It had already

its divisions and subdivisions. It had also on its borders other races, some apparently representing the earlier occupants of the same parts of Europe, others being a later wave of immigrants from more eastern countries. Here several problems occur for solution at once, and we in this country are able to approach them from a ground of vantage. How far were the inhabitants of these countries (say of Gaul and Britain) homogeneous, at the period when the light of history first breaks in upon them. That light reveals certain ethnological differences between the inhabitants of certain districts. Have such differences been perpetuated, and are we able still to recognise them in the existing distinction between Gwyddel and Cymry? In what did such differences originate? Were they developed before the great Celtic race reached its final homes in the west, or afterwards? Are they in some measure owing to the partial absorption of a pre-existing race, Euscarian or Finnish? What indications exist of the pre-existence of such an earlier occupation, or is it possible to trace it in the features, habits, or language of any among the present inhabitants of these countries, or in their local nomenclature? What light do monuments throw upon this question? Do the antiquities of other countries illustrate our own in regard to this point, to any appreciable extent?

"In this department alone, as it appears to me, the Cambrian Archæological Association has plenty of work ready to its hand. And the very great advance which has taken place within the last few years in this department of archæological science has opened more questions than it has closed. When our Society came into existence more people than not believed (I am sure I did for one) a cromlech to be a Druidical altar, and a circle of stones to bear some special relation to the worship of our heathen progenitors. It is now, of course, generally understood that our megalithic monuments belong to the rites of sepulture rather than to those of religion, and that they are in all probability relics of an earlier race, as well as an earlier state of things, than those which existed in this country when the Druids were the priests and philosophers of the nation. Within the same time discoveries have been made in this country, but to a greater extent elsewhere, which carry back the human occupation of Western Europe to an unexpectedly early date in the history of the earth. Geology and archæology have met and shaken hands over the drift. Man was here side by side with animals whose existence can only be inferred from their relics in caves or in alluvial deposits. The discovery of the lacustrine dwellings, chiefly in the lakes of Switzerland, has revealed a very curious state of things to which, I believe, no parallel has yet been found in this country. But it is by no means improbable that a careful examination of lakes and turbaries, or even of fiords, loughs, and estuaries may tell us something more about the primitive inhabitants of these parts of Europe. At present the chief traces of them are to be found in the stone remains with which our western shores abound, the primæval dwellings and primæval tombs, the *cytiau* and *cromlechau*, which

are abundantly scattered over our heaths and mountains. Of course these remains are commonly found on the continent of Europe, and even, as it appears, in other parts of the world. We in this country possess large opportunities of observing them. Whether, as has been thought, the comparative absence of wood in regions bordering on the Atlantic was peculiarly favourable to the formation of settlements by a people ignorant of the use of metals, or whether our rocks and boulders offered an abundant supply of materials, or whether our poor soil and backward agriculture has caused these remains to be spared in Wales when they perished elsewhere, it is clear that in the Principality as well as in Cornwall, and above all in those portions of the Principality which most resemble Cornwall in their situation, remains of the stone period are unusually abundant. Again, the last quarter of a century has witnessed a rapid growth in the science of comparative philology. The laws which were first systematically exhibited by German scholars, such as Bopp and Grimm, have been lately applied to the Celtic languages in relation both to their internal history and structure, and to their connection with other idioms. I have little doubt that the investigation is a fruitful one, and that we have still a large work before us in this particular field. The pages of our Magazine bear witness to the careful cultivation of this branch of palæological science by some of our own members.

"I wish also to find out how much has been done in the course of the last ten or twenty years in the practically new study of comparative mythology. I am not aware that the labours of comparative mythologists have been brought to bear to any appreciable extent on the fertile fields of Welsh, Armorican, and Irish tradition. The truth is that in studying the traditions of any country there is not only a great deal to be done, but also a great deal to be undone. We have to dig away a great deal of rubbish before we get to the foundations. Those ingenious artists in a certain midland town who are said to fabricate Roman medals and Egyptian scarabæi by the gross have long had their counterpart in the class of men to be found in every country, and not altogether wanting in our own, who cook up genuine traditions into a mess of fabrication, conjecture, and confusion. There is a grand opening for a Welsh scholar in this direction. A thorough sifting of the earlier Welsh poems and romances, and of such curious uncertified fragments as those which bear the name of Triads and others of the same stamp, which shall first strip off the modern additions of a self-conscious age, shall fix as near as may be the date and occasion of the poem or document, shall precipitate in a solid form the small amount of ascertainable fact, and shall also discover a vein of primitive tradition capable of being illustrated by the traditions of other countries, and especially by those of the cognate races, will be a work worthy of the energies and abilities of any critical inquirer. Whether such an inquirer is to be found among ourselves I do not undertake to say, but at all events our Society may do something in the way of encouraging such an inquiry.

Again, the history of Britain under and after the Roman occupation wants much attention. The data for the history of the Roman period are not abundant, but so far as they exist they are on the whole clear and unequivocal. Far different is the character of the documents, facts, and memorials to which we must look for evidence of the state of things immediately following the withdrawal of the Roman forces from Britain. It is a period of obscurity as regards the history of every country, above all as regards the history of our own. The twilight of the old Roman world, the dawn of the middle age, is beset with difficulties historical and ethnological. As regards our own country we are still almost at the beginning of the inquiry. The investigation is full of interest, and embraces a vast number of subsidiary problems. What relics of Roman life and civilisation continued to exist in the towns, in the country, in South-Eastern Britain generally, or near old centres such as York, London, or Colchester? Can we find trustworthy traces of a Roman Christianity in Britain? Whence came such Christianity as existed among Britons, Picts, and Irish? How far was the Latin language the language of the people? How far has it been taken up into Welsh? Why was Gaul Romanised and Britain not, if it was not, or so far as it was not? What is the true history of the Britons of Armorica, and is there any foundation for the supposition that they were mainly emigrants from the insular Britain? To what extent were the Britons of Lloegr exterminated, enslaved, or absorbed by the English nation? The early bardic remains, the legends of the Welsh saints, and the heroic *cyclus* of King Arthur and his companions, all belong to this period; their investigation and criticism form part of the inquiry, and any results of such an investigation will throw great light on the history of the period. Two other points deserve especial notice in connection with the same period of history. First, we have the existence of a widely extended British kingdom, lasting down to the middle of the tenth century, in a district now as thoroughly Teutonised as any other part of the island. I speak of the kingdom of the Cumbrians and Strathclyde Welsh. Some of the oldest Welsh poetry appears to have come from that district, and it is pretty clear that one or more emigrations from it to that which we now call Wales took place during the obscure period of which we are now speaking.¹ This Society might with much advantage devote especial attention to the history and antiquities of Cumberland, Strathclyde, and Galloway. The local names throughout that region are largely suggestive of a British origin, and yet of such an origin the present inhabitants seem to show no traces whatever. But historical documents are full of the vestiges of the Celtic inhabitants.

“The other point to which I wish to call your attention is the existence of monumental inscriptions belonging to this dark period,

¹ The district extended far south of that which we now call Cumberland. Even Leeds is described as a frontier town of the Cumbrians and Northmen.

both elsewhere and abundantly in Wales. A good deal has been done already in this department, especially by a distinguished palæographer whom I am glad to see present, but much remains to be done. These inscriptions in general are very scanty, rarely giving anything beyond the name of the person interred and that of his father; but the names have an unmistakably Celtic complexion. And in some few instances in this country there is found side by side with the Latin inscription in debased Roman characters, another inscription, sometimes a Celtic rendering of it, in a rude cryptic alphabet, the key to which was discovered in Ireland. On the whole the phenomena suggest the idea the graves thus inscribed are largely those of Irish chiefs. Welsh tradition and local nomenclature point to the existence of Irish raids, and even of Irish settlements, in Wales, of which we here find confirmatory evidence. In this we have a large subject opened for observation and inquiry. The real nature of the Gaelic settlements in Wales, whose existence is undeniable, presents a hitherto unsolved problem.

"I may be thought to be anticipating if I here notice a kindred question. What is the true origin of the Teutonic colonies in South Wales, of which the Englishry of Pembrokeshire presents the most notable example? The history of the establishment of Flemings in that district scarcely affords a sufficient explanation. The existence of Flemings in Gower has not even the support of tradition. No doubt these districts were thoroughly conquered and feudalised, and English as well as Flemish colonists occupied them under the guidance of Norman lords. But I cannot help suspecting that those districts were partially Teutonised long before the period assigned for the Flemish immigration. Very likely there were Scandinavian settlements on the coast, and on the shores of Milford Haven. "Fishgard" and "Hasgard", as well as "Skokholm" and "Skomar" have a Danish air about them: "Freystrop" must surely have been founded by a heathen settlement of Teutons, whether Scandinavians or not. This throws back the colonisation of Rhos far beyond the Flemings. A careful examination of local names may do a good deal towards solving the question.

"The history of the dark period of which I have just been speaking is, in fact, the first chapter in the history of Wales. But the history of Wales has yet to be written. We want a continuous history of the Principality from the time of the Teutonic conquest of England down to, or a little beyond, the death of the last Llywelyn, with a second volume, and probably a not less interesting one, to bring us down to the reign of Henry VIII. I do not wish to disparage the work of labourers in this field when I say that very little has been done yet towards the accomplishment of this task. It is more than one man's work. One architectonic mind may write the book, but many must prepare the materials. Besides the criticism of the chronicles, we must give our bards another sifting, and we must examine charters and other documents of every kind. This Society is, I hope, gradually accumulating facts for the future historian of the

Principality. And our history must not be a mere record of events. We want to know something of the political and social condition of the country. We want an insight into its institutions and its manners at successive periods. A social history of Wales may, indeed, with much advantage be brought down to a later period than the reign of Henry VIII. Family relics, and above all family letters, would afford considerable materials for a description of the country as it existed even down to the last century. It would be very interesting to compare its social state with that of England at the same period. In particular we should be very glad to learn, and I should think it would be by no means impossible to make out, the social history of the Welsh language. It would be interesting to trace its gradual dying out in certain districts and its dying down in others. When did our gentle-folk give up talking Welsh in their families, and when did they (to so great an extent as is now unhappily the case) give up speaking it altogether? If the story of Queen Catherine and her husband's relations is trustworthy, it was possible for a Welsh gentleman of good lineage to appear at the English court in the early half of the fifteenth century, and to be described as a "goodly dumb creature." But it must not be forgotten that at the same time, or very little earlier, an English gentleman used Norman French as his ordinary language. Probably it was the fiery trial of the Wars of the Roses which purged the country of it for all but formal and official purposes. There can be little doubt that English had become the ordinary language of the Welsh gentry by the middle of the sixteenth century, but I cannot help suspecting that their knowledge of Welsh was for some time afterwards more considerable than is the case in our own time. I think it would be found upon examination that a larger proportion of the Welsh clergy were connected with the leading families of the Principality during the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries than has been the case since. This may not in every case prove, but it does to a very considerable extent imply, a more extensive knowledge of the vernacular on the part of the higher classes than very commonly exists in our own time. I may be wrong in this conjecture, but many phenomena upon which I will not dwell at present appear to me to point in that direction. But this at all events would form a very interesting, and I think a profitable, field for inquiry.

"Our Association has an important work to perform, and it has already done good service, in the way of both illustrating and preserving material antiquities. Some of these, indeed, may now claim the protection of the law. But it is necessary that the law should be put in force, and we may regard our local secretaries and other active members partly in the light of antiquarian detectives charged with the duty of arresting the wanton destruction of national monuments. One class of such monuments only needs to be let alone. If camps and other earthworks are not levelled or ploughed away, if cromlechau and meini-hirion are not blown up, or turned into gate-posts, and if inscribed stones are simply protected and undisturbed,

nothing more is wanted or can be expected. It is otherwise with mediæval antiquities, a more interesting, more numerous, and more perishable class. Take first the case of actual ruins. In Wales, and especially in South Wales, we have a great store of military antiquities. This region is a paradise of castles, perhaps no district in Europe can compare with this in the multitude and interest of its military remains. A great deal has been done by one of our members, unhappily not present this week, in the way of explaining and illustrating antiquities of this class. The question of preserving memorials of this kind is a very difficult one. Restoration of them, in the ordinary acceptation of the term, is simply out of the question; but it is perfectly legitimate to prop and patch so as to arrest decay. I think it will be found that our Society has done good work and that it has still a work to do, in calling attention to the need of occasional repair, and above all to the ruthless destruction which is taking place in so many of our ancient castles. In domestic remains of the middle ages, not being castles, the Principality is (on the whole) comparatively poor. The grand palace of the bishops of St. David's, the abandonment of which I fear I cannot altogether deplore, is no doubt an example of this class to which few rivals can be found; and here and there, especially near the English frontier, there are interesting domestic buildings of the middle age, or of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. But, on the whole, Wales is poor in antiquities of this sort. In many parts of the Principality the rural gentry were very indifferently lodged, even down to a very recent period, and the buildings in the town, must have been generally poor and mean.

"I now turn to the churches of the Principality, which are, of course, of a lower rank than the corresponding class of antiquities in England, and are in many parts of the country utterly without interest. Still there exist large numbers of rural churches in various parts of Wales, which, though small and rude, have in their kind an interest which is peculiarly their own. The churches of south-western Pembrokeshire afford the most remarkable example of the truth of this statement. But it is also true of other parts of the Principality. The prevailing passion for restoration has reached even to this remote corner of the kingdom. For this, as a Welsh Bishop, I cannot lose this opportunity of expressing my thankfulness. Some of us remember the miserable condition in which many (I fear I must say nearly all) the country churches of the Principality were a quarter of a century ago. In this respect the change has been very remarkable and beneficial. In this diocese alone about £350,000 was raised by voluntary subscription, during the episcopate of my predecessor, for the erection and restoration of churches. Probably the total amount expended was not much short of half a million. But while I rejoice in this improvement as a Bishop, I cannot conceal my regret as an archæologist that the zeal for church restoration has not been at all times according to knowledge. I believe it requires a greater architect to restore a church

than to build one ; and I am sure it requires a greater architect to restore a church like Llanbadarn Fawr, or one like Manorbier, than to deal with Boston or St. Mary Redcliff. An architect, for example, who shall deal with one of our rude, solemn, quaint, Welsh country churches, wants not merely artistic skill, but something of poetical feeling. They need to be treated with the most reverent care. Better do nothing than do too much. I speak, of course, now only of that which is better in point of art and feeling, since even this must occasionally give way to necessity. I think our Society has done a great deal, but I am quite sure that it has still very much to do in the way of stopping unadvised and hasty restoration. It is necessary to be on our guard in this matter, not only against the devices of country builders and fourth-rate architects,—for even architects of established reputation are far too fond of doing too much ; and unluckily the great mass of our country gentlemen and country clergy, who chiefly manage these things, and whose zeal and liberality certainly deserve all praise, do not know what is worth preserving. They see a tumble-down old church with a broken-backed roof, with sash-windows, with rotten pews, unsparingly whitewashed within and without, but none the cleaner for it ; and from want of education in this department of antiquities, or perhaps from an inherent want of imagination, they cannot conceive that of which it is the wreck, and to which it may with judicious care be brought back ; and so they call in an architect, and the architect leaves little of the old church but its four walls, sticks in tracery and capitals the like of which were never seen in England, decorates its bare walls with all the colours of the rainbow, and fills it with all manner of pretty little tiny kickshaws till the young ladies are convinced that he has made a sweetly pretty thing of it, as no doubt he has. *‘C’est magnifique, mais ce n’est pas la guerre.’* Much caution, much discretion, much experience, much judgment, are wanted for this task on the part of the architect, and some virtues akin to humility and faith on the part of other people. In expressing its appreciation of good restoration, and in diffusing such knowledge as will enable others to do so, this Society will perform a good work. If any one here desires to see what really good restoration is, he cannot do better than make a pilgrimage to St. David’s. So far as the work has gone, it is as good as it can be. All that was defective and dangerous in the parts of the church now restored has become solid and sound. Nothing has been renewed simply because it looked old and weather-beaten, or except so far as there was a mechanical necessity for doing it. Old things which were of no good date, and which were out of character with the good mediæval work, have been replaced by other work ; but the new work does not force itself upon the eye. Merely decorative additions are in strict harmony with the feeling of the place. Where a difficult question arose between restoring the presbytery to its original condition, and retaining later work of good date, though not a particularly good specimen of that date, the architect, as it seems

to me, hit upon a most felicitous compromise. On the whole, I feel bound to express my personal obligations to Sir Gilbert Scott, not only for what he has done to the venerable church in which my official seat is placed, but for having set an excellent example to architects, which I trust they will not forget in dealing with the less important but scarcely less interesting churches of this diocese.

"I have run as rapidly as I could through some of the principal matters with which, as I think, our Association has to deal, and in dealing with which it may still do good service. In so limited a time I could not be expected to touch on every moot point, neither is it desirable. Let me express my hope that the Meeting which we are inaugurating to-night may be not only pleasant but profitable, and that it may be the means of accumulating solid materials for the history of our country, as well as of diffusing an intelligent interest in its antiquities.

"I cannot close this address without a few words about the illustrious man whose place I am most unworthily called to take, and who has so lately entered into his rest. He was certainly in many ways one of the most remarkable men of our age. To say that he was a man of immense learning is to say nothing. To most of us to speak of a person as learned conveys no more meaning than it does to speak to an Englishman who has never been out of his own island of a great mountain or a great river. Not only is great learning a thing only to be found here and there, but even the power of estimating or appreciating it is scarcely less rare. But perhaps there has been no one in our time in any country, and certainly no one in our own, whose learning has been so vast and so various as that of the late Bishop Thirlwall. But all these stores of learning would have been both impossible and useless without the great intellectual gifts and moral qualities which enabled him to acquire and to apply them. In clearness of mental vision, in soundness of judgment, in sober caution whether in receiving or rejecting evidence, he stood without a rival both as a historian and as a theologian. Those who addict themselves to such studies as form the especial object of this Association will find in him a perfect example of calm and judicious inquiry into the records of the past. It is gratifying to us to remember the interest which he took in the proceedings of the Society. He was one of its Patrons from the beginning, held the office of President in 1859, and attended and took part in the proceedings of three or four of its Meetings. He was in all points a great man, a grand and noble intellect and character. In many respects he stood alone, and, so far, the venerable and solitary sanctuary from which he derived his title was an apt symbol of his mind and character. But though he stood apart he was at all times ready to carry to contending factions a message of peace and conciliation. May those who take upon themselves the office of searching the records and investigating the relics of past times,—but above all may those whose minds are engaged on the highest problems which can occupy the thoughts of man, and upon a right

solution of which the future, whether of the human race or of individuals, largely depends,—learn to emulate his candour, his fearless love of truth, and his power to strip off fallacies and deceptive appearances, and to see things as they are.”

The President next called upon Mr. Robinson, the General Secretary for South Wales, to read the Annual Report. Owing to an accident it had not arrived from Cardiff in time for the Meeting, so that a brief summary of its contents had to suffice for the occasion. It is, however, inserted here as adopted at the Committee meeting on Wednesday evening.

REPORT.

“Your Committee have the pleasure to announce, that at no period since the commencement of the Association has it been in a more satisfactory position than at present. Notwithstanding the resignation of some of its members and the removal of others, its numbers are not only fully maintained but so largely increased as to exceed those of any previous period.

“In the year 1855, when the Society met at Llandilo, the list of members, even with a large accession, contained only about 150 names, more than half of which have since been removed by death or resignation. At present the number exceeds 300, and your Committee venture to hope that this most satisfactory increase is an indication that the objects of this Association are becoming more widely appreciated and better understood.

“It will be within the memory of those who were present at the Ruthin meeting in 1854, that the latter number was fixed upon as the utmost limit the Association could be expected to attain. Acting upon this opinion, your Committee limited the issue of the *Archæologia Cambrensis* of 1855 and 1856 to 300 copies, and, in consequence, that issue has been entirely exhausted, so that a complete set of the third series is not readily to be procured. Hence it was considered in 1869 desirable that in 1870 the fourth and present series should be commenced, so that all who subsequently joined the Association might be able to procure a complete set.

“The appended statement of accounts for the past year shows an improved regularity in the payment of subscriptions, although this regularity is still capable of improvement.

“Your Committee regret their inability to announce the commencement of the contemplated work on “The Inscribed Stones of Wales”, under the care of Professor Westwood, the requisite number of 150 subscribers being still far from complete. The same apparent apathy is also shown by the manner in which the Rev. Robert Williams has been supported in his publication of *Y Greal*. The greater part of the literal English translation has also been issued to the few subscribers, and fully realises their expectations not only as to the care and fidelity with which the work has been produced, but also the general appearance and finish of the volumes.

"The eighth number of the *Revue Celtique* (concluding the second volume), conducted by M. H. Gaidoz, a member of this Association, has also been issued, and fully sustains its reputation, as the literary contributions, without exception, proceed from the most distinguished Celtic scholars of the age, and it is a matter of surprise that he has not been enabled to number more supporters of the "Revue" among the members of this Association. The present number contains, among other contributions, one by Mr. Whitley Stokes, who has made additions and corrections to his article on the "Ancient Irish Goddess of War", and an excellent article by M. Adolphe Pictet on the Names of Rivers, styled "Une Enigme d'Onomastique Fluviale."

"It will be necessary during this meeting to elect a trustee in the place of the late Sir Stephen Glynne, and amongst other names which may be suggested, that of G. T. Clark, Esq., of Dowlais House, has an additional claim upon your consideration, inasmuch as his time and valuable services have always been readily given for the advancement of the objects of this Association. The Committee trust this suggestion will have the unanimous approval of the members on Friday evening next.

"Another matter must also be considered on that occasion; the General Secretary of the Association for North Wales, the Rev. E. L. Barnwell, after twenty-one years of office, finds it necessary to be relieved of his duties, or at least of part of them. With a view to such a change, permission was given at the Wrexham meeting to Professor Babington, the permanent Chairman of the General Committee, to make such arrangements to meet this contingency as he thought necessary, subject to the approval of the members of the Association.

"After many vain attempts to find a gentleman able and willing to undertake these duties, it was thought they might be transferred wholly or in part to the acting editor. The Rev. D. Silvan Evans was accordingly solicited to accept this arrangement, and your Committee regret he was unable to do so. On his declining, a similar application was made to the Rev. D. R. Thomas, the historian of the Diocese of St. Asaph, who has kindly consented to act, on the condition that he may be at liberty to resign, if he finds his acceptance of the office interferes with his other duties. Mr. Thomas proposes, in fact, to consider his office for the year as one of trial, his acceptance of it being on the understanding that if he feels it necessary to resign it should not be incumbent upon him to find a successor, but that the present General Secretary for North Wales should resume his duties.

"The Committee propose that the thanks of the Association be given to the Rev. D. Silvan Evans for his valuable services, as Editor of the *Archæologia Cambrensis* for the last five years, as well as for his consenting to join the Editorial Committee, and readiness to assist in any way that he is able.

"The Committee also propose that the Lord Bishop of St. David's

and Lord Aberdare be enrolled as patrons of the Society; and that the Hon. Wm. Owen Stanley and A. J. B. Beresford Hope, Esq., M.P., be elected as Vice-Presidents; also that the thanks of the Association be presented to Sir Watkins Williams Wynn, M.P., for his services to the Association, as its President, during the past year.

“Subject to the approval of the members, the Committee suggest the appointment of M. Gaidoz as Corresponding Secretary for France in place of M. Didron, and of Dr. Barham for Cornwall.

“The retiring members of the Committee are Professor Babington, Joseph Mayer, Esq., F.S.A., and the Rev. Hugh Prichard; and your Committee recommend their re-election. They also recommend that J. R. Cobb, Esq., Brecon, Rev. D. Silvan Evans, Llany-mawddwy, R. H. Wood, Esq., F.S.A., Rugby, and H. W. Lloyd, Esq., Kensington, be added to the Committee. And they further propose the following members as local secretaries for their respective counties:—Rev. Walter Evans (late General Secretary for South Wales) for Flintshire; J. R. Cobb, Esq., Brecon, for Brecknockshire; Rev. Prebendary Morris, Training College, Carmarthen, for Carmarthenshire; J. W. Lukis, Esq., Cardiff, for Glamorganshire.

“There is one feature in the present meeting on which the Committee and the whole Association cannot but dwell with signal pleasure. In this, our second visit, after twenty years, to the county of Carmarthen, we have the privilege of being able to place at our head one who, many years back, was one of the most active officers of the Association; it would not be too much to say its mainstay in a time of special difficulty. Those whose memories can go back to the earlier days of the Association must know well how much the Association owed to the present Bishop of St. David's. It is then with special propriety, and with special satisfaction to the Association that we find ourselves this year gathered together under the headship of a prelate, to whom we, as a body, feel a debt of gratitude for services long past, but not forgotten, while in his public character we can yet more than others hail in him a worthy successor even of the great man in whose seat he sits, and whose loss our Association has its own ground for lamenting, besides those common to it with this diocese and with the whole nation.

“The following names, having been submitted to the Committee, have been approved of, and admitted as new members:

“Roberts, Rev. Aaron, Mansel Street, Carmarthen
 Green, Francis, Esq., Oaklands, Carmarthen
 Griffiths, W. M., Esq., Carmarthen
 Harries, A., Esq., Carmarthen
 Header, G. J., Esq., M.D., Carmarthen
 Jones, Rev. Owen, Carmarthen
 Thomas, J., Esq., Carmarthen
 Joseph, T., Esq., Ty Draw, Pont y Pridd
 Williams, Rev. B., Cenarth, Llandyssil

Holst, J. J., Esq., Cardiff
 Bath, Charles, Esq., Ffynnonan, Swansea
 Lloyd, Miss G. L., Brecon
 Jennings, Richard, Esq., Gelli Deg, Kidwelly
 Webb, Rev. T. W., Hardwick Vicarage, Hay
 Lewis, L. T., Esq., Cadoxton Lodge, Neath
 Davies, D., Esq., Ton, Ystrad, Pont y Pridd
 Rees, D. Rhys, Esq., Tonn, Llandovery
 Phillips, Edward James, Esq., Llanelly
 Gwyn, W. E. B., Esq., Plas Cwrt Hir, Carmarthen
 Lloyd, Rev. Evan, M.A., Llanstephan
 Morgan, H. S., Esq., High Sheriff, Carmarthenshire
 Prothero, E., Esq., Dolwilym, Whitland
 Allen, J. Romilly, Esq., 5, Albert Terrace, Regent's Pk., N.W.
 Godsall, Philip Wm., Esq., Iscoed Park, Whitchurch, Salop
 Lewis, Rev. Chancellor, Rectory, Dolgelley
 Southern, F. R., Esq., Ludlow
 Middleton, J., Esq., Cheltenham
 Jones, Rev. Latimer M., Vicarage, Carmarthen
 Horton, H., Esq., Ystrad, Carmarthen
 Chidlow, Rev. C., Conwyl Caio, Llandilo
 Williams, Rev. David, Rectory, Merthyr, Carmarthen
 Hughes, Professor Thomas McKenny, M.A., F.S.A., F.G.S.,
 Woodwardian Professor of Geology, Cambridge
 Davis, Valentine, Esq., Carmarthen."

The following is the statement of the accounts of the Society to January 1st, 1875 :—

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE AND RECEIPTS.

EXPENDITURE.				RECEIPTS.			
	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
To Editor - - -	50	0	0	By balance - - -	42	13	8
„ Wood-engraving - -	36	1	0	„ Sale of books - - -	8	5	0
„ Steel ditto - - -	26	14	0	„ Wrexham Meeting -	30	0	0
„ Printing - - -	190	7	0	„ Subscriptions, etc. -	259	8	6
„ Balance - - -	37	5	2				
	£340	7	2		£340	7	2

Audited and found correct.

JOHN PRICE } Auditors for
 JOHN MORGAN } 1874.

JOSEPH JOSEPH, F.S.A., Treasurer.

Brecon : 25th March, 1875.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 17TH.

Starting at 9 A.M. from the Assembly Rooms,—a spot rendered noteworthy as that where Sir Richard Steele breathed his last,—a large party set off, under the guidance of the Rev. A. Roberts, to inspect the remains of the Castle, which, protected on one side by its elevated position, and on the other by the Towy, so commanded the surrounding district that one could not but admire the military skill of the ancient Britons in selecting such a site for their *myrddin*, as well as that of their successors, the Romans, who enclosed the earlier works within their *castrum* or *caer* of *Muri-* or *Mari-dunum*; and who, in their turn, were in after time succeeded by the Norman invaders, who erected the keep and strengthened their position by massive works, portions of which still remain. Here were subsequently the courts of chancery and exchequer for South Wales, and a mint established. It is now used as a gaol.

The next point of interest was the crypt of St. Edward's Chapel, a substructure of massive strength, 31 feet long by 17 feet broad, and 9 feet 8 inches high to the apex of the barrel-vaulting; lighted by deeply splayed openings on the south side, and having a lofty recess at its west end, and two smaller ones at the east. It is now used as a wine-vault. A carved representation of the Calvary, let into the wall, still marks the site of St. Mary's Chapel, in the rear of which are many vaulted rooms and passages. But the most ecclesiastical looking crypt of all was that which now forms the vault of the Sheaf Inn, where a double arcade of four bays, with barrel-vaulted roofs, and what may have been an ambry in the wall, seem to attest a former religious use.

A vallum with its dyke of considerable extent, but uncertain origin, next engaged the attention of the party, who were divided in opinion whether it formed a part of the Roman circumvallation, or was the dyke thrown up in 1644 to defend the town from the attacks of the Parliamentary forces of Pembrokeshire. Its position and present extent seem to corroborate the latter view; but it may have followed in part the lines of the ancient defences.

Thence the visitors proceeded to the site of the scanty ruins of the house of the Grey Friars, where had been buried Edmund Tudor, Earl of Richmond, the father of Henry VII, and whose tomb was transferred, after the Dissolution, to St. David's Cathedral; and Sir Rhys ab Thomas,¹ who was on the same occasion removed to St. Peter's. Here, too, until lately, were shown fragments of the tombstone of Sir John Stradling. Portions of the chapel were seen in the walls of an adjoining house; and near it, at the Cawdor Arms, a massive chimney of the kind popularly designated Flemish.

¹ In the inventory of the goods of the "Carmarden Grey Friars", given in the *Archæologia Cambrensis* for 1872 ("Original Documents", p. xxxix), special mention is made of both these tombs.

The parish church of St. Peter's contains several objects of interest, and among them the mural tablet recording the martyrdom of Robert Ferrar, Bishop of St. David's, which took place March 30, 1555, on the south side of the Market Cross. It is singular that no memorial of this event has been erected on the spot, the only record of it being the aforesaid tablet of late erection. The gigantic effigy of Sir Rhys ab Thomas, in the robes of the Garter, is said to be second only in size to that of the mythic Guy Earl of Warwick, and, with that of his wife, was described by Mr. Bloxam. In close proximity was the tomb of Walter Devereux, Earl of Essex, on whose death, in 1577, the funeral sermon was preached by Bishop Richard Davies, the coadjutor of William Salesbury and Chancellor Huet in the first translation of the New Testament into Welsh.

At 11 o'clock the party set out, through a drenching rain, to Llanstephan, where the church was inspected under the guidance of Mr. Freeman, who drew attention to the tower as a characteristic feature of Pembrokeshire churches,—and, indeed, of the whole intervening country as far as Monmouthshire; to the barrel-vaulting as seen in the basement; and to the rude arches built up without moulding, splay, or capital, and looking as if they had been simply cut out of the wall. The stoup still remains in the porch, and there is a squint on the north side of the chancel-arch. In the arcade of the chancel-aisle lies a tombstone to the memory of Rice Lloyd of Llanstephan, ob. 1622, a descendant of Morris Lloyd, son-in-law to Sir Rhys ab Thomas, who held the Castle, and fought for Henry at Bosworth.

The continuance of the rain somewhat interfered with the careful examination of the remains of the Castle, which occupies the summit of the steep hill, and presents a singularly picturesque view. The most interesting portions are the keep, the chapel, and the original gatehouse, for which a later one had been substituted, more to the left as one enters. The space within the walls had been divided into two wards by a cross-wall (now almost destroyed), with which the keep was connected, so that the occupants of it could communicate with either ward. The probable date of the Castle, to judge from an Early English corbel in the great hall (the only distinctive detail remaining), is the latter part of the thirteenth century.

Sir James and Lady Hamilton courteously entertained the numerous company with a sumptuous hospitality, for which the thanks of the Association were tendered by the President, and acknowledged by Sir James Hamilton, together with an announcement of a donation of ten guineas to the Local Fund. Sir James had also kindly secured for the amusement of his guests the attendance of the well known Aberdare choir, whose performance of national airs excited universal applause.

On the homeward journey some of the party stopped to examine the Meini Llwydion that survive of a cromlech at Llwyn Du, and two other upright stones on either side of the ancient Sarn or causeway

that led from Rhydlydan towards Carmarthen. Castell Moel, a ruined house of the fifteenth century, and at one period the seat of a family called Ryd or Reed, well known in the annals of Carmarthen, was also visited; whilst other members inspected what was stated to be a Roman altar, and two menhirs, in the grounds of Ystrad,—a place probably so called from its close proximity to the Via Julia,—and where the members were hospitably received by Mrs. Horton.

EVENING MEETING.

The President called upon Professor Babington to give a *resumé* of the day's excursion, after which Mr. Bloxam gave a description of the effigy of Sir Rhys ab Thomas and its peculiarities.

The Rev. D. R. Thomas then drew the attention of the Association to the serious injury done to Llanstephan Castle by the thoughtless conduct of excursionists, with a view to bringing its influence to bear upon the evil; and Colonel Grant Francis supported it with the suggestion that a custodian should be appointed, as had been done with such marked advantage by the Duke of Beaufort in the case of Oystermouth Castle; and the President promised to represent the feelings of the Association to the lessees and owners of the ruin.

The President then called upon Professor Westwood, who gave a very lucid and interesting account of "Inscribed Stones" in different countries, and particularly in Wales; of the form and importance of their inscriptions, and the character of their ornamentation. The address was further illustrated by rubbings of several of those stones which had been differently read by Mr. Rhys; and the Professor expressed his satisfaction that after his thirty-five years of labour in the field, the subject had been taken up, from a philological point of view, by so able a Celtic scholar as Mr. Rhys. The address will be printed in the Journal, with a list of those in Carmarthenshire.

Mr. Rhys briefly vindicated the readings of some of the above inscriptions, which he had already published in the *Archæologia Cambrensis*, one or two of which, it was hoped, might be tested during the present meeting.

Mr. Howel Lloyd mentioned an early inscribed stone, formerly in the wall of Llanfor Church,¹ near Bala, which was stated in *Bygonos* (April 7, 1875) on the authority of the author of *Dissertatio de Bardis*, to be that of the Llywarch Hen, whose connection with the district Mr. Lloyd illustrated by reference to his writings, and supported by a somewhat ingenious reading of the inscription.

The Rev. D. R. Thomas admitted the traditions, and added that a spot adjacent to the church was called "Pabell Llywarch Hen", but could not agree to Mr. Lloyd's interpretation of the inscription which he rather read as *CAVOSENIARGH*, and in this opinion Mr. Rhys and Professor Westwood concurred.

The President then called upon Prebendary Morris to read a paper

¹ Now in the wall of the porch of the rebuilt church.

on Llanstephan Castle, compiled chiefly from the notes of Lady Hamilton, giving many details of its chequered history, and starting some questions of genealogy and architecture, whereupon

Mr. Freeman pressed the want of a good History of Wales, so forcibly stated in the inaugural address, and illustrated it by the difficulty of dealing properly with the reigns of Harold, William Rufus, Henry II, and others; and by the amusing confusion that prevails as to the two Cromwells. The history should be written by a Welsh scholar, who could compare the language and history of his country with those of other countries; who would sift and examine and state his authorities, and do for Welsh history what English and German scholars were doing for theirs. He wanted to know more accurately what had occurred after the Romans had departed, and down to the eleventh or twelfth centuries. Here it was that the importance of the inscriptions which had been discussed would be seen, as declaring not simply individual names, but as throwing light upon the nomenclature and customs of the time, such as the use of prenomens and the date of their discontinuance. A year ago he would have said that the President was the one man capable of such a task, but now more important duties occupied his attention.

The President in reply stated that no such idea had entered his thoughts, and again urged its importance, and hoped that every meeting of the Society would help forward in one way or another that object.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 18.

The first object of attraction this morning was the remains of the Austin Priory, dedicated to St. Teilo and St. John, a small portion of which has been converted into cottages; in one of these the lid of a coffin forms a coping stone; in another a pointed window was seen walled up, and in a third the entrance to a vaulted passage, or perhaps a large drain, is pointed out as having been opened some fifty years ago, and since closed up. The Nun's Walk is now a garden. In another portion of the grounds the foundation walls were exposed to view a few feet below the soil, of what was probably the chapel. The whole of the ground hereabouts ought to be carefully examined, and in the case of any building or other operations careful measurements and ground plans should be made of all remains of the old buildings and cemetery. Its history is more fully treated of in Mr. Alwyn Evans' paper on Carmarthen Castle and Priory.

In Priory Street the decayed and withered trunk of "The Old Oak" received its due share of attention. According to one account it is of vast antiquity, and with its existence is bound up the fate of Carmarthen. For when the Old Oak goes, then the town will be swallowed up by the encroaching sea. According to another and more prosaic one, it is related to have been planted on May 12th, 1659, when Charles II was proclaimed king at Carmarthen. Its planter

was John Adams, an ancestor of the second President of the United States; and its present forlorn condition is due to the malice of an occupier of the adjoining cottage, who, resolving to get rid of the overwhelming shade which it cast over his house, bored a hole into it and filled it with poisonous chemicals.

In the vicarage garden were seen (*inter alia*) a Roman altar brought from the castle, a Roman inscription let into an outhouse wall, a richly carved boss, and the flagstone into which was inserted the stake to which Bishop Ferrar is said to have been bound.

At eleven o'clock a large party set out in carriages up the narrow but beautiful valley of Cwm Gwili, and through Cynwil Elfed, where "Cromwell's chimney" was duly inspected, to examine the remarkable earthworks known as "Clawdd Mawr", the Great Dyke. Extending as marked on the Ordnance Map, about a mile and a half in length, but judging from local names, continued at one time along the brow of the hill to the outpost marked "Caer Blaen Minog", it forms a strong barrier across the watershed that divides the waters of the Towy and the Teivi, and was manifestly the key to the possession of the high lands on either side of it. Of its history nothing is known, but adjoining it are a large circular British camp,—a fine cromlech which occupied the centre of a circle containing four or five others, which, however, have been gradually broken up and used for walls and gateposts,—and numerous "crugau" or burial mounds in all directions. In one of these, viz., "Crug y Durn", some aurei of Hadrian were discovered a few years ago. Another, pronounced "Crug Poth," and leaving it doubtful whether "porth" or "poeth" were the word represented, with the known presence of the Romans in the neighbourhood, induced some of the members to trace for some distance an old road that led from Llangeler to Cwm Duad, and was supposed by some to be Roman, but the result of the examination was very decisive in favour of its being an old British trackway and not a Roman road.

On returning to the little inn at Cwm Duad, a very acceptable luncheon had been kindly prepared for them by Mr. Valentine Davis, after which the carriages proceeded through very narrow and ancient roads to Traws Mawr, where Captain Davies hospitably refreshed the excursionists with tea and coffee, after a careful examination of the interesting carved and inscribed stones, which have been removed hither for greater security. These included the Severinus stone removed from Llannewydd churchyard, and inscribed Severini fili Severi; another, bearing on one side a cross, and on the other the legend CVNEGNI; and a third marked with a plain cross and four holes in the angles formed by the arms. Owing, perhaps, to these stones and a misapprehension of the name "Traws Mawr," it has been more than once asserted that this was the site of a religious house once subject to Strata Florida; but of such a connection there does not seem to be any corroboration in the records of that establishment, whilst the name appears to represent the civil "trajectus", rather than the ecclesiastical "crux;"

and to find its parallel in the Trostre of Monmouthshire, the Trawstre of English Maelor, and the Trawsfynydd of Mons Heriri. A short drive past the little renovated church of Llannewydd and Rhyd y Marchog brought the party to their next halt at the site of St. Nicholas Chapel (Croes Feini) and Castell, an adjoining circular earth-work fortified with a deep surrounding foss, and pronounced to be of mediæval age.

From this point the majority made for home, but a few zealous members found their way to Merthyr Monach, where they were rewarded with a twilight inspection and sundry rubbings of the Cattrys stone, which lies on the eastern side of the church porch. Another tedious threading of rough and watery lanes brought them at last to Carmarthen at a very late hour.

The evening meeting being for the transaction of business, was limited to the members of the Committee, Professor Babington in the chair.

The report having been read by Mr. Robinson, a discussion ensued upon one of its clauses, and it having been resolved that it should be replaced by one of Mr. Freeman's, the report, as amended, was approved and adopted by the Committee.

It was resolved unanimously that the Rev. D. R. Thomas be elected General Secretary in place of Rev. E. L. Barnwell resigned.

That Mr. Thomas be requested to accept the editorship of the *Archæologia Cambrensis*, in place of Rev. D. Silvan Evans resigned.

That the Rev. E. L. Barnwell be elected Treasurer in place of J. Joseph, Esq., F.S.A., resigned.

That G. T. Clark, Esq., F.S.A., be elected a Trustee in place of Sir Stephen R. Glynné, Bart., deceased.

That the best thanks of the Association be given to the Rev. E. L. Barnwell for his faithful services as one of the General Secretaries for a period of twenty-one years.

To the Rev. D. Silvan Evans for his efficient services as Editor of the *Archæologia Cambrensis* for the last five years.

To Mr. Joseph for his kind offices as Treasurer from the year 1859 to the present time.

That Abergavenny be the place of meeting for 1876, and that E. A. Freeman, Esq., M.A., D.C.L., be requested to accept the office of President.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 19.

A strong party were conveyed by rail to Whitland Station, where they separated into two divisions, one of which was to go by carriage through Llanboidy, and the other by train to the Glôg Quarries, and both to meet again at Dolwilym. The carriage party made at once for the church and chair of Canna. The church (Llangan) is a poor and dilapidated structure, now disused. The chair, a nearly cubical stone, slightly hollowed upon the upper surface, with the

legend "Canna" running along its edge, stands or rather lies in an adjoining field.¹ Tradition has assigned a peculiar virtue to this stone in connection with the sacred well now at a little distance from it, but formerly, to judge from the great moisture of the soil, springing up at its base. Patients, after bathing a specified number of times in the well, were required to sit or lie a certain number of hours on the stone; and it is asserted that the hollow on the surface was produced by the multitude and frequency of the devotees. A walk across the fields brought this party to Parcian, where Mr. Thomas hospitably received them. The famous Qvenvendannus stone, which had been removed a few years ago from "Parc y Maen" to its present position in the field behind the house, was examined, and its inscription proved to confirm Mr. Rhys' reading. From thence, passing Caer Emlyn, the next halt was at the Cefn Brallan Cromlech, in the field called "Parc y Bigwrn", near Llanboidy, already described in the pages of the *Archæologia Cambrensis* for 1872, p. 184. The remaining stones of this cromlech are of more than ordinary size, and some of them were removed about fifty years ago to Maesgwynne grounds. The usual indications of divine displeasure at such sacrilege are said to have been manifested on the occasion in the shape of thunders and lightnings, and the ruining of the road along which it was with vast difficulty drawn.

An inscribed stone, much weather worn and built into the wall of Llanboidy Church, greatly tried the skill of Professor Westwood and Mr. Rhys, who appeared to agree in their reading of it as MAVO ... FIL-LVHARH- COCC-, i. e., Mavo...the son of Llywarch Goch.

Others occupied the time in examining a Tomen near the Maesgwynne Arms, and within sight of the camp at Hafod.

The fine cromlech at Dolwilym, beautifully placed on the steeply sloping side of the narrow valley of the Taf, was next inspected. One or two of the stones have disappeared, but the rest are perfect, and their great size is in keeping with the hugeness of the cairn that must at one time have covered them, the surrounding circle of stones having a diameter of nearly forty yards. An illustration and also a description with careful measurements of this cromlech are given in the *Archæologia Cambrensis* for 1872, where also it is stated to have had the two names of Bwrdd Arthur and Gwal y Vilast.

The Glôg party on reaching the quarries were received by Mr. Owen, the chairman of the company, who took them over the workings, and explained the whole process of raising, splitting, and preparing the slates; and Professor Hughes added to the interest of the occasion by describing the nature and peculiarities of the slate beds, and their characteristic fossils.

The two sections, into which the excursionists had been hitherto divided, now found themselves reunited at the well furnished tables of Dolwilym, and seemed to be unanimous in their approbation of the good things so liberally supplied by the hospitable owner,

¹ For an illustration and account of it, see *Arch. Camb.*, 1872, p. 235.

Mr. Prothero. The brief interval between the luncheon and the return journey was taken advantage of to inspect the early Maltese Cross, in the churchyard of Llanglydwen, noticeable for an antiquity not later than the ninth century. The church has a small Norman font, with the cable ornament. The chancel arch is plain and pointed, and of similar construction to those already noticed at Llanstephan.

EVENING MEETING.

Professor Babington having given a *résumé* of the two days' excursions, and Professor Westwood having followed him with special reference to the inscribed stones seen in their course, the President called upon Mr. Alwyn Evans to read his paper on "Carmarthen Castle and Priory", which will appear in the pages of the Journal.

Colonel Grant Francis, F.S.A., was then called upon to read his paper on "Henry de Gower, Bishop of St. David's, 1328-1347"; this also will be printed. The statement that the palace at Lamphey was an earlier work of the Bishop than that at St. David's, gave occasion to the President to recall a triangular duel on that point that had taken place twenty-four years ago between Mr. Freeman, Mr. Babington, and himself. (See *Archæologia Cambrensis*, 1851, p. 324, and 1852, p. 198.)

The President called upon Mr. Romilly Allen to read his paper on the "Coygan Bone Caves", which were to be visited the following day.

Mr. Allen began with a brief historical *résumé* of cave-exploration, from the mammoth's teeth sought in the German caves for medicinal purposes in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, and the first systematic exploration by Dr. Buckland of the cavern of Gailsworth in Franconia, and the discoveries made in the same year at Oreston near Plymouth, down to the present date. He then described the hyæna-den at Coygan, first explored by Dr. Hicks of St. David's and himself, the animal remains found there, and the singular process by which the markings and scorings of the bones were verified; and then proceeded to show the variations of landscape and climate which must have existed at the time, and the way in which all this bore upon the study of archæology, concluding with a scientific account of the process by which caves were originally found in the limestone rocks, where they are almost solely found.

Professor McK. Hughes followed with some interesting criticisms as to the value of the evidence that bone-caves supplied, ranging his treatment of it under the three heads: 1, the period during which it was possible the cave could have existed or been fit for habitation; 2, the time necessary for the accumulation of the deposits in or under which the remains occur; 3, the character, condition, and association, of the remains themselves.

Several other papers were put in, and taken as read on account of the lateness of the hour.

Mr. Freeman proposed the following resolution : " That the best thanks of the Association be given to Lord Dynevor, Sir James and Lady Hamilton, Mr. Protheroe, Mrs. Horton, Mr. Valentine Davis, and the many other ladies and gentlemen to whom they are indebted for kind and hospitable entertainment." In a happy vein of humour, which elicited peals of laughter, Mr. Freeman dwelt on the virtues of pies in general, and especially of those supplied at Cwm Duad ; and was seconded by Professor Westwood, who dwelt particularly on the ready and pleasant welcome so often afforded during their excursions.

Professor Babington next proposed the thanks of the Association to the Local Committee, to whom he attributed so much of the pleasure and the success of the Meeting ; and he would especially couple with the motion the names of Mr. Rupert Morris, Captain Philipps, and Dr. Hearder.

Mr. Barnwell, in seconding the motion, bore witness to the difficulties which an experience of twenty-one years made him well aware belonged to the office, and he begged especially to compliment his old friend and pupil, Prebendary Morris, on the efficiency of his services.

Mr. Bloxam, in proposing a vote of thanks to the ladies and gentlemen who had contributed articles to the Museum, bore the strongest testimony to the value of local temporary museums such as that at Carmarthen. His own interest in them was shown by the fact of his being Hon. Local Secretary for the South Kensington Museum, and still more by having one in his own house.

Chancellor Allen, in seconding the vote, suggested that private collections would be greatly enhanced in value if objects of interest, when found, were sent to such willing and able experts as Mr. Bloxam that they might be correctly described, and their proper value known.

The President then announced that the next place of meeting would be Abergavenny ; that Mr. Freeman had accepted the office of President ; and that he himself hoped to have the pleasure of being present at it.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 20TH.

Kidwelly Church and Castle were the attractive objects of the morning excursion, with Mr. Freeman to explain their architectural features, and Mr. Bloxam to expatiate on their monuments.

On the way from the station to the church the scanty remains of old houses lately existing were observed. One of the two, near the church, has been pulled down very lately ; and the site of the one formerly near the bridge is now occupied by the house of Mr. Evans, the present Mayor. Fortunately, however, they have been engraved in the Journal.

Of the church, Mr. Freeman pointed out the curtailed proportions of the nave, and the peculiar position in which the tower was now left. A blank buttress and a broken wall showed that it had once

extended far to the west of its present limit; and the tower had then stood about the middle instead of, as now, at the north-west angle. The *quasi* parapet, too, at the junction of tower and spire was peculiar; and the whole gave the impression that it had been the work of some local architect who might have travelled into Northamptonshire, and had tried to combine the styles he met with. The form of the church, too, although cruciform, was not of the usual cruciform type, as the transepts started from the nave; and there was no central tower, as is the case in monastic churches. The main arches were segmental in form, making an angle with the pillar, but with discontinuous impostes, and no capitals to the shafts; the change of mouldings at the junction, which is rare in England, and reminded him of later French work; whilst the great breadth of the nave without aisles seemed to belong to some South Gaulish church. The choir was stately, and on the south side were some good fourteenth century windows as well as sedilia and piscina, and there were numerous altars in different parts of the church.

Mr. Bloxam thought the staircase in the north wall of the chancel led to a *domus inclusi*, or the residence of an anchorite, in which case the circular opening would serve the double purpose of a light to the staircase and also a squint. He then drew attention to the sepulchral arch on the south side and the sepulchre on the north, the latter being a recess for entombing the rood during the interval between Good Friday and Easter morning. Among the monuments, one was the mutilated effigy of a civilian clothed in the *tunica talaris*, and belonging to the fourteenth century; another bore the head of a lady, in relief, and was of the same date. There was also a cross of the fifteenth century, which had been appropriated by an alderman of later days. There appear to have been two ways of approach (one being by a staircase in the wall) to the rood loft, which once divided the chancel from the nave; and belonging to the same period there might be seen outside in an angle at the foot of the tower an alabaster figure of the Virgin and Child, which had occupied the niche in the south porch until a few years ago, when the Vicar, in protest or in dread of its perversion to idolatrous uses, had it removed and hidden, and it was only exhumed now for the occasion of the visit.

Leaving the church, and passing over the ancient bridge with its curious archways, and under the ruined gate that once connected the Castle with the suburbs, and divided the Englishry from the Welshry and foreigners, the great entrance to the Castle was reached. A full and detailed description of the Castle, by Mr. G. T. Clark, in the *Archæologia Cambrensis* for 1852, illustrated with ground-plans and drawings of its most interesting features, should be carefully studied by those who wish to know its history.

Mr. Freeman pointed out to the numerous assemblage the most striking parts of the buildings, having previously made an examination of the outside,—a plan he strongly recommended on all such occasions. The Castle, exclusive of its outer works, consisted of

two wards, the inner one containing the principal rooms, as the hall, kitchen, and the remarkable chapel in the third story of the projecting tower, the upper portion of which has been skilfully turned into a polygonal apse.

After partaking of refreshment very kindly provided by the Mayor, the whole party returned to Carmarthen, where they divided into groups, some bound for Llandilo and Dynevor, the rest for Laugharne and the Coygan Caves. The former party, after passing Ty Gwyn, once the residence of Sir Richard Steele, halted for a few minutes at Llanarthney, where a rubbing was taken of the curious wheel-cross against the church tower; but of the legend, owing to the crumbling condition of the stone, only the words "merci" and "Elme" could be deciphered.

Another halt was made at the Golden Grove lodge gate, and a hasty run to inspect the "Eiudon" Stone (*Archæologia Cambrensis*, 1871, p. 339).

After entering the park of Dynevor the old parish church of Llandyfeisant was seen in the process of rebuilding; but no tidings were heard of any Roman discoveries during the operation, although it is said to occupy the place of a Roman temple.

At the modern Castle, lately known as Newton, Lord Dynevor received the crowd of visitors in the most hospitable manner, and subsequently pointed out some of the curiosities in the house, such as the stirrups said to have been those of Sir Rhys ab Thomas, and two ancient chairs, with his arms, within the garter, one of which was exhibited at the Llandilo Meeting in 1855, and in which the late Lord Dynevor, when a member of the Commons, was always chaired. Of the remains of Dynevor Castle little could be made out owing to the absence of a ground-plan and the shortness of time. The keep, however, is circular, the basement being supplied with air and light by three curious openings of small dimensions. The floor above has no lateral opening at all. The third and highest story led to some discussion at the Meeting of the Society in 1855, but no satisfactory conclusion was arrived at. In Buck's engraving it is represented as having a small conical roof, which, however, has long since vanished.

Of the numerous company that preferred a visit to Laugharne one section proceeded direct to the Coygan bone caves, where their researches do not appear to have been rewarded by any fresh discoveries. Professor Westwood, however, stopped at Llandaw Church to inspect the Barriendi stone, and where the hospitable rector had prepared a substantial collation for his expected visitors. This stone which has been described in the volume of 1867, p. 443, has hitherto served for a lintel stone at the church door, but is no longer to remain there, as it was removed in anticipation of the visit, and will be placed by the rector's order in a proper and secure position. This stone, which has ogham characters, is remarkable as illustrating the antiquity of the custom which calls the son of John Williams William Jones. The remainder of the excursionists, headed by Mr.

Bloxam, inspected the church and castle. The former, probably built by Sir Guido de Brian, has been restored in very good taste by Mr. Harrison, the present incumbent, unless exception may be taken to leaving bare the rough rubble work of the interior of the nave and transepts as if these were outer walls. In the chancel is a monument of Sir John Powell, one of the judges of the seven bishops. In the north transept lies a civilian of the fourteenth century. In a squint in the south transept temporarily lies a small ornamented cross of the tenth century or thereabout, lately disinterred in the churchyard. A drawing of this was made, and will shortly be given in the Journal. The interior of the castle has been transformed into private garden, and contains little of interest, but the view of the exterior from the water side is very striking. Of outworks no remains could be made out, nor does the castle at any time appear to have been a strong one. It is of very late Edwardian character, with additions of the time of Elizabeth, which are said to have been the work of Sir John Perrot.

In the vicarage was exhibited a ragged and dilapidated cope of the fourteenth or fifteenth century, for there was some discussion on this point. In Lewis' Dictionary it is erroneously called the mantle of Sir Guido de Brian. The carriages returned solate that many were prevented from joining the party at the Bishop's palace.

As a finale to the annual meeting, the President invited the members of the Association and a large party of friends to a conversazione at Abergwili, where in the course of the evening his lordship read some interesting and valuable notes that he had compiled upon the history of the lordship and the palace. The chapel, which is believed to have been built by Land, when bishop of this see, was inspected with proportionate interest. Several early and curious books laid out in the library were also examined with much curiosity, but perhaps not more than that with which the ladies of the party regarded some beautiful specimens of jewellery which had been lent for the occasion. After enjoying his lordship's pleasant hospitality the party returned to Carmarthen, and so ended the Carmarthen meeting of the Association in 1875.

CATALOGUE OF THE TEMPORARY MUSEUM, CARMARTHEN MEETING, 1875.

The Temporary Museum was placed in the large hall of the Assembly Rooms.

PRIMÆVAL.

Stone celt found on Caerau Gaer in the parish of Llanddewi Velfrey.
Stone celt with two sockets found on the farm of Llan, parish of Llanvallteg, Carmarthenshire.

Stone celt, larger, found in the hamlet of Grondu in Pembrokeshire.
J. P. G. Lewis, Esq., Henllan.

Stone axe found at Clawdd Coch, near Llanymynech, 1875.

Rev. D. R. Thomas.

Stone pierced hammer found at Llanmadoc, Gower.

Sixteen flint arrow-heads, of different sizes, from Goat's Hole, Pavi-land Cave, Gower, found mixed with fossil bones.

Colonel G. Grant Francis, F.S.A.

Five stone celts from Carnac and Erdeven, the smallest of which is less than 2 inches. These are part of a collection made by a late Curé of Erdeven, consisting of thirty stone and four bronze celts. An account of these will be found in the *Archæologia Cambrensis*, 1860, p. 211.

A spindle-whorl of clay, ornamented with small circles, found in the churchyard of Clocaenog, Denbighshire.

Bronze dagger found in cutting turf in the parish of Gyffylliog.

Bronze armlet from France.

Celt without flanges or stop-rib, said to have been found near Mar-seilles.

Square-socketed celt, ordinary French type, with slight ornaments, from Brittany, figured in *Arch. Camb.*, 1860.

Small socketed celt from Pont Mousson, 3 inches long.

Paalstab from the mountain above Llangollen, nearly 7 inches long, and unusually massive.

Rev. E. L. Barnwell.

Hilt of bronze sword found in digging out a fox at Stackpole.

Earl of Cawdor.

Spindle-whorl found at Manorbeer Castle, below twelve feet of accumulated rubbish, under the retiring-room adjoining the great hall.

J. H. Cobb, Esq.

ROMAN.

Portion of Roman pavement found at Pompeii. The Earl of Cawdor.

Cinerary urn from Cardiganshire.

Cinerary urn from Essex.

Lachrymal (bronze) found near Goginau Lead Mines in Cardiganshire.
Curious knife.

Roman key from Pembryn, Cardiganshire.

Dark clay patera from Pembryn.

Four ancient Roman needles (bronze) from Llandilo.

Rev. D. H. Davies, Llannon.

Earthenware lamp from Pompeii.

Piece of Roman glass from Leucarum, Glamorganshire.

Lamp found in a tomb at Rome, 1833.

A curious collection of forty-two impressions from ancient gems, collected by Jones, the Welsh bard, in illustration of the musical instruments of the ancients.

Two vases from Pompeii.

Colonel G. Grant Francis, F.S.A.

COINS, MEDALS, ETC.

Twelve bronze medals (modern) illustrative of local subjects.

One hundred and eighty-nine early impressions of brass and copper tokens relating to Wales, issued in the seventeenth, eighteenth, and nineteenth centuries.

Colonel G. Grant Francis.

A collection of Greek silver coins, about four hundred in number, including, among others, those of Athens, Corinth, Rhodes, Ephesus, Actium, Syracuse, Abydos, Ægina, Chalcedon, Abdera, etc.

A collection of Roman brass and denarii, about four hundred in number. The brass extend from the coins of Augustus to those of Julian. Among the denarii are those of Brutus, Antony.

Medal of Clement X.

Medal of Innocent XI.

Medal of battle of Hastings.

Jewish shekel, cast of.

Quarter-noble of Edward I, noble of Edward III, angel of James I, crownpiece of Oliver Cromwell, the Vigo and Edinburgh crowns, pennies of Edward I (Dublin) and John, groat of Henry III, coins of Elizabeth, Charles II, James II, and Anne.

Collection of tokens, nineteenth century.

Anglo-Gallic coins.

Siamese dollar and Japanese money.

Rev. D. H. Davies, Llannon.

Denarius of Gens Cornelia (Scipio); below CÆSAR an elephant. R., sacrificial emblems.

Second brass of Nero, Vespasian, Domitian, Antoninus Pius.

Rev. R. H. Morris.

Rose-noble and half-angel of Charles II, and two other gold coins with an old leathern purse folded square.

J. P. G. Lewis, Esq., Henllan.

Bronze medal of Sixtus III. R., CITA APERITIO BREVES ÆTERNAT DIES.

J. Bagnall, Esq.

Five-guinea piece of Charles II, 1680. Rev. L. M. Jones.
Seven siege-pieces,—two Colchester; two Newark, 1646; one Carlisle, 1645; one Bristol; one Pontefract, 1648. R. Drane, Esq.
Silver coins, various, of Elizabeth, Charles II, and Anne.

Mrs. Davies, Traws Mawr.

English and other coins in gold and silver.

Denarii of Vespasian, Nerva, Trajan, Hadrian, Commodus.

R. Parnall, Esq.

Three Roman brass coins found in Roman mine-workings near Carthagen.

Three old Spanish gold coins.

Mr. T. M. Davies.

Penny of King John.

Half-noble, groat, and half-groat of Henry V.

Half-groat and penny of Henry VI.

Shilling of Henry VIII.

Silver coins, various, of Elizabeth, James I, Charles I, Charles II, William III, and Anne.

Crown of the Commonwealth.

Mr. C. Finch.

A cabinet of coins exhibited by F. Green, Esq.

Gold, silver, and copper coins, English, of various periods.

J. H. Barker, Esq.

Medal of the Nile. "Rear-Admiral Lord Nelson of the Nile." R.,
"Almighty God has blessed His Majesty's arms."

Mrs. G. G. Philipps.

Brass coin of Maximian found in Queen Street, Exeter, 1862.

Brass coins of Gallienus, Victorinus, Tetricus, Claudius Gothicus, and Constans; also one of Gelo of Syracuse, found at Loughor, Carmarthenshire.

Twenty brass coins of Gallienus, Claudius Gothicus, Postumus, Victorinus, Tetricus, Constantius Maximus, Constans, and Probus, found in the Forest of Dean.

Brass coin of Maximian.

Denarius of Gordian III, and brass coins of Nero, Trajan, Antoninus Pius.

Halfpenny struck during the Wars of the Roses.

Groat of Henry VI, penny of Edward I, twopenny piece of Charles I, halfcrown (1690), gunmoney, and several other coins.

C. Bath, Esq.

Various brass of Trajan, Gordianus III, Constantius, M. Antoninus.

Jewish coin, cast.

Penny of Canute.

W. Spurrell, Esq.

ARMS, ARMOUR, ETC.

Court-sword formerly belonging to a member of the Parry family, county of Denbigh.

A pair of spurs belonging to Sir Thos. Tyldesley, killed 25 Aug. 1651.
The Bishop of St. David's.

Sword and pistol found in the wall at No. 5, Quay Street, Carmarthen.

L. Morris, Esq., Mount Pleasant.

Silver mounted rapier, *temp.* Charles I, Charles II. Blade engraved

"L'amour et le monde sont deux canailles.

L'un trouble le cœur, l'autre les entrailles."

R. Drane, Esq.

Sword presented by Earl Carberry to a tenant residing at Parknest, Newcastle Emlyn, after the Restoration, as a mark of esteem, and in consideration of his acquainting His Lordship of the approach of Cromwell's army to the Castle, giving sufficient time for His Lordship to escape.

Mr. J. M. Evans, Newcastle Emlyn.

Sword, said to be that of Sir Rhys ap Thomas.

Six hatchet-heads, iron.

Colonel G. Grant Francis, F.S.A.

Flint musket, foreign make, and hatchet produced in evidence against the Rebecca rioters at the special assize, Dec. 1843.

Mr. James Davies, Hall Keeper.

Indian tomahawk.

Mrs. D. Davies, Traws Mawr.

Official sword of the borough.

The Mayor and Corporation of Carmarthen.

Indian matchlock, sword, and belt, taken in the Indian Mutiny.

F. Green, Esq.

Crossbow found a hundred years ago at Kidwelly Castle by the ancestors of Mrs. Einon of Llanelly.

Blunderbuss with spring bayonet.

Sword found near Llandilo.

Sword used during the Peninsular war.

Rev. D. H. Davies, Llannon.

Dagger, said to be the one used by the assassin of James III of Scotland.

Mr. E. Riley.

SEALS, RINGS, ETC.

Gold signet-ring with three fleurs-de-lis, found at Manorbier.

Silver signet-ring "found in a garden near Kidwelly Castle, 1848, and presented by Rob. Dunkin, Chief Steward of the borough of Kidwelly, Duchy of Lancaster, to the Earl of Cawdor."

Earl of Cawdor.

Silver seal, probably of the sixteenth century.

H. W. Lloyd, Esq., Kensington.

Original seal, silver, of Kidwelly Corporation.

The Mayor of Kidwelly.

Gold ring, thirteenth century, probably ecclesiastical, found at Manorbier Castle in 1873.

J. R. Cobb, Esq.

Masonic seal found on the body of a Russian officer after the battle of Alma. Lent by Edward Riley, Esq.

Rev. D. H. Davies.

Silver ring discovered in the ruins of Oystermouth Castle, inscribed IESUS REX NAZARETH in Longobardic type.

Eight hundred and seventy-two casts of seals relating to Wales, royal, baronial, ecclesiastical, civic, and personal.

Colonel G. Grant Francis.

Impressions of the corporate seals of Carmarthen, Kidwelly, Laugharne, Haverfordwest, Pembroke, Cardigan, Newport, Denbigh.

ARTICLES IN GOLD, SILVER, ETC.

The Hirlas Horn, presented by Henry Earl of Richmond to David ap Evan in recognition for service rendered in the expedition against Richard III. It was afterwards given to Richard Earl of Carbery. "The mounting of the horn is obviously modern, but the stand appears to be genuine. It consists of the same heraldic supporters as are found on the tomb of the donor in Westminster Abbey, which is itself a work of high art, executed by Torrigiano, a contemporary of Michael Angelo."

Goblet, silver gilt, with cover, embossed with flowers and Cupids. Inscription: "Cum in ludis more prisco Dresdæ, Regis et Principis Electoris Saxonis metropoli, xiii Id. Sept. mdcvii solenniter habitis, Johannes Robinson SS. Theol. D. Ecclesiæ Cathedralis et metropolitice Christi Cantuariensis Canonicus, Sacræ Regiæ Majestatis Magnæ Britannicæ Ablegatus Extraord. et Plenipotentarius Excellentissimus validissimus, etiam suam sortem, ad id invitatus, tentaret, *prima et regia, ut dicunt, brabea*, atque inter illa et hoc de quo legis impetrat."

A lobster's claw in gold, found in the King's Palace, Coomassie, set as a breastpin.

The Earl of Cawdor.

Ancient gold watch, marking the hours only. J. H. Jenkins, Esq.

Gold watch of very early French character.

James Nightingale, Esq., Wilton.

Silver teapot. Date, 1689.

G. A. Hutchins, Esq.

Silver punch-ladle, *temp.* Queen Anne.

Dr. Hoarder.

Massive silver cup, 12 inches high, the gift of Sir Hugh Myddelton, citizen and goldsmith of London, to the Corporation of Denbigh, 1611.

Two silver maces, the gift of Sir Thomas Myddelton of Chirk Castle to the Corporation of Denbigh, 1676.

The Mayor and Corporation of Denbigh.

Two silver maces with silver-gilt crowns, presented by Earl Cawdor, Mayor, 1808.

The Mayor and Corporation of Carmarthen.

Two silver maces, 1632. The Mayor and Corporation of Pembroke.

Silver mace. "Water Nicholas, Mayor, 1655."

The Mayor and Corporation of Newport.

Two silver maces, 1630. Mayor and Corporation of Haverfordwest.

Two silver maces, 1. R. The Mayor and Corporation of Kidwelly.

Silver mace, "C. R., 1647."

The Mayor and Corporation of Cardigan.

Two silver maces.

The Portreeve of Laugharne.

FICTILE WARE, GLASS, ETC.

Early English shepherd's costril, pierced by a pick at time of discovery.

An earthen vessel of Romano-British manufacture.

A piece of Tyree pottery of unburnt clay formed by the fingers, said to be the only kind of pottery known to the inhabitants of the western isles of Scotland as late as the end of the last century.

Four old Dutch tiles, illustrating "Cast the beam out of thine own eye", "The washing of Pilate's hands", "The Baptist's head in a charger", and "The Circumcision".

R. Drane, Esq.

Pieces of pottery, green, with thumb ridge. Considerable quantities, and almost the whole of a broken pitcher, were found at Manorbeer Castle, near the Great Hall.

J. R. Cobb, Esq.

Two specimens of pottery from Paviland Cave, Gower.

Dish from exhumed church on Penmaen Burrows, Gower.

Col. G. Grant Francis, F.S.A.

A small tea service, complete with stand, of Swansea china (nine pieces).

Small dessert set, three dishes, seven plates, each painted with a different flower, and stamped "Swansea".

One plate of Swansea china, one ditto of Nantgarw.

One plate of old delf ware.

One small cup and saucer (exquisitely painted) "Swansea".

One flower vase, "Swansea".

Two large bowls (one with cover) of old Chinese, with figures.

Twelve other specimens of old Indian and Chinese ware.

Miss Stokes.

Two small vases of "Nantgarw" china.

One Chinese flower vase from Fonthill Abbey.

An old picture of the Virgin on glass.

Miss Evans.

Jug of "Swansea" china, and other specimens of china.

Mrs. Stephens, Castle Hill.

A Limoges enamel dish, measuring 21 in. by 15, with a representation of the Creation of Man and "Every living thing". On the obverse side cherubs, flowers, and fruit.

R. Goring Thomas, Esq.

Six dessert plates of "Swansea" china.

Mrs. Philip Jones.

Four pieces of Swansea china, and several other specimens of old china.

Mrs. Simmonds.

Specimens of Swansea china, seven pieces.

An old card dish.

Miss Thomas.

One small plate with coat of arms and name of Thomas Lewis.

One ditto stamped "T. and Eliz. Lewis, 1794", said to be local ware.

Four antique round dishes.

Miss Lewis.

Dish of early delf ware.

Old dish discovered in Priory Gardens during the flood, 1826.

Cabinet of old china, specimens of Bow, Chelsea, Derby, Dresden, Eggshell, Japanese, Worcester, Wedgwood, Leeds, Plymouth, old Staffordshire.

Mr. C. Finch.

Specimens of old china were also exhibited by the following:—

Mr. J. H. Smith, six pieces; Mrs. Evans, four pieces; Mrs. Davis Traws Mawr, ten pieces of old Wedgwood; Mrs. B. Jones, a variety of blue, blue and white, red Wedgwood; Mrs. Jones, Emporium, a large number of pieces; Mrs. Daubeney; Mr. Stephens, eleven pieces; Mr. R. M. Davies, a very large china punch bowl, beautifully painted; Mr. G. Bagnall, two smaller bowls; Mrs. M. Jones, a curious puzzle jug; Mrs. D. R. Thomas, wassail cup and double magnum bottle stamped "T. 1770."

MANUSCRIPTS, ETC.

Illuminated pedigree of Arthur Laugharne, a scion of the family of Laugharne of St. Bride's, compiled 1675. C. Bath, Esq.

Facsimile and autograph signatures of Carmarthen mayors and of sovereigns of England from 1400 to 1875, folio.

Records of Carmarthen Town Council from 1582 till 1608, original parchment manuscript. 4to.

The fourteen earliest charters granted to Cardiff. MS. folio.

Mr. Alcwyn C. Evans.

Old register book of the parish of St. Ishmael's, 1560.

Rev. O. Jones.

Copy of inscription on Carew Cross. Miss Schawe Protheroe.

Synopsis of inscribed stones in South Wales and Monmouthshire, according to Camden.

Diary in "Coelbren y Beirdd."

Rev. A. Roberts.

Rubbings from Priory Church, Brecon.

Early Christian inscriptions, Ireland, by Petrie (three Nos.)

H. W. Lloyd, Esq.

Baptismal register of St. Peter's, Carmarthen, 1671-1689.

Letter of Walter Scott, in which, writing of the murder of Sir Francis Kinloch by his brother Gordon, he speaks of a murdered man who is not dead.

R. Drane, Esq.

Illuminated missal said to have belonged to the late Ven. Archdeacon Williams.

A charter for the towne and countie of Carmarthen, in the countie of Carmarthen, 2 Jacob i, 1607.

Charter, 4 George III.

Minute book of council commencing March, 1799.

Mayor and Corporation of Carmarthen.

Charter of 22nd Henry VI.

Inspeximus charter under seal of Duchy of Lancaster, 32 Hen. VIII.

Charter of 4 Edward VI.

Charter of 16 James I.

Mayor and Corporation of Kidwelly.

Charter of Sir Guido de Brian to the burgesses of Talacharn, and translation of the same.

Deed of assignment from trustees of Whitmill, Curran meadow, Hugdon, and three acres of land to other trustees, being burgesses of Laugharne. 27 Dec. 1658.

"A Booke of Survey of the Castle, Lordship, and Manor of Tallangharne, *alias* Laugharne, the 2nd day of October, in the 34th year of the Rayne of our Sovereigne Lady Elizabeth", taken on the attainder of Sir John Perrot.

Charter of William III granted to Thomas Powell, giving right of holding markets and fairs. Translation of the same.

The Portreeve of Laugharne.

Charters of Richard II, 1377; Edward IV, 1461; Henry VIII, 1509; Charles II, 1642, with a translation.

The Mayor and Corporation of Pembroke.

Charters of 1st Richard II, 1377; 9th Richard II, 1386; 2nd Henry IV, 1401; 2nd Henry V, 1414; 8th Henry VI, 1430; 5th Edward IV, 1466; 24th Henry VIII, 1533; 1st Mary, 1553; 2nd Elizabeth, 1559; 2nd James I, 1604; 7th James I, 1609; 6th William and Mary, 1695.

John Musselwycke, his deede for a messuage. 16 Henry V.

A fee ferme to John Howell and Margaret his wiffe by John Jeffery Clerk and others graunted at 2s. 8d. per ann. in the Mydel, in the Hill Streete, now in the tenure of John Rowes heirs. 31 Henry VIII.

Bond in £100 given by John ap David to the Town Council in 1648.

Indenture from Lewis Sutton to Matthew Synnett. 40 Elizabeth.

Deed 33 Henry VI, Wm. Dyer and others.

Deed 16 Elizabeth, Thomas Woogan.

Bond for £10 between Thomas Vogles and John Sutton, 5th Edward VI.

Fee ferme of a 3d parte of a Burgage in the midell towne. John Jeffery; Henry ap Rhydderch. 31 Henry VIII.

Deed 16 James I, 1618.

Bond of David Jurdan to William Vawer for 100 marcs. 22 Eliz.

Deed of 1381 sale of land.

Deed 4th Henry VIII Philip Rees and Philip Robyn.

Deed Wm. Roffe, John Rowe, and others, conveying Burgage to David Maunsell and others. 17 Henry VI.

Conveyance of Burgage by Sydan Philip to David Gwyn Clerk. 14 Henry VI.

Deed 12 Edward IV, conveyance of Burgage by John Watcyn Clerk, chaplain of St. Mary the Virgin to Robert Smyth and others.

Indenture 14 Henry VIII between John Richards and others.

Bond of Thomas Woogan to William Vayre of Bristol for £100, 16 Eliz. 1574.

Bond from Lewis Sutton to Roger Synnett for £100. 39th Eliz.

Lease from William Gwyn to Thomas Higday. 1 Mary.

Bond for fifty pounds from Thomas Hill, John Wade and others, to the Mayor, Vice Comes, Bailiffs and Burgesses of Haverfordwest. 16 Car. 1640.

Letter of O. Cromwell to the Mayor and Aldermen of Havrefordwest, 14 July, 1648, giving order that the castle of Havrefordwest be speedily demolished; countersigned by Samuel Lort and John Lort. Mayor and Corporation of Haverfordwest.

Grant from Henry de Lacy, Earl of Lincoln, constable of Gloster, and Lord of Rhos and Rioniocke of lands in the lordship and borough of Denbigh for military services. *Temp.* Edward I, *circ.* 1290, in Norman French not dated.

Charter of 20 Nov., 22 Henry VII (1506), confirming charters of Richard III, Henry IV, Richard II, Edward I to Henry de Lacy.

Charter of 26 May, 1 Henry VIII (1509) confirming charters of Henry VII, Richard II, Edward II, Edward I, to Henry de Lacy.

Charter of 25 April, 5 Edward VI (1550), *Inspeximus* of all the previous charters. 30 April, 4 Elizabeth (1562), Confirmation of charter of Edward VI annexed.

Governing charter, 14 Charles II (1638), *Inspeximus* of 29 Eliz., 18 Edw. I, 6 Edward III, 2 Richard II, 2 Richard III.

Grant from aldermen, bailiffs, and capital burgesses incorporating the Company of Corvizers. 4 Sep. 40 Elizabeth, 1598.

Inquisition into the charities of the borough in the name of Oliver Cromwell, Lord Protector of the Commonwealth of England. 13 July, 1655.

Copy of the warrant of the Privy Council concerning musters of soldiers, from the Earl of Pembroke.

Warrant from the Privy Council of Queen Elizabeth in 41st year of her reign (6 Feb. 1598) to join the county of Denbigh in mustering soldiers. Signatures: "Tho. Egerton, C.S." (Lord Keeper). "Nottingham." "Essex." "Northe." "W. Knollys." "J. Buckehurst."

Order of Lord Protector Cromwell to restore to Wm. Jones the vicarage of Denbigh, of which he had been deprived by William Carter claiming under institution made fourteen years previously. 24 August, 1654.

Warrant from Earl of Northampton transmitting a further order of Council about musters. 19 Feb. 1618.

Earliest election of a burgess or freeman by the aldermen, bailiffs, and capital burgesses or common council. 17 June, 1701.

Letter of Sir Thomas Myddelton to Colonel Twistleton of Denbigh Castle applying for a grant of money to a poor inhabitant, Hugh Dryhurst, from funds in the hands of the corporation. 12 July, 1649.

Letter of Sir Hugh Myddelton to the aldermen, bailiffs, and capital burgesses on the death of his cousin Panton, the recorder recommending his cousin Hugh Parry to be recorder. 13 March, 1618.

Letter from William Lloyd, Penporchell, sending 11s. to the aldermen, to be spent in any liquor they please on the restoration and coronation of Charles II. 23 April, 1661.

Order from the Privy Council of Charles II (5 March, 1680) to chief magistrates of Denbigh to enforce the taking of the sacrament by corporate and other officers. Signatures: "Worcester", "Sunderland", "Bathe", "H. London", "Leoline Jenkins", "Thomas Dolman".

Answer of the corporation of Denbigh to the order of the Privy Council of Charles II, about the taking of oaths by corporate and other officers. 15 June, 1680.

Mayor and Corporation of Denbigh.

Original letters of the Duke of Wellington. Mr. C. Finch.

Letter from John Thurloe, Cromwell's private secretary, 16 Dec. 1653, to Thomas William Lloyd of Alltycadno, High Sheriff of Carmarthen, desiring him to proclaim Cromwell Lord Protector.

Autograph letter of Shelley to his publishers, 18 December, 1810. "I have in preparation a novel. It is principally constituted to convey metaphysical and political opinions by way of conversation."

A copy of Bishop Richard Davies' funeral sermon preached on Walter Earl of Essex in Carmarthen parish church, 16 Nov., 1576.

Sketch of Carmarthen history by, and in the handwriting of, Dr. Meyrick, the historian of Cardiganshire.

Mrs. Buckley, Bryn y Caerau.

MISCELLANEOUS.

An ecclesiastical dish, measuring 16 in. in diameter, in latén, with scallop border, and the "Temptation of our first Parents" in centre. There are two inscriptions round, but very obscure.

R. Goring Thomas, Esq.

Shoemaker's rule, bearing the date "1664 I. B.", illustrative of the French fashion in use in England in the reign of Charles I.

Coelbren y Beirdd.

Lock from Oystermouth Castle.

A bronze figure of Mars, *cinqe cento*, found at foot of London Bridge. Col. G. Grant Francis, F.S.A.

Brass altar candlestick, supposed to have been used in a Monastery in Pembrokeshire.

Small China tea-caddy and mug "very old".

Mr. Hurlbatt.

Three *cinqe cento* panels illustrating the creation, temptation, and expulsion of Adam and Eve from the Garden of Eden.

The Bishop of St. David's.

Portion of handle of pitcher.

Arrowhead.

Two pieces of soft sandstone, supposed to be styles for drawing, that with the hole being much worn at the end.

Piece of ridge tile.

Lacquered knob, object and use unknown.

Draughtsman of horse bone, probably 12th century.

Leaden button found on the rampart.

Leaden bolts, of which thirty-six were found at the bottom of a well 32 ft. deep.

From Manorbeer Castle, by J. R. Cobb, Esq.

Pair of ladies dress shoes, middle of last century.

Lady's knife and fork, cornelian handles, silver mounted, in tapestry case, 18th cent.

Larger knife in leathern case, 18th cent.

Hunting-knife sheath, 16th cent., and key discovered deep in the moat of Cardiff Castle.

R. Drane, Esq.

Large ancient salver.

R. Goring Thomas, Esq.

A collection of Burmese articles—boxes, coins, photographs, and Burmese writing; Burmese "permits" to trade, written with a style on papyrus, bearing king's seal; oak box made of a piece of beam of Temple Church; Indian box.

Mrs. Stephens.

A handsome Affghan chief's shawl, taken at Istalip, 1842, and a portion of the outer gate of Ghuznee Palace.

Mrs. Kyle.

Two large Chinese feather fans.

Mr. R. M. Davies.

Collection of shells.

Mr. F. Davies.

Chinese lady's shoe, said to be 150 years old.

Fiji chieftain's head-dress; beads from Fiji islands.

Eastern bottle.

Mrs. R. H. Morris.

Curious early clock and inkstand.

Carved oak panel from St. Alban's, Hertfordshire.

Mr. C. Finch.

Ivory headed cane, inlaid with silver, supposed to be a relic from one of the stranded ships of the Spanish Armada.

Link and rings puzzle, said to have been a Welsh device for fastening a gate.

Mr. W. Spurrell.

Glass beads taken from a skeleton, supposed from the situation of the grave and form of skull to be one of the aboriginal inhabitants of Jamaica.

Carved idol taken during the Chinese war, 1844.

Indian figures: "blacksmith", "tailor", "washerman", "acrobat", native carving.

Indian brooch "Taj Mahal", Delhi, painted by native artist.

Ivory Chinese juggler: Indian fan of ostrich feathers—of ferns.

Fine specimens of Indian carving: writing case, bookstand, card box.

Several memorials gathered from the grave of Sir H. Havelock, Sir H. Lawrence, and the Memorial Gardens, Cawnpore.

G. A. Hutchins, Esq. and Mrs. B. Jones.

Two Chinese boots, scales, and two fans.

Mrs. Daubeney.

Large model of Kidwelly Church, made by Mrs. K. B. Evans, in 1842, showing the shutters on the windows, necessary on account of the fairs then held in the churchyard.

T. W. A. Evans, Esq.

- Two Chinese idols. Mrs. D. Davies (Traws Mawr).
 Two specimens of old tapestry work.
 Silver brocaded silk dress, temp. Elizabeth. Miss Stokes.
 Three pairs of old shoe buckles.
 A bowie-knife—an Indian knife—a Burmese idol.
 A pair of curious boots, made by a Carmarthenshire man in Bristol gaol. Rev. D. H. Davies.
 A curious back-scratcher. E. Riley, Esq.
 A quaint specimen of old tapestry, illustrating the parable of "Dives and Lazarus". Mrs. W. E. James.
 Four oaken tallies, notched variously, determining the price of certain articles sold at Laugharne. The Portreeve of Laugharne.
 Upper molar (2) of *Elephas primigenius*, from Coygan Cave. J. Romilly Allen, Esq.
 Teeth and bones of *Rhinoceros tichorinus*, *Hyæna spelæa*, *Equus caballus*, var. *fossilis*; *Bos primigenius*, *Cervus tarandus*, found in Coygan Cave. Dr. Hearder and Rev. R. H. Morris.

PRINTED BOOKS, ETC.

- Swansea Guide. By the Rev. John Oldisworth, Master of the Free Grammar School. The Natural History by Dr. Turton. 12mo, 1802.
 Oldisworth's Tenby Guide, with Notices of other Towns in Wales. 1810.
 Sir John Prise's *Historiæ Brytanniæ Defensio*. 8vo, 1573.
 Pontici Virunni *Britanniæ Historia*. 12mo, 1534.
 Gildas de *Conquestu Britanniae*. 12mo, 1568.
 Gildas' Epistle. 12mo, 1638. Translated.
 Oweni *Epigrammata*. 12mo, 1742. Vratislaviæ.
 Summary View of the Articles exhibited against the late Bishop of St. David's (Watson). 12mo, 1701. "After Bishop Watson's deprivation the see of St. David's was vacant five years and eight months, until the election of the very learned and reverend Dr. George Bull thereto, 23 March, 1705."
 Bywyd Robinson Crusoe. 12mo, Caerfyrddin, 1810.
 Burgess' Christian Knowledge. 3rd ed. 12mo, 1805.
 H. Llwyd's *Britanniæ Descriptionis Fragmentum*. 12mo, 1572.
 Burton's History of Wales. 12mo, 1695.
 Ditto. 12mo, 1733. 2nd ed.
 Works of Judge Jenkins upon divers Statutes. "By David Jenkins, prisoner in Newgate."
 Welsh Piety, or a further Account of the Circulating Welsh Charity Schools, 1745-6. By Griffith Jones, Llanddowror. 8vo, 1747.
 Evans' Sermons to Young People. 12mo, 1772.
 Scarrow's Letters rendered into English by J. Davies of Kidwelly, 1677.
 Life and Death of Vavasor Powell. 12mo, 1671.
 Dr. Powel's History of Wales, "augmented by W. Wynne, A.M." 8vo, 1702.

Thomas Pugh's "British and Outlandish Prophecies, very antient, foretelling the several revolutions which hath and shall befall the scepter of England; the late wars; the late King's death; his Highness' conquest and arrival to the scepter, &c. and that his Highness that now is shall conquer most of them. Also his Highness's lineal descent from the antient Princes of Brittain, clearly manifesting that Hee is the Conqueror they so long prophesied of." 1658.

Fleetwood's Life and Miracles of St. Wenefrede, etc. 8vo, 1713.

Philipps' Pedigrees of Carmarthenshire, Pembrokeshire, and Cardiganshire, in continuation of Lewis Dwnn, to about 1700-1710; together with Lists of Sheriffs of the three Counties, from their first Appointment, Henry VIII.

Sir T. Philipps' Pedigrees of Glamorganshire, from MSS. of Sir Isaac Heard, Knt., Garter King of Arms.

Owen's Review of the True Nature of Schisme. 1657.

Royal Institution of South Wales, per Col. G. G. Francis, F.S.A.

Speed's Theatre of the Empire of Great Britain.

Sammes' Antiquities of Ancient Britain. Plates. 1676.

Francis Green, Esq.

Powel's History of Wales, black letter, 1584.

Llyfr Gweddî Gyffredin, black letter, 1664. C. Bath, Esq.

Enderbie's Cambria Triumphans. Folio, large paper, reprint of 1661 edition.

Betham's Genealogical Tables of the Sovereigns of the World. 1795 (Horace Walpole's copy).

Lewis Dwnn's Heraldic Visitations of Wales.

Edward Lhuyd's Archæologia Britannica. 1707.

Rerum Anglicarum Scriptores Veteres, 1684-91. 3 vols. Formerly owned by Stephanus Baluzius Tutelensis, the great ecclesiastical historian.

Gorcheston Beirdd Cymru, the first "Pais Wen" edition, 1773.

Cambrobrytannicæ Cymræcæve Lingvæ Institutiones, by Dr. J. D. Rhys. Small folio, 1592.

Barddoniaeth Davydd ab Gwilym. 1 vol., 8vo, 1789.

Gwaith Lewis Glyn Cothi, with autograph MS. Glossary, and notes of the editors, Gwallter Mechain and Ioan Tegid.

Humphrey Llwyd's Historie of Cambria, black letter, with portrait, 1584.

W. Wynne's History of Wales, 8vo, 1697.

History of Wales, by Dr. John Jones of Derwydd, Carmarthenshire. 8vo, with portrait.

John Stowe's Annals of England, black letter, 1631.

Camden's Britannia, 12mo, 2nd edition, 1587.

Camden's Remaines concerning Britain, small 4to, 1614.

Churchyard's Worthines of Wales, 12mo.

Dugdale's Baronage of England. 3 vols. in 2, folio, 1675.

The Cambro-Briton. 3 vols. Mr. Alwyn C. Evans.

Emanuel Bowen's English Atlas, with maps of all the counties in

- England and Wales laid down on a large scale, each map illustrated with a general description of the county, its cities, etc., and historical extracts relative to trade, manufactures, present state of inhabitants, etc., 1750. Mr. W. J. Rickard.
- Wicliff's translation of the New Testament.
- Tyndal's New Testament.
- Luther's Bible, with curious plates. Rev. D. H. Davies.
- Breeches Bible, 1582.
- Bible, black letter, with Sternhold and Hopkins Psalms, 1613.
- Bible, black letter, 1628. One ditto, 1634.
- Laws of Hywel Dda in Welsh and Latin, 1730.
- Camden's Britannia, 1610.
- Sir W. Raleigh's History, 1614.
- The Key of History, 1631.
- Trapp's Commentary, 1647.
- Hayward's Sanctuarie of a troubled Soul, 1632.
- Goodwin's Sermons—one on Real Thankfulness on the occasion of the taking in of the Castles of Carmarthen and Monmouth, 1646.
- Cowley's Works, 5th edition, 1678.
- Rushworth's Historical Collections, 1659.
- Quarle's Argalus and Parthenia, 1621.
- Feltham's Resolves, 1670.
- Cave's Lives of the Apostles and Fathers, 1683.
- Book of Bertram the priest, 1687.
- A description of the Counties of England and Wales, 1796, with plates.
- A Catalogue of Kings of England, Archbishops and Bishops, 1641. Mrs. Brigstocke.
- The Newe Testament, faithfully translated, 1598.
- Holy Bible. Field, 1653. R. G. Thomas, Esq.
- Eirenarcha, or of the office of Justices of the Peace, by Wm. Lambard, 1607.
- Bible, with curious plates and genealogies, 1648. J. H. Barker, Esq.
- Welsh Testament, by Wm. Salesbury, 1567.
- Book of Homilies, 1673. Rev. O. Jones, St. Ishmael's.
- Prayer Book, black letter, 1632. Miss Schawe Protheroe.
- Commentary, by P. Perkins, 1631.
- Delphin Virgil, 1722, belonged to Rev. Peter Williams. J. L. Williams, Esq.
- Prayer Book of the time of Charles II, with curious illustrations. Mr. R. M. Davies.
- Causei Museum Romanum. 2 vols. (plates).
- The Gloucester Journal, March 1726 to June 1727. Dr. Hearder.
- St. James' Chronicle, newspaper, 1806. Miss Evans.
- A play bill of Carmarthen Theatre, 1809, in which Edmund Kean is announced to perform Macbeth, and Mrs. Kean, a gentlewoman. Mr. Cherry appears in the favourite character of Jobson, the Cobbler. Mr. T. Mostyn Davies.

Calendar of special Winter Assizes, held at Carmarthen, Dec. 22nd, 1843, to try the Rebecca rioters, before Sir Cresswell Cresswell.

Mr. James Davies.

A number of old Welsh and English books, 1637-1690. Some printed at Carmarthen.

Mr. W. R. Edwards.

Les Tenures du Monsieur Littleton, black letter. 1583.

Golwg ar y Byd, 1725. The first book printed in Carmarthen was Thomas Williams' Oeslyfr, printed by Nicholas Thomas in 1724. This book is one of three printed by him in 1725. Probably he was the first Carmarthen printer.

Dydd y Farn Fawr. 1727.

Richards' Welsh Dictionary. 1753. Has a curious memorandum of its having been bound by D. D. Davies (afterwards Sir D. D. Davies), the physician who attended at the birth of our gracious Queen.

The Bloody Assizes held by Lord Jeffreys. 1705.

Annus Mirabilis (1666). By Dryden. 1667.

Peter Martyr's Commentarie upon the whole Booke of the Proverbs of Salomon. 1596.

Dodona's Grove. By James Howel. 1649. He was one of the Clerks of Charles I's Privy Council, and a native of Abernant.

Primitiæ. By Connop Thirlwall. 1809. The first Essay was written when he was seven years of age.

Bucheddau yr Apostolion. 1704. Has Twm o'r Nant's autograph. "Thomas Edwards hees book."

Gweledigaethu y Bardd Cwsc. 1703. First edition.

Flores Poetarum Britanniarum. By Dr. Davies of Mallwyd.

W. Spurrell, Esq., Carmarthen.

Lewis' History of Great Britain till the Death of Cadwaladr. 1729.

Meyrick's History of Cardigan. 1808.

Bartholomeo Angelico. 1491.

Pugh's Cambria. 1816.

Llyfr Gweddi Gyffredin. Black letter with ornamental initials. E. Ffowks, Llundain. 1664.

Joye's Exposition of Daniel. 1550.

Pylgrimage of Perfection. Black letter. 4to, 1526.

"New Testament in English, after the Greeke Translation, annexed with the Translation of Erasmus in Latin. Black letter. London, T. Gualtier pro I. C. 1550. Said to be by Sir John Cheke."

Prisei Historiæ Britannicæ Defensio. Small 4to. London, 1573. With autographs of Thomas Prise, Ric. Alfredus, 1573; and note of gift from John Prise, the author's nephew, to Robt. Harley, M.P. for Hereford, 1709.

The Byble. Matthew's Version, with Tyndal's Prologue and Notes. Black letter. Woodcuts. Folio. Daye and Seres, 1549.

Mr. C. T. Jefferies.

PRINTS, DRAWINGS, ETC.

584 illustrations of subjects of antiquarian and local interest in Carmarthenshire, Glamorganshire, and Pembrokeshire.

Some blocks, cut by O. Jewitt, illustrating the memoir read by Col.

G. Grant Francis on Henry de Gower, Bishop of St. David's, 1330.

Colonel G. Grant Francis, F.S.A.

Sketch of an urn found lately underneath the south transept of
Laugharne Church. Miss Curtis.

Two frames of large sized photographs from engraved portraits of
eminent men connected with Wales in sixteenth and seventeenth
centuries. Mr. Miller.

Buck's long view of Carmarthen, the original drawing executed by
Samuel and Nathaniel Buck in 1748. Rev. L. M. Jones.

Engravings by Nattier, 1708.—"Pierre Paul Rubens" after Van
Dyck. "Marie de Medicis sous la forme de Minerve." Rubens.

"L'Exchange de deux Reines", "Henri IV delibere sur son futur
mariage", "Le voyage de la Reine", "Le mariage de la Reine",
"La naissance", "Le Roi part pour la guerre". Rubens. "Her-

nando Cortis", "Petrus Arctinus", "Andrea Versalio". Titian.
"Lucretia Borgia. Raphael. All in the old framing.

Dr. G. J. Hearder.

Illustrated remains of Roman art.

F. Green, Esq.

"Three original etchings of Vandyke."

Mrs. Ben Jones.

Two portraits of Chinese ladies of rank, purchased in Canton during
the war of 1839.

A landscape by John (commonly called "Velvet") Brughel, born at
Brussels, 1560. Mrs. Philip G. Jones.

CARMARTHEN MEETING, 1875.

Account of Receipts and Expenditure in connection with the
Meeting at Carmarthen in August, 1875 :

RECEIPTS.			EXPENDITURE.		
	£	s. d.		£	s. d.
Subscriptions	80	7 0	Advertising, postages,		
Sale of tickets	22	1 0	printing, & stationery	18	9 3
Admissions	6	13 6	Hire of rooms, etc. . .	6	12 6
			Expenses of Museum, &		
			carriage of articles . .	8	0 3
			Attendants	7	5 0
			Excavations and compen-		
			sation	3	6 9
			General expenses . . .	6	4 6
			Commission on tickets :		
			paid Mr. Spurrell, £3,		
			and another, 8s. 6d. . .	3	8 6
			Special artist	5	5 0
			Balance in hands of Lo-		
			cal Treasurer	50	9 9
<hr/> £109 1 6			<hr/> £109 1 6		

Examined with vouchers, and found correct.

(Signed) W. EDW. B. GWYN, *Chairman of Local Committee.*

(Countersigned) C. C. BABINGTON.

RUPERT H. MORRIS, *Local Secretary.*

NAMES OF SUBSCRIBERS TO THE LOCAL FUND.

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Rev. B. Williams, Cenarth	1	1	0
J. L. Williams, Esq	1	1	0

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Idem tenet unu' al' messuag' in occupacione Johannis ap Jo'n Raph et decem parcelas terr' eidem spectan' viz't un' claus' vocat' y Sindyre vtha un' claus' vocat' Errow ty y pobty un' claus' vocat' Errow Cridiog un' claus' vocat' y kae vcha un' claus' vocat' yr Errow gron un' claus' vocat' Kae y platt nunc in duo un' claus' vocat' Kae Fthiniog nunc in duo un' claus' vocat' y Wirglodd hire. Le yordes et tres parcell' in occup'cit' Edri ap Jo'n viz't un' claus' vocat' y Errowe goidiog un' claus' vocat' Coed hichan un' claus' vocat' Erow fast un' cottag' et quatuor parcelas terr' in occupac' Ellis David ap Owen viz't vnu' claus' vocat' y vron vcha un' claus' vocat' y vron yssa un' claus' vocat' y Coed Kae bichan p' est' in toto 70 a.

No lease seene :

Redd' iiijd. ex'.—Owinus Breerton tenet $\frac{1}{2}$ ar' terr' in tenura Grist Thomas d'd' ar'.

Redd' ijs. vjd. ex'.—Idem tenet vnu' cotagiu' et duas p'cel'as terr' in tenura Thome Lloyd p' estimacion' 3 a.

Redd' iiijd. ex' de vasto ad volunt'.—Idem tenet le chappell et duo gard' viz' vn' vocat' place Robin p' estimac' d'd' acr'. xxx. 4 a.

They suffer the chappell to decay.

Redd' vjd. ex'.—Lawrencius Wills holdeth certaine landes, sometimes the lande of Peter Roydon, under the rente of vjd., but hath not bene payde since the death of the same Peter.

The Jurie cannot finde the lande.

Redd' xixs. ex' 3 y. in beinge. Rentale ixs.—Will'mus ap John Robert tenet unum messuag' vnu' cotag' duo parva gard' et quinq' eidem pertinen' viz' un' claus' vocat' Kae David Vaughan un' claus' vocat' Kae tan y dee un' claus' vocat' y pen vtha y chiveg haker mawr un' claus' vocat' y chevegh Accre bichan p' est' 15 a. vjli. xijjs. iiijd.

Redd' xijjs. iiijd. ex'.—Rob'tus ap Randle tenet in Morton Anglicor' p' estimac' 7 a. iiijjs. iiijd.

Redd' xxijjs. ex'.—Edwardus Davies [Rob'tus Lloyd] tenet vnu' messuag' sive tenementu' nuper Ricei ap Hen et quadra' acras terr' vocat' tire Rees p' estimac' 40 a.

Redd' in toto xlvjs. ijd. cum xijjs. viijd. ob. de incr'o 29 y. in beinge, ad vol'. Redd' vs. jd. ob. ex'.—Idem tenet vnu' messuagiu' siue tenementu' vocat' Tyre Gruffith et quatuor acras terr' p'tinen' cont' p' estimac' 4 a.

Redd' ijs. viijjd. ex'.—Idem tenet quinque acras terr' et vn' acram pcat' vocat' Tyre ye p' estimacion' 6 a.

Redd' vjd. ex'.—Idem tenet dimid' acre prat' in Tyre y Feue p' estimacion' di' acr'.

Redd' jd. ex'.—Idem tenet unu' cotagiu' et gardin' p' est' 3 roodes. Rentall 46s.

52 acr' in toto xcli. No copie before the lease.

Vide post 229. No lease showed, escheate ad volunt'. Redd' xls. ex'.—Nicholaus Fortescue miles tenet vnum tenementu' un' claus' vocat' y chwegh Acre vchan un' claus' vocat' y chwegh Acre issa un' claus' vocat' gwerlodd yokin un' claus' vocat' Mebsydd y gevetie un' cotag' et duas p'cellas un' al' parcell' vocat' y tyre doon un' al' parcell' vocat' y byrdire et duo parva prat' per estimacion' in toto 48 a. xli. This came by escheate. It shoulde bee but 30 acr'.—This was John Eatons' attainted.

¹ This John Eaton or Eyton was the eldest son of John Eyton of Watstay, Esq., by his first wife, Emma, daughter of Sir Roger Kynaston of Hordley,

Redd' xvs. ex'. No lease allowed.—Martinus ap Ieu'n tenet vn' p'cell' terr' vocat' y werglodd p' estimat' j di' xvs.

Redd' vjd. ex' de vast'.—Joh'es d'd' Broughton Martin ap Ieu'n et al' tenet peciam past' p' est' di' acr' xs.

Sum of the rentes of Moreton at this day is xvijl. ixs. iijd. q'.

4'o Elis. xvijl. ixd. ob. q', xvijls. xjd. ob. lesse than now.

COM' DENBIGH.

DYNNLLE.—MANERIU' DE DYNNLLE.

NOMINA JURATORU'.

Cornelius Manley generos'
 David ap Hugh Vaughan
 Joh'es Hugh
 Roger ap Jo. David ap Gr.
 Will'us ap Jo. D'd
 Edw. ap John d'd Gor'
 Richard ap Thomas
 John ap Edward
 John ap John ll'yn
 Robert ap John Robt.
 Richard ap d'd Lloyd

Martyn ap Ie'nn
 Robert Groome
 Hugh ap Edward
 Tho. ap d'd ap John
 Will'm ap Edw. ap Hoel
 Edw. ap Will'm
 Richard ap David
 Richard ap John
 John Lloyd ap d'd ap Ho'l
 John Wyn d'd ap Hoell
 Godfrey ap Edward.

Qui dicunt super sacramenta sua.

To the first article they say and p'sent that they have hereafter sett downe all ye landes that they knowe or have hadd notice to appertayne vnto ye Prince within ye said manno'; but because other severall manno' are in sundry places intermixed with ye saide manno' they cannot plainlie sett downe ye meeres and boundes of this manno' of Dynnelle.

To the second they say that they knowe not what demeasne landes are in the said manno'.

To the third they say that they knowe not freeholders within ye said manno'.

To the fowrth and fifth articles they say that they are not able to distinguish the auncient seuerall tenures of the said manno', suche as ye same were before ye Composic'on; but they referre themselves to the p'amble. Further they p'sent that all the former severall tenures of the said mannor are now, by vertue of the said Composic'on, reduced (as they take it) to one tenure; and all or ye most parte of ye ten'nts of the said manno', after the Composic'on, and vpon ye taking of newe grauntes, l'rea patent, have surrendered and departed with their copies and other auncient deedes whereby they helde before ye saide Composic'on.

To the fifth article they further say that they do not know, neither have hearde, that any of ye tennaunts of the saide manno' ought to pay any fyne vpon ye marriage of their daughters.

Knt. He married Catherine, daughter of John Puleston Hen of Hafod y Wern, by whom he had no issue. He was executed in Holt Castle, in 1534, for killing William Hanmer. (Cae Cyriog MS.)

To the sixth article they say that they knowe of no commons or wastes the doe in particule' belonge vnto this manno'.

To the seaventh article they say that there are seuerall woodes and vnderwoodes vppon most of the tenn'nts landes, w'ch for ought they knowe are spoiled nor further used than for ye necessarie behoofe of ye tennants, according to ye teno' of theire lettres patents or grauntes.

To the eighth they present that in ye saide manno' there is a plote of grounde called Parke Dynnle (nowe disparked), and is helde by S'r Nicholas Fortescue, Knight, but by what right they knowe not.

To the ninth

To the tenth they p'sent that all the messuages, landes, and tenementes in this manno', and the tennants right thereof, by force of ye said Composition are holden and to bee holden by the tennantes thereof for ever from fortie yeares to fortie yeares, at, for, and vnder the vsuall rents, fynes, reliefe, and customes nowe used in this manno', savinge suche landes as are graunted for a shorter tyme, whiche are unknowne to them (if any suche bee).

To the eleventh article they say they are ignorant of any com'oditie made or to bee made of any suche things as are menc'oned in the said article w'thin this manno'.

To the xijth, xvjth, xvijth, xxth, xxjth, and xxiijth articles, they say they knowe of no suche thinges as in any of ye same articles are menc'oned and required, save onely they say that there was a certaine water cornemill, nowe decayed and fallen downe, within ye said manno', w'ch stood vpon ye side of a parcell of lande nowe called y dolle vawr, w'ch is ye Prince his Highnes landes, sometymes in the tenure of John Wyn' ap S'r Mathewe, and nowe in ye tenure of Cornelius Manley.

To the last article they say (that they take it) there are eightscore perches, everie perche conteyning fowre and twentie foote in the Welch customarie acre.

Quoad Tenentes per Dimissiones, vis. q':

	A.	E.	F.
Redd' viijs. iijd. ex'.—Will'mus ap Edward ap Hoell tenet vn' messuag' vn' harren' vn' gardin' vn' pomariu' per estimac'on' .	0	2	0
Unam peniiaam terr' in clauso vocat' Kay tan y ty p' estimac'on' .	0	2	0
Un' claus' vocat' yr Erw Vghlaw y Llwyn et vna' aliam parcella' vocat' y Weru' fawr p' est' .	0	2	0
Expired 4 y. since.—Un' al' claus' vocat' y hettie yssa p' estimac' .	2	0	2
Un' p'cell' vocat' yr Erw yn y Crogfyn .	0	2	0
Unam al' p'cella' vocat' yr helye vcha p' est' .	1	2	0
Un' parcell' vocat' Erow y thinog p' estimac' .	0	2	0
Un' parcell' vocat' de yr Erow heere & yr Erw Llydiart p' estim' .	1	2	0
Un' parcell' vocat' y kae vcha p' estimac'on' .	2	0	0
Dnas parcell' vocat' y kae issa et drillie boiyon p' estimac'on' .	1	2	0
Un' parcell' vocat' Erw y streete goll p' est' .	1	0	0
Un' parcell' vocat' p' no'ia de garddy y Lloye et gardd' yr he luie p' estimac'on' .	0	2	0
Quoddam steatu' siue viam duce'm a predict' messuag' vers' mont' ib'm p' estimac'o'n' .	0	2	0
	cs.	13	2
Redd' xd. ex'.—Un' pec' terr' in claus' vocat' y gevfeon vcha p' est' .	0	2	0

	A.	B.	P.
Un' horren' et un' shopa' sup' vlt' pec' terr' edificat' et vn' pec' terr' in claus' vocat' y geufon issa p' estimac'on' .		0	1 0
	vjs.	0	3 0
Redd' vjd. ex'.—Un' al' parcell' terr' vocat' y genfron yssa p' est'		1	0 0
Un' pec' terr' in claus' vocat' bryn y Coeue p' estimac'on' .		0	1 0
	vjs. vjd.	1	1 0
Redd' jd. ex'.—Idem tenet vn' selion' terr' in parcell' terr' vocat' y genfron p' estimac'on' .		0	1 0
	vijd.	0	1 0
Redd' iijjd. ex' 3 y. in beinge.—Idem Will'mus tenet vn' peciam terr' in parcell' vocat' Maes Llydan varle p' est' .		0	1 0
Un' pec' in parcell' terr' vocat' Kay dan y ty p' estimac'on' .		0	2 0
Un' pec' terr' in parcell' vocat' bryn y Coen p' estimac'on' .		0	0 10
	vs.	0	3 10
Redd' xvjs. viijd. ex' expired 4 y. since.—Richardus ap David tenet vn' messuagin' sive tenementu' vn' horo' cum gardin' et pomar' eide' spectan' ac unam parcellam vocat' p' no'ia' de y Kae dan y ty et y wirglodd p' est' .		2	2 0
Unam parcell' vocat' Dryll y Stallwyn per estimac' .		1	0 0
Un' claus' diuis' in tria vocat' y kay vch ben y wern' p' estimac'on' .		3	0 0
Un' parcell' terr' vocat' gwerne y gynne p' estimac' .		0	2 0
Un' parcell' terr' vocat' gwern y vron ddv p' estimac' .		0	2 0
Un' parcell' terr' vocat' y vron ddv ganol p' est' .		0	2 0
Un' parcell' terr' vocat' y bryn glase issa p' est' .		2	0 0
Un' claus' vocat' y bryn glase vcha p' est' .		2	0 0
Un' claus' vocat' llydiart y mynydd p' est' .		0	2 0
Un' claus' vocat' y vron ddv vcha p' est' .		0	2 0
Un' claus' vocat' bryn seisillt p' est' .		1	2 0
Un' claus' vocat' yr Erw issa p' est' .		0	2 0
Un' claus' vocat' y vreith wen p' extambiu' pro p'cell' terr' modo in occupac'o'e Joh'is Lloyd ap dd' ap Hoell voc' y kae mawr p' est' .		1	0 0
Un' claus' vocat' y kae glase p' est' .		1	2 0
Un' claus' vocat' yr Erw vlewog p' est' .		0	2 0
Un' claus' vocat' y bryn pervedd p' est' .		0	2 0
Un' claus' vocat' Erw yn kae yn y wern p' estimac' .		0	2 0
	vijli. xs.	19	0 0
Redd' xs. add' ixd. Rentall xs. ixd. ex' et ad volunt'. No lease showed.—Robertus ap Richard Wynn tenet vnu' mess' vn' horren' vn' gard' vn' pomar' et curtelag' sidem messuag' spectan' p' est'			
Un' claus' vocat' Erw y Groes p' estimac' .		0	2 0
Un' claus' vocat' Kae fynnon vacr p' est' .		2	2 0
Un' claus' vocat' Maes lleden varle p' est' .		1	1 0
Un' claus' vocat' yr Erw lys p' est' .		1	0 0
Un' claus' vocat' yr Erw gar p' est' .		1	0 0
Un' claus' vocat' yr Erw good p' est' .		3	0 0
Un' claus' vocat' y Crogfeyn Mawr p' est' .		3	0 0
Un' claus' vocat' yr Erow ganol p' est' .		0	2 0
Un' claus' vocat' y Crogfryn llwyd p' est' .		2	0 0

	A.	R.	P.
Un' per' terr' in clo' vocat' Erw Evrog p' est'	2	0	0
Un' per' terr' in Campo vocat' y ddole modo divis' in duas partes iacen' infra terr' Nicholai Fortescue mil' p' estimac'o'em	0	2	0
vjl. viijs. iiijd.	15	3	0
Redd' xs. ex'.—Henricus ap William et Hugo ap Harrye filius et heres apparens dicti Henrici tenent vnu' messuagiū vn' horrein' vn' gard' vn' pomar' et curtelag' eidem messuag' spectan' per estimac'o'em	0	2	0
Un' claus' vocat' y kae yscallog p' est'	1	0	0
Un' claus' vocat' y llyudirie p' est'	1	2	0
Un' claus' vocat' y ddole Hempe p' est'	0	1	0
Un' claus' vocat' Dryll y mynke et vn' claus' vocat' yr Tallare p' estimac'	0	2	0
Un' claus' vocat' yr Erw dd' p' estimac'	0	2	0
Un' claus' nunc diuis' in terr' p'cellas vocat' y frow p' estimac'	2	0	0
Un' claus' vocat' yr Ardd goedd p' est'	0	2	0
Un' claus' vocat' y clwt cum clo' vocat' y gardd hewip p' estimac'	1	0	0
Un' claus' divis' in tria vocat' y Crogfryn nessa yr myngdd p' est'	3	0	0
Un' claus' vocat' yr Erw p' estimac'	0	2	0
Un' cotagiū horren' et curtelag' p' est'	0	0	10
Un' claris' vocat' Maes lleden varle p' estimac'o'em	1	2	0
Cxs.	12	3	10
Redd' xiijs. viijd. ex'. Rentall xijs. ijd. ob.—Will'mus David ap Ie'nn Lloyd et Edwardus ap William filius et heres d'ci Will'mi ¹ tenent vnu' messuag' gard' curtelag' &c. p' estimac'o'em	0	1	0
Un' claus' vocat' yr Erwtan y birllan p' est'	0	2	0
Un' claus' vocat' yr Erew gellie p' estimac'	1	3	0
Quatuor seliones in Campo vocat' Maes llydan verle p' estimac'	0	1	0
Un' curtelag' in parcell' terr' vocat' kae yn y wern p' estimac'o'em	0	1	0
Un' claus' vocat' y Kae yny wern p' est'	1	0	0
Duas parcellas terr' vocat' yr Erw vch ben y wern vechan p' est'	1	0	0
Un' claus' vocat' y kae Coch p' estimac'	2	0	0
Un' claus' vocat' Karth ap Eiginon p' est'	1	2	0
Un' claus' vocat' Erw Hylygan p' estimac'	0	2	0
Un' prat' vocat' y Werglodd p' estimac'	1	0	0
Un' claus' vocat' y Ardd ffa p' estimac'	0	1	0
Un' claus' vocat' yr Erw Leghmedd p' est'	0	2	0
Un' claus' (diuiss' in tria) vocat' yr Erw vawr p' est'	2	0	0
Un' claus' vocat' y bryn Mawr et cotag' o vile Anglice Sheepecoate snp' inde edificat' p' est'	1	2	0

¹ Edward Williams of Hafod y Bwch, ab William ab David ab Jenkyn Lloyd, was the father of William Williams of Hafod y Bwch, who married Mary daughter and heiress of Eubule Lloyd, brother of Ellis Lloyd of Pen y Lan, by whom he had a son and heir, Eubule Williams, who took the name of Lloyd upon succeeding to the Pen y Lan estates, and was High Sheriff for the county of Denbigh in 1719. Edward Williams married Jane, daughter of John Powel of Bodylltyn, Esq., brother of Sir Thomas Powel of Horalli, Bart.

	A.	E.	P.
Un' al' claus' diuis' in quatuor vocat' y Bryne Rhyg et cotag' ac vn' horreiu' superinde edificat' et 2 parva gard' eisdem cotag' et horr' adiacen' per estimac'o'em	4	0	0
viii ^{li} . xs.	18	0	0
Johannes Hugh ap John Lloyd tenet vnu' messuag' horren' vn' cottag' cum gard' pomar' et cartelag' eisdem messuag' et cotag' spectan' p' estimac'o'em	0	1	0
Un' claus' vocat' tyr Mab y Cor issa p' est'	1	0	0
Un' claus' vocat' Tir mab y Cor vcha p' est'	1	0	0
Un' claus' vocat' Tir mab y Cor or pull p' est'	1	0	0
Un' claus' vocat' Dol y Kogweet p' estimac'	0	2	0
Un' claus' vocat' Erw Rhyd rianog et vn' al' claus' vocat' y nant p' estimac'	1	0	0
Un' claus' vocat' y tir gwlys diuis' in duas parcell' p' estimac'	2	0	0
Tres sel' in claus' vocat' y geusron p' est'	0	1	0
Duas seliones in claus' vocat' y gwereglodd David ap John p' est'	0	0	20
Un' claus' vocat' Erw y baedd p' est'	0	2	0
Un' claus' vocat' Erw Ollwyn p' est'	2	0	0
Un' claus' vocat' Erw y groes p' est'	0	1	0
Un' selion' in claus' vocat' Erw llen p' est'	0	0	20
iii ^{li} . vjs. viij ^d .	10	0	0
Redd' vjd. ex' 3 y. in beinge.—Edwardus ap John Lloyd tenet duas parcellas vocat' per no'eu de Tir Mab pleddin p' est' viijs. iiij ^d . Redd' vs. ext' expired 4 y. since. Rentall vdi.—Davidus ap John ap Ie'nn Lloyd tenet vn' messuag' cum quibusdam structur' eisdem messuag' adiacen' ac vnu' pomar' et vnam parcellam terre vocat' y ddol p' estimac'	0	2	0
Davidus ap John ap Ie'nn ap David ap Hoell tenet vnu' messuag' vnu' horreum cu' gard' et curtelag' p' est'	0	1	0
Un' claus' vocat' bryn yuinny diuiss' in tres parcell' p' est'	2	0	0
Un' parcellam terre vocat' Erw lloyd p' est'	1	2	0
Un' parcellam terre vocat' yr hirdir p' est'	2	0	0
lvjs. viij ^d .	5	3	0
Redd' iiij ^s . viij ^d . ext'.—Idem tenet unu' messuag' cum pertinentiis in quo ip'e inhabitat cum quibusdam structur' gard' pomar' et curtelag'	0	1	0
Un' parcell' terr' diuis' in duas vocat' Kay Dicus p' est'	2	2	0
Un' claus' vocat' Erw llen p' est'	1	0	0
Un' parcell' terr' vocat' Erw lloyd p' est'	1	0	0
Un' parcell' terr' vocat' yr Erw bant yssa p' est'	1	0	0
lvjs. viij ^d .	5	3	0
Redd' vjd. ext'. Theis are expired 4 y. since. Add vjd. p' rentall.—Idem tenet vn' claus' vocat' Erw yr kil p' est'	2	0	0
Un' claus' vocat' Erw Dranswcha p' est'	0	2	0
Un' claus' vocat' yr wirlodd vcha p' est'	1	0	0
Un' al' parcell' vocat' p' estimac'o'em	1	0	0
xxxijs. iiij ^d .	4	2	0

Redd' vs. ext' expired 5 y. since.—Johannes Wynn ap David ap
Hoell tenet vn' messuag' sive tenementu' cum p'tinen' in quo
inhabitat p' estimac' 0 1 0

Un' parcell' terr' vocat' p' no'ia de y kae Rhyg et garth y Kyl p' est' 2 0 0

Duas parcell' vocat' Rist Cyffrey p' est' 1 2 0

Un' parcell' vocat' y Rhen fryn p' estimac' 1 2 0

Un' parcell' vocat' y Kae Mawr y bryn Coch p' estimac' 1 0 0

Un' parcell' vocat' karreg y pale p' estimac' 1 2 0

Un' parcell' vocat' dryll y lloyd p' est' 0 1 0

Un' parcell' vocat' y Clwt yn y meru' p' est' 0 2 0

Un' parcell' vocat' bryn y kill p' est' 0 2 0

Un' claus' vocat' p' no'ia de yr holt vcha y dryll y Ddyme p' est' 1 2 0

Un' claus' diuis' in tria vocat' nant y Kittie p' est' 0 2 0

iiijl.

11 0 0

Redd' vs. ext', expired 5 y. since.—Johannes Lloyd ap David ap
Hoell tenet vn' messuag' vn' horreu' et curtelag' cu' p'tin' p' est' 0 1 0

Un' parcell' terr' vocat' y kae yn y mynyth vcha p' est' 1 0 0

Un' claus' vocat' y Kae canol p' estimac' 1 0 0

Un' claus' vocat' y Kae Maur diuis' in tria p' est' 3 2 0

Un' claus' vocat' hirdir y pull p' est' 2 0 0

Un' claus' vocat' hirdir yesa per est' 1 0 0

Un' claus' vocat' tir mab bleddyn vcha p' est' 1 0 0

Un' claus' vocat' tyr mab bleddyn issa p' est' 1 2 0

Un' claus' vocat' yr Crw Nessa yr forth p' est' 0 2 0

Un' claus' vocat' y Rost vethedick diuis' in duo p' estimac' 2 0 0

iiijl. xijs. iiijd.

13 3 0

Redd' iiij. ijd. ext'.—Galfridus ap Edward ap Meredith et Johan-
nes Jeffrey filius et heres apparens predict' Galfridi tenet vnu'
messuag' et al' structur' cum gard' pomar' et curtelag' eidem
messuag' spett p' estimac' o'eun 0 1 0

Un' claus' vocat' bryn ap Ithell vcha p' est' 1 0 0

Un' claus' vocat' tir Ieni issa p' est' 2 0 0

Tres sel' in claus' vocat' tir Leni Canol p' est' 0 1 0

Un' claus' vocat' givern y bedw' p' estimac' 0 1 0

Un' claus' vocat' y kae tan y gaeneth vcha p' est' 0 1 0

Un' claus' vocat' Maes ynvodd vcha p' est' 0 2 0

Un' claus' vocat' Maes nvodd issa p' est' 0 2 0

Un' claus' vocat' y Wern vechan p' est' 0 2 0

lvjs. viijd.

5 1 0

Redd' iij. vd. ext', 3 y. in being.—Johannes Robert ap David ap
Ie'n'n tenet vnu' messuag' vnu' horreu' et vn' gard' cum perti-
nen' p' est' 0 0 20

Un' claus' vocat' yr Errow tan y ty p' est' 0 2 0

Un' claus' vocat' y Erw heer p' est' 0 2 0

Un' claus' vocat' yr Erw Icha p' est' 1 0 0

Un' prat' vocat' y Werglodd p' estimac' 1 0 0

xls.

3 0 20

Redd' iiij. iiijd. ext'.—Thomas ap Hughe tenet vnu' messuag'
vnu' horreu' et curtelag' cum p'tinenciis p' est' 0 1 0

	A.	R.	P.
Un' claus' vocat' bryn y betheel p' est'	.	.	1 0 0
Un' claus' vocat' tir yr Irin vcha p' est'	.	.	1 0 0
Un' claus' vocat' Maes y wodd Canol p' est'	.	.	1 1 0
Un' p'ce terr' in claus' voc' yr Akre p' est'	.	.	0 3 0
Un' claus' vocat' y Kae Neydd p' est'	.	.	0 3 0
Un' claus' vocat' y Cwisiade gwiddion issa p' estimac'o'em	.	.	0 1 0

lvjs. viijd. 5 0 0

Redd' iiij. ext' 3 y. in beinge.—Edwardus ap Roger tenet vn' messuag' vnu' cottagin' et vnu' gardinu' cum pertinenc' p' est'	.	.	0 0 20
Un' claus' vocat' yr Erw nessa yr ty per est'	.	.	1 0 0
Un' prat' vocat' y Wirglodd p' estimac'	.	.	1 0 0
Un' claus' vocat' y birth llwyd divis' in duo p' estimac'	.	.	2 2 0
Un' claus' vocat' y Rhedyn Dvou' p' est'	.	.	0 2 0
Un' claus' vocat' y bryn Coch p' est'	.	.	1 2 0
Un' claus' vocat' p' nora' de Erw John Meredd' et yr Erw vecham p' estimac'	.	.	1 0 0

lvjs. 7 2 20

Redd' iiij. vd. ext'.—Johannes ap John ap David ap Morgan tenet vnu' messuagi' vn' dom' pistar' vn' horreu' vnu' gardinu' et vn' curtilag' cum pertinenc' p' estimac'o'em	.	.	0 1 0
Un' claus' vocat' pen y kae vcha p' est'	.	.	0 2 0
Un' claus' vocat' pen y kae issa p' est'	.	.	0 2 0
Un' claus' vocat' y ddol dan y ty p' est'	.	.	0 2 0
Un' claus' vocat' Erow y Dalar p' est'	.	.	0 2 0
Un' claus' vocat' y kae bychan vcha p' est'	.	.	0 2 0
Un' claus' vocat' y kae bychan Canot p' est'	.	.	0 2 0
Un' claus' vocat' y kae bychan issa p' est'	.	.	1 0 0

li. 4 1 0

Redd' vjs. vd. ext'.—David ap Hugh tenet vnum messuag' vn' horreu' et vn' gardin' cum pertinenciis p' estimac'	.	.	0 0 20
Tres parcellas terr' vocat' p' seperal' nomina de y Ddol vcha y ddol yssa et y ddol genol p' estimac'o'em	.	.	5 0 0

lvjs. viijd. 5 0 20

Redd' iiij. vjd. ext'.—Johannes ap John ap Ie'nn ap David ap Hoell tenet vn' messuag' vnu' gardinu' et horreu' cum pertinenc' p' estimac'	.	.	0 0 20
Quatuor parcellas terr' vocat' p' speral' no'ia de yr Erw lase Erw Maes y pentre Erw Drawes issa et Erw pant vcha et tres selion' in claus' vocat' kae dicas p' estimac'	.	.	2 0 0

xxiij. iiijd. 2 0 20

Redd' ijd. ext'.—Johannes ap John ap John Jenkyn Infans et secundus filius predict' Johannis ap John ap Jenkyn tenet ex dono Johannis Roberte Raph vn' messuag' cum p'tinen' p' estimac'o'em	.	.	0 1 0
Un' parcell' eidem messuag' adiacen' p' est'	.	.	0 0 20

xij. iiijd. 0 1 20

Hugo ap John ap Jenkyn ap David ap Hoell tenet vnu' messuag' vnu' horreu' et duo gardina cum p'tinen' p' estimac'	xd.	0	1	0
Redd' xs. ixd. Rentall ijs. The first lease of this was 3 y. Eliz., for 21 y. The last expired 4 y. since.—Rogerus ap John ap David ap Gr. tenet vnu' messuagiu' ac vnu' horreu' cum pertinen' p' estimac'		0	0	20
Un' claus' vocat' yr Erw voha law y ty p' estimac'		1	0	0
Un' claus' vocat' y Nant issa p' est'		1	0	0
Un' claus' vocat' y Nant voha p' est'		2	0	0
Un' claus' vocat' Croft Gidliw diuis' in tria claus' per estimac'		3	0	0

lxs. 7 0 0

13 acr' concealed. This should bee 20 acr'. First lease 30 Eliz., for 21 years.

Redd' ijd. ext' expired 4 y. since.—Radulphus ap John David tenet vn' messuag' sive cottagiu' vn' gardinu' et vn' curt' et vn' selionem in Erwedan y tye cum pertinenciis p' estimac'o'em		0	1	0
Redd' iijs. jd. ext' expired 5 y. since.—Un' parcellam terr' vocat' y Erw Dan y ty p' estimac'		0	2	0
Un' claus' vocat' yr Erow yn Maes lydan vart p' est'		0	2	0
Un' claus' vocat' yr Erow vechan p' estimac'		0	2	0
Un' claus' vocat' y genfron issa diuis' in quatuor		3	0	0
Un' prat' vocat' y Wirglodd vechan ac vn' selion' in claus' vocat' hurdir y pull p' estimac'		0	2	0

lvjs. viijd. 5 1 0

M'.—John Lewis clameth an acr' of land in Geufron y issa.

Redd' xxiij. vd. ext', 1 y. in being.—Robertus Sonlley Junio' Armiger tenet vn' messuag' vn' horreu' vn' gardinu' cum pomar' et curtelag' eidem messuag' spectan' p' estimac'o'em		0	1	0
Un' claus' vocat' y kae issa tihwnt y skibol p' estimac'		2	0	0
Un' claus' vocat' y kae vawgh hen yr skibol p' est'		2	0	0
Un' claus' vocat' yr Erw vch Law yr ty p' est'		1	0	0
Un' claus' vocat' yr Erw tan y ty gwych Irym per estimac'o'em		1	2	0
Un' claus' vocat' yr Erw vcha p' est'		0	2	0
Un' claus' vocat' yr Erw helig p' est'		1	0	0
Un' claus' vocat' yr Erw y fo p' est'		1	0	0
Un' claus' vocat' Erw lenarth y gardnedd p' est'		0	2	0
Un' claus' vocat' y pant heere mereeog p' est'		1	0	0
Un' claus' vocat' y pant heere dryniog p' est'		1	0	0
Un' claus' vocat' y Wirglodd vechan p' est'		0	1	0
Duas parcell' in claus' vocat' Erw yn heerdir y p' roll p' estimac'		0	2	0
Un' claus' vocat' yr Erw yn yr heerdin Itha p' est'		0	2	0
Duas parcellas vocat' p' seperal' no'ia de Erw yn yr heerdin Itha et yr Kwys yn yr Erw yr kii p' est'		0	1	0
Un' claus' vocat' yr wern hesgog p' estimac'		3	0	0
Un' claus' vocat' kae enion diuis' in tres p'cell' p' estimac'o'em		5	0	0
Un' claus' vocat' Maes y moth p' est'		2	0	0
Un' claus' vocat' givern Kay cinion p' est'		0	2	0
Un' claus' vocat' Kae llukie p' est'		1	2	0

xijl. 25 1 0

2 f

	A.	R.	P.
Redd' vjs. liiij. ob. ext', expired 4 y. since.—Richardus ap John tenet vn' cottagiū sive tenementū vnu' horreu' et vn' gardina' cum pertinenciis per estimac'o'em			0 0 20
Un' parcell' sive le yard vocat' pen' y bryn p' est'			1 0 0
Un' claus' vocat' y Erow nessa yr newydd p' est'			0 2 0
Un' claus' vocat' y Kae extra horr' p' est'			1 0 0
Un' claus' vocat' y bryn Croch p' estimac'			1 2 0
Un' claus' vocat' Kae Robt. per estimac'			1 2 0
Un' claus' vocat' Carreg yr Aben p' est'			1 0 0
Un' claus' vocat' y kae Crwu' p' est'			1 2 0
lxvjs. viiij.	8	0	20
Redd' ijs. vjd. ext', expired 4 y. since.—Ellena vx' William ap Edward et Johannes ap John Owen filius eius tenent duo cottagia et vnu' gardin' cum pertinen' p' estimac'o'em			0 0 20
Un' le Hopyard et tres selion' ter' in Maes llydon Varle p' estimac'o'em			0 1 0
Un' claus' vocat' y Kae yn y wern p' est'			2 0 0
Un' claus' Kae Robert Vaughan p' estimac'			1 0 0
xxis.	3	1	20
Redd' iijs. vjd. ob. ext', expired 4 y. since.—Johannes ap John ap Ie'n'n Lloyd tenet vnu' cottagiū sive messuag' vnu' horreu' et vn' curtelag' cum pertinen' p' estimac'o'em			
Un' claus' vocat' y Kae bichan p' estimac'			1 1 0
Un' claus' vocat' y Kae Mawr diuis' in duas p'cell' p' estimac'			1 2 0
Un' pec' terre in claus' vocat' Evrog p' est'			0 1 0
Un' claus' vocat' p' no'ia de yr Erow et yr nant p' estimac'			1 0 0
xls.	4	0	0
Redd' ijs. vjd. ext', 3 y. in beinge.—David ap John ap Edward et Hugo ap Edward filius et heres apparens tenent vn' cottag' sive messuag' et vn' peciu' Dom' cum duos curtelag' an'ce vocat' Two hemp yardes per estimac'o'em			0 1 0
Un' claus' vocat' y pant p' estimac'			0 2 0
Duas seliones anglie headland et peciam prati in Clo' vocat' tyr y brayn p' est'			0 2 0
xvjs.	1	1	0
Redd' iij. ext'.—Idem tenet vn' selion' Anglice a butt in Clo' voc' tir y brayn p' estimac'			0 1 0
Un' claus' vocat' yr Erw vcha p' estimac'			1 0 0
vjs. viiij.	1	1	0
Redd' ijd. ext'. Theis last expired 5 y. since.—Idem tenet vnam parcellam vocat' yr Erw newydd p' estimac'			0 2 0
Redd' ijs. vd. ad j di. ext', 3 y. m. beinge.—David ap Roger ap John ap Edw. tenet vn' precariu' dom' sive cottag' ac vn' pecia' terr' vocat' yy Ardd hump p' est'			0 1 0
Un' claus' vocat' Careg yr ynys p' estimac'			0 2 0
Duas parcellas in Clo' vocat' tir y brayne p' estimac'o'em			0 2 0
xvjs.	1	1	0

Redd' xijd. ext'.—Johannes Thomas ap William tenet vn' cotta- giu' et vn' curtelag' sive le hemp yard cum pertinen' p' estim'	0 0 20
Unam parcellam terre vocat' Kae de diuis' in quatuor parcellas p' estimac'	2 0 0
Unam parcellam terre vocat' tir y tatio ilho p' estimac'o'em	0 2 0
xxxd.	2 2 20
Redd' xijd. ext'.—Dauid ap Thomas ap William tenet vnum cotta- giu' cum pertinenciis et duas parcellas terre vocat' per seperal' nomina de Dryll y leesog et tir y tatw p' estimac'	xijs. 1 0 0
Redd' iijs. xjd. ext'.—Johannes ap Richard ap ll'en et Edwardus ap John ap Richard tenet vnu' cottagiū' vnu' horreu' cum cur- telag' p' est'	0 1 0
Un' claus' vocat' y Kae vch ben y ty p' est'	1 0 0
Un' claus' vocat' gwern y talcre p' estimac'	0 2 0
Un' parcell' vocat' y Kae gwyn issa p' est'	0 2 0
Un' claus' vocat' Erow churthin p' est'	0 2 0
Un' parcell' vocat' pen y Rhos p' est'	0 1 0
Un' claus' vocat' y Nant p' estimac'	1 0 0
Duas parcell' vocat' p' s'peral' no'i'a dey Kay gwyn vcha et y dryll p' estimac'	1 1 0
xls.	5 1 0
Redd' in precedent'.—Johannes ap John ap Richard fil' secundus predict' Johannis ap Richard ap ll'en tenet ex dono prod' pris' sui sub redditu ijd. unu' cottagiū' et vn' curtelag' vocat' Ardd y ty Rhedyn et meditat' parcell' terr' vocat' pen y Rhos eidem cottagio adiacen' p' estimac'o'em	vjs. 0 2 0
Redd' ixd. ext'.—Idem Johannes ap Richard ap ll'en tenet vnu' parcellam terre vocat' Bryn chwythyn et vna' aliam parcellam prat' in clo' vocat' Erw bryn Howell p' estimac'	vjs. 1 0 0
Redd' iijs. ext'.—Johannes ap John ap Edwarde' tenet vn' mes- suagiū' vn' horreu' vn' gardinu' et vnu' pomar' cum pertinenciis p' est'	0 0 20
Unu' parcella' terr' vocat' bryn Shery diuis' in duas parcellas p' estimac'o'em	1 0 0
Unam parcellam vocat' yr Erw yn y Kae tan y garnedd yssa per estimac'o'em	0 2 0
Un' parcellam vocat' yr Erw yn y Kae tan y garnedd Itha p' est'	0 2 0
Unam parcella' vocat' y talare yn y Kae tan y garnedd et partem p'cell' terr' voc' yr akre p' estimac'o'em	1 0 0
Un' parcellam terre vocat' pen issa bryn mab Itheg p' estimac'	0 2 0
Unam parcellam vocat' tir yr Iryn Canol diuis' in duas parcellas p' estimac'	1 0 0

¹ John ab John ab Edward, of the Nant in Dinhinlle Uchaf, ab David ab Ienan (or John) ab Ienkyn ab Llewelyn ab Ithel Goch, descended from Bleddyn, fourth son of Cynwrig ab Rhiwallon. Richard Jones, the eldest son of John ab John, married Anne, daughter and heiress of Robert ab Randle of Dinhinlle Uchaf, and sold his own lands and his wife's to Ellis Lloyd of Pen y Lan.

	A.	B.	P.
Un' parcellam vocat' y tallarey p' estimac'	0	2	0
Un' parcellam vocat' tir yr Iryn Nessa yr ty p' estimac'o'em	0	3	0
Un' parcellam in claus' vocat' yr Erow ymron chivithin p' estim'	0	3	0
lxvijs. viijd.	6	2	0
Redd' iijs. ext'.—Richardus ap Thomas infans tenet' vnu' parcell' terr' in claus' vocat' y Kae yn y mynich issa existen' p't' tene-ment' nup' Richardi ap David ap Howell defunct' p' estimac'o'em	0	2	0
Redd' iiijd. ext'.—Johannes Lewys et D'd Lewys tenet vn' parcell' terr' in clo' vocat' y Kae tan y garnedd p' estimac'o'em	1	0	0
Un' p'cell' in clo' vocat' y Kae yr vownog p' est'	0	1	0
Un' p'cell' in clo' vocat' yr helt yssa p' est'	0	0	20
Un' p'cell' in clo' vocat' pen y garnedd fawr p' estimac'	0	0	20
Un' parcelle' in clo' vocat' yr gwffron yssa p' est'	1	0	0
xiijs.	2	2	0
Randle ap John David ¹ holdeth this parcell.			
Redd' lxviij. ext'.—Idem Johannes et d'd Lewis tenet vnu' parcell' in claus' vocat' pen y garnedd fawr p' est'	0	1	0
Un' al' parcell' vocat' yr Erow vechan oddiar y garnedd vna' parcella' in claus' vocat' y Kae yr vownog et vna parcella' in claus' vocat' Kae yr helt p' estimac'	2	2	0
xxs.	2	3	0
Redd' iijs. vjd. ext'.—Idem Johannes et d'd Lewys tenent vnu' cottagiū vnu' horren' cum gardino et septem claus' terr' viz. vnu' claus' vocat' kae Ithinog modo diuis' in quinque parcellas vn' al' claus' vocat' y garnedd feeban vn' prat' vocat' y wern goch vn' claus' vocat' akre bychan vn' al' claus' vocat' y Kwisicide gwiddion vcha vn' al' claus' vocat' yr helt issa quatuor selion in claus' vocat' Kae yr vownog p' estimac'o'em	5	2	0
Redd' ijs. ixd. ext'.—Idem Johannes et dauid tenet quatuor claus' terr' et pastur' vocat' y grostydd p' estimac'	2	3	0
Redd' vs. ijd. ext'.—Idem Johannes et David tenent vn' dom' vnu' cottagiū cum gard' et claus' terr' diuis' in duas parcellas vocat' Bryn y velyn p' estimac'o'em	1	0	0
Tres parcellas vocat' p' n'o'i'a sive per nomina de tir y gwas Newydd Itha p' est'	2	0	0
xxvijs. viijd.	3	0	0
Redd' xvs. vijd. ext'.—Griffinus Mathewe generos' tenet vn' mes- suag' et vnu' horr' cum p'tin' p' est'	0	0	20
Un' curtelag' Angl're a hemyyard et vn' claus' vocat' the Nant p' estimac'	0	2	0
n' parcell' terr' vocat' y Sovel Rhyg p' est'	1	0	0
Un' claus' vocat' yr Erw lase p' estimac'	0	2	0
Un' claus' vocat' terre y gwas Newydd p' est'	1	0	0
Un' claus' vocat' yr Erow Newydd p' est'	0	2	0

¹ Randle ab John ab David ab Llewelyn ab John of Pen y Bryn in the parish of Rhiwfabon.

	A.	B.	P.
Un' claus' vocat' yr Erw heere p' est'	1	0	0
Un' prat' vocat' y wirglodd p' est'	0	2	0
liijs. iiijd.	5	0	20
Redd' iijk. ext.—Idem Griffith tenet vnu' molendin' Granal' p' pioneth Mylne cum cursu aque et muletur ib'm	lxxs.	vlt'	redd'
His lease must be called for.—Nicholaus Fortescue miles tenet vn' messuag' vn' horreu' vn' gardin' et vn' curt' cum p'tinenciis p' estimac'	0	1	0
It is escheat lande upon attaynder, ten't ante diuis' ad voluns'.			
Un' claus' vocat' y Kae Dv p' estimac'	0	2	0
Un' claus' vocat' yr Hedyn diuis' in quatuor partes per estimac'	3	0	0
Un' claus' vocat' Erw varlen p' est'	1	0	0
Un' claus' vocat' y Kae Mawr diuis' in quatuor' parcell' per estim'	3	0	0
Un' claus' vocat' y Kae Dyrris diuis' in duas parcellas p' estimac'	2	0	0
	6	3	0
Idem tenet vnu' cottagiu' cum gard' p' est'	0	1	0
Partem clause vocat' y ddol p' est'	1	0	0
Un' prat' vocat' y Wirglodd p' est'	1	0	0
Un' claus' vocat' y Kae glase p' est'	1	0	0
Un' claus' vocat' Erow y llwyfan diuis' in duas parcellas p' estim'	1	0	0
Un' claus' vocat' Kae y pistill p' estimac'	0	1	0
Un' parcell' vocat' yr Erw vechan in claus' vocat' yr heerdir ac tres selion Anglice Pikes in claus' vocat' heerdir y pwll Ac vnu' selion' Anglice hadland in claus' vocat' bryn Coach ac vn' croft in claus' vocat' y Kae Maior p' est'	1	0	0
Un' parcell' in claus' vocat y ddol Hayedd in oco' Davidi ap Hugh p' estimac'	0	2	0
Tres selion' in claus' vocat' terre y brayn p' est'	0	1	0
	6	1	0
Idem tenet vnu' cottagiu' sive messuag' vn' horreu' et curtelag' Anglice verd' p' estim'	0	0	20
Un' claus' vocat' y Nant et vn' parcell' voo' yr Erow vechan p' est'	2	0	0
Un' claus' vocat' y Kay bichan diuis' in duas p'cellas p' est'	1	2	0
Un' claus' vocat' yr Erw Lase diuis' in tres parcellas p' est'	2	0	0
Un' claus' vocat' bryn Sheringe diuis' in duas parcellas p' estim'	1	2	0
Duas parcellas vocat' p' seperal' nomina de Dryll y ddyme et Errow yn y Maes p' est'	0	2	0
	7	2	20
Redd' vijs. ad vol'.—Tenet etiam vn' claus' vocat' y Kay hova un' claus' vocat' y Kay Madock un' claus' vocat' Erw vawr et un' claus' vocat' gwerne ddve diuis' in duas parcellas p' estimac'	5	0	0
Idem tenet vn' claus' diuis' in duo vocat' Kay Coch p' est'	3	0	0
Un' claus' vocat' croft y Sarn Ar diuis' in duo p' est'	4	0	0
Tres claus' nup' Mon' vocat' Kay yerworth p' estimac'o'em	7	0	0
Un' claus' vocat' Kay glase nunc duo p' est'	3	2	0
Tres claus' terr' cum cottag' vocat' Kay Corr p' est'	4	0	0
Duas claus' vocat' Kay yerworth vcha p' est'	3	0	0
Un' al' claus' adiacen' p' est'	2	2	0

	A.	R.	P.
Un' claus' vocat' Kay yerworth issa p' est'	1	2	0
Un' al' claus' adiacen' vocat' Kay yerworth p' est'	2	0	0
Un' al' claus' cum cottag' edificat' cum quatuo' croft vocat' Kay deon p' estim'	2	2	0
Un' croft adiacen' vocat' y gerddy p' est'	0	2	0
Un' claus' (diuias' in quatuor) vocat' gwern gwellan cu' cottag' sup' edificat' p' estimac'	4	2	0
Un' claus' diuias' in duo vocat' Kay yr p' est'	3	0	0
Un' claus' vocat' tir y porthea in duob' p' est'	6	0	0
Un' claus' vocat' y wyrddy p' estimac'o'em	1	2	0
Un' prat' vocat' Werglodd vechan y Kay Daup p' est'	0	2	0
Un' claus' vocat' Kayne p' estimac'o'em	1	2	0
Un' al' prat' vocat' Wirglodd y Kay d'd p' est'	0	3	0
Un' claus' arr' vocat' tire Erion ddv p' est'	2	3	0
Un' claus' adiacen' in campo Rob'ti Grome p' est'	0	2	0
Un' claus' vocat' Erw bryn iuxta dom' Johannis Goz p' estimac'	0	2	0
Unam peciam ter'e in claus' vocat' yr Erw gior Lloyd vocat' y drillie cochian p' est'	3	0	0
Unam parcella' terr' in campo vocat' y trowsdyr p' est'	1	0	0
Duas seliones iuxta dom' Hugonis ap Edward p' est'	0	2	0
	57	0	0

Idem Nicholaus Fortescue Miles tenet parcum predict' qui dinidit in partes sequen' viz. :

Ad volunt'.—Un' claus' vocat' yr Errow de terr' arrabil' cont' p' est'	2	0	0
Un' claus' vocat' Kay yr Margh cont' p' est'	3	2	0
Un' claus' vocat' Kay glase cont' p' est'	8	0	0
Un' claus' vocat' Gwern vaughog continen' p' est'	26	0	0
Un' claus' vocat' y Ferne cont' p' est'	12	0	0
Un' claus' vocat' y lawnt p' est'	11	1	0
Un' claus' vocat' Gwastad y parke p' est'	6	0	0
Un' claus' vocat' Errow Goz p' est'	4	0	0
Un' claus' vocat' Kay Glase p' est'	7	2	0
Un' claus' vocat' y pen Hyley continen' p' est'	12	0	0
Un' claus' vocat' y tire Newth cont' p' est'	16	0	0
Un' claus' vocat' yr heer Wern y wayer cent' p' estimac'o'em	10	0	0
Un' claus' vocat' yr hier Wern Byse p' est'	8	3	0
Un' claus' vocat' yr hier Wern Goed p' est'	16	0	0
Un' claus' vocat' Kay crun per estimac'	4	0	0
Un' claus' vocat' Kay yn yniell y tey continen' p' est'	3	0	0
Unam parcellam nunc in 3 p'cell' diuias' voc' pike John ap Edw. Coed Kay vcha et Coed Kay Canol p' est'	13	2	0
Un' parcell' vocat' Kay gwyn cont' p' est'	16	0	0
Un' parcell' vocat' pan y gathe cont' p' est'	6	0	0
Un' parcell' vocat' y ddole cont' p' est'	4	1	0
Un' parcell' vocat' y ddole Rydy Kyrw cont' p' est'	10	0	0
Un' parcell' vocat' pant Mawr cont' p' est'	26	2	0
Un' parcell' vocat' parke bighan cont' p' est'	8	0	0
Un' parcell' vocat' Kay John lloyd ap Ie'n'n continen' p' est'	10	0	0
Un' parcell' vocat' Kay David ap John lloyd p' estimac'	9	0	0

	A.	R.	P.
Un' parcell' vocat' Kay Robert ap John p' est'	8	1	0
Un' parcell' vocat' Kay yr skiho' p' est'	12	0	0

272 0 0

In toto 414 acr' cxxxiijl. vjs. viijd.

The whole shoulde be but 160 acr' y' 254 acr' ouerplus, his whole rente by the rental, lvs. viijd.

In toto he holdeth 414 acr', all escheated landes upon the attainder of one Eton; his lease not seene, nor his rente knowne.

Redd' xxxvs. xd. ext', 3 y. in beinge.—Cornelius Manley generos' tenet vnu' ten' cum pertinenciis et sex claus' terr' modo diuis' in duodecimo seperal' parcell' viz. :

Unam p'cell' terr' vocat' y Nant p' est'	0	2	0
Un' claus' in duas pec' vocat' Kay Turno' p' est'	3	0	0
Un' al' claus' vocat' tire shrat p' estimac'	3	1	0
Un' al' claus' vocat' y ddol vawr p' est'	3	0	0
Un' al' claus' vocat' y ddol ganol p' est'	2	2	0
Un' al' claus' vocat' y ddol vechan p' est'	2	2	0
Un' al' claus' vocat' yr Ahre y pullet p' est'	1	3	0
Un' prat' vocat' gwern y Calch p' est'	1	0	0
Un' al' prat' vocat' gwern y Calch p' est'	1	0	0
Un' claus' vocat' Kay Ie'nn lloyd p' est'	2	0	0
Un' al' claus' vocat' yr helt whedd p' est'	3	0	0
Un' prat' voc' y werglodd vawr p' est'	2	0	0
Ac vn' al' acr' prat' p' estimac'o'em	1	0	0

viijl. vjs. viijd. 26 2 0

Redd' ijs. ijd. ext', expired 5 y. since, ad volunt'.—Idem tenet vnu' cottagiu' et tres claus' terr' voc' y Skethery p' estimac'o'em

Un' al' cotag' et duo croft' voc' Erw yr street	2	2	0
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3 2 0

Redd' xijd. ext'.—Tenet etiam cursum aque de Del' ad seruient' amissam molend' edificat' super terr' vocat' Erow da Dyr et redd' inde p' ann'.

Redd' xjs., 1 y. in beinge.—Martinus ap Ie'nn tenet vn' messuag' et quedam structur' sup' gardd' y pentre edificat' cum gard' et pomar' eidem messuag' spectan' p' estimac'

Predic'a parcell' vocat' gard' y pentie p' est'	0	2	0
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Duas parcell' vocat' per seperal' noi'a de y Kay shone et Kay David p' estimac'o'em	0	2	0
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Duas parcell' vocat' p' seperall' noi'a de Kae Krwnne vychan et Kae Krwnne mawr p' est'	6	0	0
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4 0 0

lxxijs. iiijd. 11 0 0

Redd' xijd. ext' one y. in beinge.—Idem tenet vn' claus' terr' vocat' Kay Gruffith p' estimac'o'em

Redd' iijs. iiijd. ext' one y. in beinge.—Edwardus ap John ap Dauidd Goch ¹ tenet vnam parcell' voc' y Wern vawr p' est' xxs.	1	0	0
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3 0 0

¹ Edward ab John ab David Goch of Y Gaerddin in the township of Bod-yltyn in the parish of Rhiwfabon. He was the father of John of Gaerddin,

Redd' xiijs. ext'.—Edwardus ap John Owen tenet vn' tenementu' cum pertinenciis vn' gard' vn' pomar' et decem parcell' terr' viz't un' parcellam vocat' grost Qanire un' al' parcell' vocat' yr Ardd un' al' parcell' vocat' Kae Tuder un' prat' vocat' y Wirg-lodd un' claus' vocat' tir y pant un' al' claus' vocat' Erw yr Maen un' al' claus' vocat' y tir Newydd un' al' claus' vocat' yr Erw godled un' al' claus' vocat' Kae yr cockshutt ac etiam duas seli-ones in claus' vocat' Erw yr gwr lloyd et quasdam selion' in claus' vocat' parneth vaes p' estimac' viijli.	20	0	0
Redd' vjs. iijd. ext'.—Edwardus ap John ap Edward et Thomas ap Edward tenet quatuor parcellas terr' vocat' per estima-co'em liijs. iiijd.	7	0	0
Redd' iijs. ext'.—Johannes Goch tenet vnu' messuagiū sive oot-tagiu' et vnam parcellam (modo diuis' in tres parcellas vocat' tir y vron et vn' parcell' vocat' perth y ynvis duas seliones in claus' voc' parweth fais et quatuor selion' in parcell' terr' vocat' Erw yr gwr lloyd continen' in toto per est' xxix.	2	2	0
Redd' xjs. ext' ad volunt'. No lease, but a cop'.—Margareta verch John tenet vn' mess' et ad structur' eidem messuag' spectan' et quatuor parcellas terre vocat' per s'peral' no'i'a dee Tres Robert Coed terr' Robert yr Erw galed et yr Erw leab p' esti-mac' xxx.	3	0	0
Redd' vs. iiijd. ext'.—Hugo ap Edward tenet vnu' messuagiū vnu' horreu' unam parcellam terre vocat' y Rofst Jenkyn diuis' in quatuor parcellas et vnam parcellam terre vocat' y Nant quatuor selion' terr' in Campo vocat' parveth vaes.			
Redd' viijs. vjd. ext', add' ijd., rentale xiijs.—Tenet etiam qua-tuor parcellas in claus' vocat' Erw gwr llwyd vn' parcell' vocat' y fergay vcha vn' parcell' vocat' ysgwydd y fron duas selion' in Campo vocat' Drylley y Kay helig vnam p'cella' in claus' vocat' bron chwythin vn' parcellam vocat' Dryllie y gwgyn vnam par-cellam vocat' y trawsdir vn' parcell' vocat' yr Erw wen vn' al' parcellam in alio Campo vocat' p' vith faes et vnam parcell' in claus' vocat' y frow per estimac'o'em in toto II	11	0	0
Tenet et vnam parcellam in Xpioneth vechan voc' Kay tan y gar-nedd issa p' estim'	1	0	0
lxiijs. iiijd. ext'.	12	0	0
Redd' ixjs. vjd. ext' expired p' 5 anno.—Robertus Grome tenet vnu' messuag' vn' horreu' vn' gardin' vn' pomar' et septem p'cell' terr' vocat' p' seperal' no'i'a de Kay Rhys nessa yr street Kay Rhys vychan Erw yr Sarne grost y Sarn y wern nessa y wern Itha et y bawdiyr diuis' in duas parcellas (quarn' tres sel'			

the father of Thomas of Gaerddin, whose son, John Thomas of Gaerddin, sold his inheritance to Elis Lloyd of Pen y Llan, or to his brother, Eubule Lloyd, who built a new hall there. John Thomas died in A.D. 1690. David Goch of Y Gaerddin was a descendant of Cadwgan Frych, commonly called Y Brych of Caerddin, the second son of Cadwgan Goch ab Y Gwion ab Hwfa, eldest son of Ithel Felyn, lord of Ial. (Cae Cyriog MS.)

Anglice butt' sunt except) et vn' prat' vocat' y Werglodd p' estimac'o'em	lxxs.	11	2	0
Redd' iijs. ijd. ext'.—Margareta Williams vidua tenet vnu' messuagiu' vn' dom' fornac Anglice u Kilne house vn' gardin' vn' pomariu' vnam parcella' vocat' Kay yr Kol tres parvas parcellas vocat' Kay yr Kol tres parvas parcellas vocat' Kay han vnu' parva prat' p' est'	xl.	3	2	0
Redd' xij. vjd. ext'. There pass in his lease but 8 acr', so he hath 21 acr' surplus, and yet sayd 20 were concealed; 29 y. in beinge. —Richardus ap Thomas tenet vnu' tenementu' ante hac edificat' per quendam Ed'rum ap David super parcella' terr' vocat' Kae Kenric ap Dom' structur' gardin' pomar' curtelag' et quatuor parcellas terr' eidem spectan' quoru' prima' parcella' vocat' Kay Kenrick secunda Erw veiler tertia gwern yr ewig et quatuor y ddol tan y Wirglodd tria croft' adiacen' infra terr' vocat' p' veth vaes et sex al' parcellas terre quaru' prim' vocat' yr Erw dalar secunda y gelly tertia vocat' gard' vadock quart' Erw pen Gwyoch quinta Kae gwervil et sexta yr Erw vranter et vnu' p'cell' vocat' Wyris Dicus in toto p' est'	xijth.	29	0	0
Redd' vijd. ext'.—Idem Richardus ap Thomas tenet vn' al' p'cella' vocat' Kay y Krydd p' estimac'	iijs.	2	0	0
Redd' xxd. ob. ext'.—Quer' de Ed'ri ap Will'm tenet vn' claus' terre in Xp'oneth vachan p' estimac'	xxs.	4	0	0
Redd' vijs. iiij. ext'.—Tenet etiam vn' al' tenementu' ib'm et duas claus' p' estimac'o'em	lxxijs. iiij.	12	0	0
Redd' xiijs. vijd. ext'.—Will'mus ap John David tenet vnum messuagiu' gard' et pomar' p' estimac'		0	1	0
Un' claus' vocat' yr Kay gwaier p' est'		1	2	0
In Campo vocat' y Croft p' estimac'o'em		3	2	0
Un' claus' vocat' bron y Turno p' estimac'		1	0	0
Al' claus' vocat' Y Kavenney p' est'		1	0	0
Un' claus' vocat' Kay heere p' est'		2	0	0
Un' claus' vocat' lettie wen et al' claus' vocat' pen y lan p' estim'		2	0	0
Un' claus' vocat' yr overgay p' estimac'o'em		1	0	0
Un' al' claus' vocat' gwern yr overgay hyd y nant p' estimac'o'em		1	0	0
Un' claus' vocat' dol grwmwhel p' est'		2	0	0
In Campo vocat' Erw yr gwr Lloyd quatuor pec' et una' oottag' sup'inde edificat' p' estimac'o'em		1	0	0
In Campo vocat' y p' veddvaes duas parcellas p' estimac'		0	2	0
Duas parcellas quaru' vn' vocat' gard' Madock alter vocat' adwe viddy p' est'		1	0	0
Un' claus' Edwardi ap John Owen Gr. duas seliones et tres selion' Anglice pikes in claus' vocat' p' veddvaes nessa et Erw gwr llwyd p' est'		0	2	0
Un' claus' vocat' pen llydiarde p' estimac'		0	2	0
Un' claus' vocat' yr Erw gan p' estimac'		2	0	0
	ixli.	20	3	0
Redd' ijs. ext'.—Jarret Eyton ¹ Ar' tenet vnu' p'cella' vocat' bron y pwrs et 4 p'cell' in clo' voc' Erw gwr llwyd p' est' xxijs. iiij.		3	2	0

¹ Gerard Eyton of Eyton, Esq., was the second son and eventual heir of

	A.	B.	P.
Redd' xvjs. xjd. ext'.—Idem Gerardus tenet vn' ten'tu' et viginti quatuor acr' terr' et pastur' cu' p'tinen' in Dynn'lle p' est' xli. P' rental' xxvjs. viijd., and for the s' waye is short of vjs. ix <i>d</i> . Que quidem viginti et quatuor acr' sunt p'r' et parcell' ten't' nup' Joh'is Roger Broughton defunct' et ten't' Ed'ri ap Robert ap John ap Richard.	24	0	0
Redd' iiij <i>s</i> . xjd. ext'. In Moreton, see fo. 105.—Dauid ap John ap Ie'nn Goch' tenet vn' ten't' et diuers' terr' in Dynn'lle et Morton	4	0	0
Redd' vjd. ext'.—Edwardus Eyton Armiger' tenet vnu' p'cell' terr' in clo' vocat' y berth vawr et tres selion' in clo' voc' per neddvaes nessa p' estimac'	2	0	0
Redd' iiij <i>s</i> . xjd. ext' ad volunt', 2 y. in beinge.—Idem tenet vn' messuag' et gardiu' cu' p'tinen' in tenur' Willim' Price et quatuor p'cell' terr' p' estimac'o'em	5	0	0
Idem tenet etiam vn' messuag' in tenura Gwen' veech Edward vid' et quatuor p'cell' terr' p' estimac'	3	2	0
Idem tenet vn' parcell' terr' vocat' yr Erw glowth in occupac'one Jane verch Hugh p' estimac'o'em	1	0	0
	11	2	0
Redd' xijd. ext'.—Idem tenet duas parcellas terr' vocat' p' seperal' no'i'a de yr Erow Maen et Erow y berth vawr et quinq' selion' in claus' vocat'	3	0	0
Redd' xijd. ext'.—Edwardus Eyton Ar' Cornelius Manley gen' Edw. ap John ap Edw. Edw. ap John ap DD. Goch Ric'us ap Thomas tenent ad voluntat' vn' acr' vast' et di' in Dynn'lle in loco vocat' yr Withfyd p' estimac'o'em	1	2	0

S'm' Redd' vlt' Redd' Nicolas Fortescue milit' qui tenet 414 acr' de exeat' cuius term' nec redd' non consta't=xxij*l*. xix*s*. iij*d*. ob. But it seemeth his rent should be liij*s*. x*d*., for Katerine Fortescue tenuit quart' Eliz' diuers' p'cell' terr' voc' Tyre Math Bledrith in Dinnlle de terr'.

M'.—Joh'ie Eton attinct' continen' clx acr' ad volunt' fitt to call for his lease, for he holdeth 254 acr' more then was found 4 Eliz.

Redd' v di. iij di.—Thomas ap Hugh' p' Dom' et gardin' v di. Idem p' terr' vocat' iij di.

Cynwrig Eyton of Eyton, Esq., and Elizabeth his wife, daughter of Sir Richard Brooke of Norton Priory in the county of Chester. Gerard Eyton, who was afterwards created a knight banneret by King Charles I, married Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of Edward Bromfield of Bryn y Wiwer in the parish of Rhiwfabon, Esq.

¹ Of Rhuddallt.

² Edward Eyton of Watstay, Esq.

MANERIU' DE PICKILL ET SESWICK IN COM. DENBIGH.

NOMINA JURATORU'.

Qui dicunt propter sacramenta sua, viz.:

Imprimis to the first article they say that ye manno' of Pickhill and Seswick is bounded from a place called Croes Wladys, with the river Dee running along the south and east partes, and ye river Clywedog on the north, and likewise on ye east to ye rive' Dee, with certaine lands belonging to ye mano' of Ruabon south-west, excepting certaine other landes within ye boundes of this manno' belonging to the Earle of Derby. There belongeth to ye said manno', as par' and parcell thereof, three parcells of landes, whereof one is called Gro Thomas; the other beeing two parcells called Hill, lying beyond the river Dee; and one tenement called Rhyd y bont vawr beond thywedoc; and divers other parcells being beyond the said river, all reputed to bee members of ye said manno' of Pickill and Seswick.

To the second article they say that if there bee any demeasnes within that manno', they doe not knowe where it lyeth, neither in whose holding it is; and further, that they neve' heard heretofore of any suche landes to bee within that manno'.

To the third article they say that the names of all ye freeholders, and what everie of them doth holde, and their rente, are particularlie laid downe; and as for seeforme', they knowe of none in yt manno'.

To the fourth and fifth they say that ye customary tennants of this manno' are ye Prince his Highnes, tennants by leases, and doe hold the messages, landes, and tenementes, upon their severall names sett downe; and do respectivelie pay for ye same the severall rents upon their names appearing by their severall leases for fortie yeares, and as from fortie yeares to fortie yeares for ever; and doe pay two yeares rent for fyne upon the taking of their lease, according to the composition made betweene ye late Queene Elizabeth of famous memorie, and ye tenn'ts of Bromfield and Yale, in the fowerth yeare of her late most happie reigne; and this Jurie doe not knowe of any thing paid, or due to be paide, by any of the said tennants, vppon ye marriage of their daughters.

To the sixt article they say that, the Kings highwaies excepted, there is no waste or commons within ye said manno', to their knowledge.

To the seaventh article they say that they have no great quantitie of wood or underwood within this manno'; and all that is, is well preserved to their knowledge.

To the eighth article they say that there is no parke or warren within this manno'.

To the ninth they say as to the sixt, that they have no common or wast to their knowledge, and therefore no encroachment.

To the tenth they say that the landes held from fortie yeares to forty in ye holding of theis tenn'ts are ye customarie lands of the manno', and there is no escheat landes within this manno' other than what is held by lease.

To the eleventh they say that there are no mynes of cole or lead, chalke, nor quarries of stones; but for marle, some quantitie there is, but no great use made of it, the benefits whereof they doe not knowe.

To the twelveth and thirteenth they say that they do not knowe that any freeholder died without heire, either generall or speciall; and that there is not any towne corporate, borough towne, or other, within ye said manno'.

To the foreteenth and fifteenth they say that they doe not knowe of any suche exchanges or vnlawfull vnsurting of landes into leases as are demanded in yt article. There bee two milles in ye towneshipp of Pickill nowe in the tenure of Roger Ellis or Dorothis Ellis, and wheth' they bee custome milles or no, this Jurie doe not knowe.

To the sixteenth they say as to the sixt and ninth, that they have no commons or waste, neither peatt, turfe, &c.

To the seaventeenth they say that the freeholders and tenaunts of this manno', beeing a member of the lordshipp of Bromfield, doe serve at the leete and lawdaies of this lordshipp as they are bound to doe; and that they doe pay all fynes of alienac'ons, amerciaments of courts mizes, and all other payments, for their rate and proportions, as others the tenaunts of the fore-saide lo'pps doe, when and as often as ye same are due, but no King's silver no' head-silver.

To the eighteenth they say that there is no coppiholde tenente in decay within this manno' to their knowledge.

To the nyneteenth they say that they knowe not whether the casualtees menc'oned in this article bee due to ye Prince his Highnes or to the King's most excellent Ma'tie.

To the twentieth they say that there is no fishing no' fowling belonging to this manno'.

To the xxjst they say that they have no marketts or faires held w'thin this manno'.

To the two and three and twentieth, that they knowe not of any rents or landes concealed or withheld in this manno', nor of any repris' or payments goeing out of the same.

To the fowre and twentieth they say that there are yearlie made at the leete at Michaelmas, by the Jurie of this manno', theis officers following, viz., pettie constable, bayliff, to gathe' ye Prince his rent', w'ch doe serve for ye yeare following within ye said manno'; and yt the sheriff steward, as this Jurie have crediblie heard, is the right honorable the Earle of Bridgewater; and that John Jeffreys, Esq., John Daues, and Thomas Foster, Gent., are his deputies; and that Thomas Trafford, Esq., is receavo'; but what fees they or either of theme have, this Jury knoweth not.

To the five and twentieth article they say there are no advowsons or benefices w'thin this manno'.

To the six and twentieth they say that, as farre as they can learne and finde out, the olde and accustomed acre vsed in these partes and in most of the countreys nex adioyning, conteyneth one hundreth three score perches in everie acre, and everie of ye saide perches conteyneth fowre and twenty foote to the perch or pole.

MANERIU' DE PICKILL ET SESWICK.—LIBERI TENENTES.

A. R. P.

- Redd' ija. ext'.—Humfridus Eyton tenet vnu' messuag' sive tenementum in Seswick et omn' edific' gardinas et esiamen't eidem pertinen't et omnes ill' claus' et parcell' terr' vocat' p' nomina de medietat' de la Tumpathmawr yr Erowe hir Maswell duodecem le butts in Kay Coch quatuor le butts in campo vocat' the slang Duo le butts in Maes y Wirglodd gromcha Erive maes siswick limitat' cum le gevenfordd quatuor seleon' in le Magna maes Seswick un' seleon' et un' in le vpper maes seswick duo plur' limitat' ex una parte cum vn' adiungen ad le Tumpath mawr et ex altra parte sup' le Kay tervin continen' in toto p' estimac' 15 0 0
- Redd' xjd. ext'.—Johannes Jeffreys Armiger¹ tenet duas parcellass terre in Seswick vocat' Kay Rhobin et Kay Bhwyfwr continen' p' estimac' 3 0 0
- Idem Johannes Jeffreys tenet vn' cottag' in tenur' Elicii ap John vncum vno gardino eidem pertinen'.
- Redd' xijd. ext'.—Hugo Meredith Armiger tenet 3 tenementa in Purthvgan tenementu' in quo vx' Edwardi ap John Edward habitat nunc tenementu' in quo Francisca vx' Johannis Hughes nunc habitat' tenementu' in quo vx' Roberti ap Rice habitat' que om'ia sunt partem terraru' aliquando in tenura Johannis ap Howell ap Ll'en et quatuor acras terr' eidem tenementa p'tinen' continen' per estimac'o'em 4 0 0
- Redd' xijd. ext'.—Johannes Powell geneross' tenet vnum tenementu' in Seswick et omnes structur' gardinas et esiamen't eidem pertinen' et he tres parcellass terr' arrabil' et pastur' cum p'tinenciis vocat' p' nomina de y grostydd omnes tres continen' p' estimac'o'em 3 0 0
- Redd' ija. ext'.—Johannes Rogers senior divis' parcellass terre in Seswick paet libere terre antiquam in tenura Johannes ap Howell vocat' p' no'ia de Kae yr Nant in duabus p'cell' fact' quatuor butte et 3 cuttings seperali p' iacen' in camp' vocat' bryn carregog continen' p' estimac' 5 0 0
- Redd' viijs. viijd. ext'.—Edwardus Bellot² (Joh'es Broughton) Armiger et Edwardus Puleston Armiger tenent per concess' terrar' Radulphi Broughton generosi vnu' messuagi' sive tenementu' in Seswick et omnes structur' gardinas pomar' et esiamen't eidem pertinen't et o'es clausur' sive parcell' terr' arrabil' et pastur' nunc in tenura Randolphi Moyle vocat' p' nomina de Kay Jerkin Lletty Owen vn' et in Maes seswick vohan vn' et in Maes y Waigrloddgron Kae Kalch Maes Seswick vawr duas p'cell' in le gevenford una' p'cell' terr' in le slang

¹ John Jeffreys of Acton, Esq. *Ermine*, a lion rampant *sable*. See pedigree.² Edward Ballott or Billott of Morton, co. Chester, and of Burton in the parish of Gresford, Esq. *Argent*, on a chief *gules*, three cinquefoils of the field. See pedigree.

tres p'cell' in le Cay Coch Cay Skubo' Kay gwyn tres p'cell' in
bry' Carregogg dimid' de Tumpathmawr 11 cuttings in yakym
yrow. Idem Edward Bellott et Edwardus Puleston tenet vn' al'
messuag' sive tenementu' terrar' dict' Randolph Broughton et
omnes structur' gardinas et esiamen't eidem pertinen' et omnes
he parcell' terr' in Seswick nunc occupat' Randolphi ap John
vocat' p' no'i'a de Quetoag yssa Erw glan dowerdwr Erw frwynog
y Wairglodd tan y ty y boeg Erw gannoll Erw wrth ty Jamys
y vron yn bryn svrion bron y Coed, one day math of hay, contin-
nen' p' estimat' custumar' acrar' 37 0 0

S'm Redd' liboru' tenen' § xvs.

Redd' xvjs. ixd. ext'.—Tenentes per dimissionem manerii predict'
Maria Puleston relicta Thome Puleston generos' nuper de Light-
wood tenet vnum tenementu' in occupat'one Edwardi Puleston
pomar' et gardiu' p' estimac' 0 0 20

Unu' croft' ex opposit' Dom' vocat' guardd' yr lawrtye per estim' 0 2 0
Un' claus' vocat' y bryn per estimac' 1 2 0

Un' prat' in clo' vocat' yunys iuxta Riul' Dee a quoda' salice per
venellam rect' linia vers' austri vsq' ad riulu' p' est' 0 0 30

Un' claus' abbuttan' super Riulu' Dee per estimac'o'em 0 2 0

Tres alias claus' adiacen' in simul vocat' Heene Rhyd per estima-
c'o'em vltra parcell' terr' in Keeve Rhyd voha p' est' 4 0 0

This shoulde be 15 acr', so there are 6 concealed.

Un' claus' iuxta Dee vocat' Tyre Koch p' est' 1 0 0

Redd' ijs. ijd. ext'.—Tenet in Croft Dorathe'i Ellice vid' duas seli-
ones iuxta Rhyd y bont vawr p' est' 0 0 20

In croft' vocat' Keneny p' estimac' 0 0 10

Late Maud vx' Ellice et al' ad volunt'.—Un' claus' vocat' Gwer
ddrille p' estimac' 1 2 0

cs. 9 2 0

Redd' xxxvs. ext'. Terre d'in'ales ext' composi't.—Sidneus Ellice¹
Generosus tenet vnum tenementu' gardin' et tria croft' conti-
nen' p' estimac'o'em 0 3 20

Expired nere 12 y. since.—Un' claus' vocat' Nant y vau way p' est' 1 3 0

The firste copie was graunted but 2 Eliz.—Un' claus' vocat' y
vrionas p' estimac' 1 0 0

See fol. 195 and 196, 197, and 202.—Tenet al' claus' abbuttan' super
Riul' Dee existen' prat' vel arabil' & Joh'is ap D'd ap Edward
p' estimac'o'em 2 0 0

Un' claus' vocat' yr ole gam p' estimac' 2 0 0

Al' claus' vocat' Koed Kay yr ddol p' est' 3 0 0

Un' claus' in Seswick vocat' Kay yr Towr p' estimac'o'em 1 0 0

Un' claus' vocat' Erw y fynnon p' estimac' 0 2 0

Un' claus' vocat' y Keveny except' 3 seliones p' estimac'o'em 2 0 0

vijl. 14 0 0

¹ Sydney Ellis of Pickill was the eldest of the four sons of Elis, the fourth son of Elis ab Richard of Alrhey, Esq., standard-bearer to Owain Glyndwr, the rightful heir, by the grace of God, to the throne of the Principality of

This same shoulde be 30 acr in demessnes, and 111 acr of escheat, graunted by cop. 2 Eliz. Theis concealed landes are disperste in the reste of his landes.

Redd' xxs. vijd. ext'.—Idem Sidneus tenet vocat' aad Mawr nuper Edwardi Gittin p' estim'				1	2	0
Un' claus' vocat' Erw tan y bellan p' est'				2	0	0
Una' p'ce' in quoda' clo' cum aliis quequidem pec' cont' quinq' selion' p' estimac'				0	1	0
Un' claus' vocat' Clay Mawr p' estim'				7	0	0
Un' claus' vocat' Claye bichan p' est'				1	2	0
Quatuor seliones in Campo vocat' Erw tan y Wern' p' estimac'				0	1	0
Un' claus' dol gwerne Hescog except' duabus selionib' in tenura Johannis Puleston et diuers' aliis selionib' in tenura Thome ap John p' estimac'				2	0	0
Tres clausur' nup' in vno vocat' yr gyrdy cu' cotag' sup' edific' p' est'				2	0	0
Un' claus' vocat' Frith p' estimac'				1	2	0
Un' claus' vocat' yr Erw vohllaw yr tye p' est'				1	0	0
Duas p'cellas terre in Skittery vcha p' estimac'o'em				2	0	0
In clo' vocat' Pull y mayne p' est'				0	3	0

xlii. xs.

22 1 0

Redd' xjs. vijd. ext'.—Idem Sidneus Ellice tenet vn' claus' Johannis ap Ellice ap David ap John abnus voc' quityre addole p'est'				0	2	0
Unu' cotagiu' amplum pomar' et gardiu' iuxta Rheu' y bont vawr p' estimac'				1	0	0
In claus' voc' Kay Mawr baghan duas selion' p' estimac'				0	2	0
Unu' tenementu' et vnu' claus' vocat' y Kay tyrvyn p' estimac'				1	0	0
Un' claus' voc' Coed Kay yr Rhid p' est'				1	0	0
Un' al' cotag' et claus' voc' y plasse p' est'				0	2	0
Un' prat' vocat' Gwirglodd y pull p' est'				1	2	0
Duas p'cell' terr' in loc' vocat' Skitery vcha p' estimac'o'em				2	0	0

iiiijli.

8 0 0

Redd' for all her lande theis followes, which is intirely payde, and cannot be distinguished, is xli. viijs. ijd ext'.—Dorathæ Ellice ¹ relict' Rogeri Ellice Ar' tenet vn' tenementu' pomariu' et gardiu' in tenur' Johannis Rogers p' est'				0	1	0
Un' claus' vocat' Kay Mawr vcha vlt' duas selion' Sidnei Ellice p' estimac'				1	0	0
In Kay Mawr Cannoll cu' Joh'i Pilston' per estimac'o'em				2	0	0
Un' claus' vocat' Kay Mawr yssa p' estimac'o'em				2	2	0
Unu' claus' vocat' Holie yollin p' est'				1	0	0
Al' claus' vocat' yr Erw in y Kay Newydd per estimac'o'em				0	2	0
Un' claus' vocat' y dduy vron in tribus pec' per estimac'o'em				2	0	0

Wales. He married Catherine, daughter of John Owen Vaughan of Llwydiarth in Powys Wenwynwyn, by whom he had issue two sons, Elis Ellis and John Ellis. See pedigree.

¹ Dorothea Ellis, "vidua". This lady was the widow of Roger Ellis of Alrhey, son and heir of Humphrey Ellis of Alrhey, Esq. See pedigree.

	A.	B.	P.
Un' claus' vocat' yr tan y werne vltra quatuor curtas filiones Sid- nei Ellice p' est'	1	2	0
In clo' voc' prat' in austrial' parte riunli de Dee voc' Grodomas quinq' seliones p' est'	0	1	0
Un' claus' iuxta Riunli Dee in borial' parte vocat' Dlole yssa p' estimac'	3	0	0
Quatuor claus' arrabil' vocat' quites yr Dlole Pickill p' estimac'	6	2	0
Un' claus' vocat' Kay Medock yale p' est'	2	2	0
Un' claus' vocat' yr Erw tan y weru' p' est'	1	2	0
Un' claus' voc' y wern' p' estimac'	1	2	0
Unu' tenementu' in tenur' Rad' ap Ellice cum clo' voc' Kay Will'm nup' diuis' in duas clausur' p' estimac'	2	0	0
Un' claus' vocat' Pen y bont p' est'	1	2	0
Un' claus' vocat' Coed Kay Skibbo' cum horreo sup' edifico' p' est'	1	2	0
Un' claus' vocat' y Wern vaghan p' est'	1	2	0
Al' claus' vocat' Kay fynnon p' est'	1	2	0
Unu' claus' vocat' y Arthvaghan p' est'	0	2	0
Unu' tenementu' in tenur' Allani Duddleston' gardin' et pomar' p' est'	0	1	20
Una' peciam in prato vstyn ddwfall p' estimac'o'em	0	0	20
Un' claus' vocat' Coed Kay yr fos p' est'	2	2	0
Al' claus' vocat' pant quiti Kay yr fos p' estimac'o'em	1	3	0
Un' claus' vocat' Coed Kay tan y tye p' estimac'o'em	0	2	0
Un' claus' vocat' yr Erw tan y popti p' estimac'	0	2	0
Un' claus' vocat' y Coed Kay vchaw y ty p' estimac'o'em	1	0	0
Un' claus' vocat' Kay Kenrick p' est'	2	0	0
Un' p'tem cl'i voc' Hilie p' estimac'	1	2	0
Un' al' tenementu' in tenura Johannis Thomas cum parvo pome- rio et curtelag' p' estimac'o'em	0	0	6
Un' claus' vocat' Coed Kay Rhunge y ddyffos p' estimac'	4	2	0
Duas seliones iuxta pomar' Will'm Dod p' estimac'o'em	0	1	0
Un' claus' iacen' iuxta Claw wedog p' molend' p' est'	1	0	0
Un' claus' vocat' y Coed Kay pen y velyn' p' estimac'o'em	2	2	0
Un' claus' vocat' Coed Kay tan y ty p' est'	1	2	0
Un' al' tenementu' in tenura Ric'i Hoell Gener' gardin' et curte- lag' p' estimac'o'em	0	0	20
Un' claus' vocat' Kay Madock Ie'nn p' est'	1	2	0
Duas clausur' vocat' yr Frythes vnu' d' ac' p' quisq' de Thoma Hall p' est'	2	2	0
Un' claus' vocat' Kay dd' p' est'	2	0	0
Unu' pratu' iacen' iuxta molend' p' est'	1	2	0
Unu' claus' terre arrabil' voc' Kae yr Gawr genny p' estimac'o'em	1	0	0
Un' aliud tenementu' in tenura Alicie nup' ux' Will'i Sare cum duabus clausur' voc' Kay Hirwardes p' estimac'	2	2	0
Un' claus' vocat' Gwerne Eua voha p' est'	1	2	0
Un' al' claus' vocat' Gwerne Eua yssa p' est'	1	1	0
Un' claus' vocat' Kay John p' estimac'	1	2	0
Un' claus' vocat' yr Erw yn hene Kay John p' estimac'	0	2	0
Un' tenementu' duo pomaria gardiu' et curtelag' in tenura Phi'i Beddo p' est'	0	1	0
Un' claus' vocat' Kay yr Argy cum ddole p' estimac'o'em	5	0	0

	A.	R.	P.
Un' claus' vocat' y Werne p' estimac'	1	0	0
Un' claus' iacen' inter binos rivulos iuxta molend' p' estimac'	0	2	0
Un' claus' voc' Kay heleg p' estimac'	1	2	0
Un' claus' voc' Kay Kannoll p' est'	2	2	0
Un' claus' voc' Kay yr hege p' est'	1	2	0
Un' claus' voc' Kay Edward p' est'	2	2	0
Un' claus' voc' Kay Morgan p' est'	1	0	0
Un' claus' voc' y Beye p' estimac'	2	0	0
Eadem tenet vnu' tenementu' duas gardinas et curtelag' in tenura			
Georgii Griff' cum tribus p'cell' terr' vocat' Kay Eignon' Goz			
p' estimac' vito Red. Rob. Wyn' p' est'	1	2	0
Un' claus' vocat' Kay yr Nant p' est'	1	2	0
Duas clausur' vocat' veth y ty e p' est'	1	0	0
Un' claus' vocat' Coed Kay yssa p' est'	2	0	0
Un' claus' vocat' y gyrdy p' est'	3	0	0
Un' claus' vocat' Cay Cadugan p' est'	2	0	0
Un' claus' vocat' yr heene base p' est'	1	0	0
Un' croft' terr' in duabus peciis in austr' p'te riulli p' est'	1	0	0
Un' croft' in tenur' Rob'ti John Richard p' estim'	0	2	0
Duas clausur' terr' vocat' y Kyvie vltra vnam selionem Johannis			
Pilston gen' p' estimac'o'em	1	2	0
Unu' cottagi' in tenura Meredith ap John Richard cum croft'			
adiacen' p' est'	0	2	0
Tres clausur' terr' in propriis manib' eiusdem Dorathæ Ellice			
vocat' Gwern vstyn et Ddio fall voha in duab' pec' p' estima-			
o'o'em	0	3	20
Un' claus' vocat' Gwern vstin' Ddwfall issa p' est'	1	2	0
Redd' vjd. ext'.—Unu' prat' vocat' yr Acre p' estimac'	1	1	0
Eadem tenet vn' molend' in Pickill in propria tenura sua et per			
Johannem Ellis generos' p' licence edificat' cum parva pecia terr'			
adiacen' p' estimac'	0	1	0
Redd' iijs. vjd. ext'.—Eadem tenet vt de terris perquisit' de Thoma			
Hall in clausura iacen' inter binos rivulos continen' quinq' seli-			
on' p' estimac'o'em	0	0	16
Un' claus' vocat' llettee voyle p' estimac'	2	0	0
In claus' vocat' y Fryeth 7 selion' p' est'	0	2	0
In campo vocat' Kay Mawr Cannoll 4 selion' p' estimac'o'em	0	2	0
In campo vocat' Kay Mawr voha vn' selion' p' estimac'o'em	0	0	20
In clo' vocat' y Kyvie vn' selion' p' est'	0	0	12

lxvj^l. xij^s. iiij^d. 113 0 32

Redd' iiij^l. ext'.—Eadem tenet vn' al' molend' granatic' aquatic' p'quisit' de Roberto D'd Armigero' et Anna vx' eius xl.

Redd' vjd. ext', Mr. Edward Dracott.—Johannes Puleston generos' tenet quatuor capitales seliones in claus' iacen' in austrial' parte Riulli Dee vocat' Groodamas p' estimac'o'em

1 0 0

iij^s. vjd. 1 0 0

¹ Robert Davies of Plasau Gwysanau, Esq., High Sheriff for co. Flint, A.D. 1608, ob. 1633. See *Arch. Camb.*, Jan. 1875, p. 48.

	A.	R.	P.
Redd' xiijs. iiijd. ext'.—Idem Johannes Pilston et Raphael Davies generos' tenent in claus' pred' vocat' Goodramas p' est' .	2	2	0
In campo vocat' dad Mawr tres seliones p' estimac'o'em .	0	2	0
Un' claus' voc' Bull p' estimac'o' .	1	3	0
Un' claus' vocat' Werne voha p' est' .	1	3	0
Un' claus' vocat' erw tan yr arth p' est' .	0	3	0

lxxs.

7 1 0

Redd' xvijjs. ixd. ext'.—Tenet et medietatem vnus tenementi cu' tribus p'cell' terr' et pastur' quaru' prima vocat' Kaye Egnyon gos per estimac'o'em quatuor acras secunda ddole Cruheycocock divis' in duas p'cell' p' estimat' septem acr' tertia vocat' ddole vichell p' estimac'o'em quatuor acr' in toto p' est' vjl. xijjs. iiijd.	15	0	0
Redd' xs. iiijd. ob. q. ext'.—Johannes Pilston pred' tenet vnum tenementum pomar' et gardin' et croft cum curtilagia p' estim' .	1	0	0
Un' claus' pastur' fertil' vocat' dad Mawr vltr' vn' nod' inter se et Raphaellem damos p' est' .	2	2	0
Sex seliones in clo' Dorathes Elliee vocat' ddole voha p' estimac'o' .	0	2	0
Un' claus' iuxta ten'tum vocat' Bryn y vohlawe yr tye p' estimac'o' .	1	2	0
Un' peciam terr' in clo' cum aliis quas pec' vocat' Erw yr Arth p' estimac'o' .	0	2	0
Un' claus' terr' arrabil' vocat' tyre d'd p' estimac'o'em .	1	0	0
In claus' vocat' Kay Mawr Kannott cum Dorathea Elliee p' est' .	0	3	0
In clo' vocat' Keney p' estimac'o'em .	0	0	16
In prato vocat' Wern' y dwfull voha p' estimac'o'em .	0	1	0
Unu' claus' voc' place Madock p' est' .	2	2	0
In prat' adiacen' voc' Werglodd Kenon p' estimac'o'em .	1	2	0
Duas clausur' vocat' Bryn Kadyry p' estimac'o' .	3	0	0
Quatuor clausur' pastur' voc' Hyle goz p' est' except' pec' prat' adiacen' .	3	0	0
Un' al' tenementu' pomar' et claus' adiacen' voc' Tyre hyryon' p' estimac'o' .	4	0	0
Un' claus' vocat' Ro vawr p' est' .	4	2	0
Un' al' claus' vocat' Ro' Vaughan p' est' .	2	2	0
In claus' Sidnei Elliee voc' Kay Mawr p' est' .	1	0	0
In claus' nuper vocat' Maes Gwyn nunc Maes groyes vn' pec' p' est' .	1	2	0
In clo' vocat' Ddole y Werne Hescog duas seliones p' estimac'o' .	0	1	0
In claus' vocat' Istym Roe & seliones p' est' .	0	3	0
Un' croft' vocat' pimp chwissyad p' est' .	0	2	0

xvli.

33 0 6

Redd' iiis. vd., p't of xxxvs. ext'.—Idem Johannes tenet vna' pec' prat' adiacen' Hyle goz p' estimac'o' .	xs.	1	0	0
Redd' vjs. vijd. ext'. This was late p't of Maude, vx' Elliee, et ten't ad volunt'.—Elizeus Raulfe tenet vnu' tenementu' et gard' cum tribus claus' quoru' vn' vocat' Coed Kay issa secundu' erm' gowyn tertiu' Coed Kay Kerig in simul iacen' p' estimac'o' .		4	2	0
In prat' vocat' Gwerne istym Ddwfall vcha duas pec' p' est' .		1	2	0
In loco vocat' skytery p' estimac'o' .		0	2	20

iiijl.

6 2 20

Redd' iiijjs. iiijd. ext'. This was unam Barnston et Margaret vx' Moria, ten't ad volunt'.—Johannes James tenet vna' pec' prati in werne Isytme Ddwfall vcha p' est'	0	1	30
In werne Istyme Ddwfall yssa p' est'	0	0	20
Unu' horreu' in parvo gard' p' est'	0	0	16
Un' claus' vocat' yr Erw Dan yr Dwr p' estimac'o'em	1	3	0

xxvjs. viijd. 2 1 26

Redd' xlvijjs. ix.d. ext'. Call for the cop', for ther was none showed 4 Eliz. The lease is expired, see fo. 192.—Sidneus Ellice gene- ros' tenet duo tenementa prope situat' cum vno pomar' et vn' gard' p' estimac'o'em	0	1	0
Un' claus' vocat' Kay Crwn p' est'	4	0	0
Un' claus' vocat' Kay Mawr p' est'	1	2	0
Un' claus' vocat' yr Acr' p' est'	3	0	0
Un' al' claus' vocat' yr acr' bichan p' est'	1	0	0
Un' claus' voc' y Kay gwair p' est'	1	2	0
Al' claus' voc' Derwen vorgan p' est'	1	2	0
Un' claus' voc' Borna p' vichan p' est'	1	3	0
Un' claus' voc' Tal y Bonny p' est'	1	2	0
Un' claus' voc' llaneroh yr yohen p' est'	3	0	0
Un' claus' voc' Kae Guillm p' est'	4	0	0
Un' claus' vocat' Gwerne Kay g'll'm p' est'	2	0	0
Un' claus' voc' y Maes gwyn p' est'	4	0	0
Un' claus' voc' Kay yr Neadd p' est'	1	0	0
Un' claus' voc' tall y Kaye issa p' est'	2	0	0

xxk. 32 0 0

It should be 43 ac'.

Redd' xxs. vjd. ext' expired. This was graunted by the stewarde temp'e Edward 6 ext' comp'.—Idem Sidneus tenet vnu' messuag' speciosum pomariu' et gardin' cum clo' vocat' Bryn y Koz p' estimac'o'em	0	2	20
In clo' vocat' Goed Kay vwch Clawr tye p' estimac'o'em	1	2	0
Un' claus' vocat' y wen vechan p' est'	1	0	0
Un' claus' vocat' Kay ddwfall p' est'	2	2	0
Un' claus' vocat' Kay hyr p' est'	3	2	0
Un' claus' vocat' yr hene a kre p' est'	1	2	0

vjñ. 10 2 20

There was no hows upon this, as it seemeth, for it was graunted
about 4 E. 6 by Edward Almer, the steward, vnder the name
of 6 parcell' terr', which seemeth to bee the furst graunt.

Redd' vijs. viijd. ext'. Graunted by the steward 3 Eliz'.—Idem tenet vnu' al' tenementu' gard' et claus' cum croft' vocat' Croft Kynnon p' estimac'o'em	1	0	0
Un' claus' vocat' drill y gwyntyn p' est'	1	0	0
Dimed' vnus clo' vocat' Kay Newydd p' estimac'o'em	0	2	0
Un' claus' vocat' Kay bichan p' est'	1	0	0

xxiijjs. iiijd. 3 2 0

This should be 6 ac'.

	A.	B.	P.
Redd' xxs. ixd. ext'.—Idem tenet al' messuag' horreu' gard' et curtelag' p' estimac'o'em	0	1	0
Un' claus' vocat' yr Ardd llyn p' est'	0	0	6
Un' claus' vocat' tir yr og p' est'	1	2	0
Un' claus' vocat' y Kay bichan in Skyttery p' estimac'o'em	0	2	0
Duas seliones et al' p'cell' in Skittery vcha p' estimac'o'em	0	2	0
Un' claus' vocat' Rhung y ddawbull p' estimac'	2	2	0
Un' claus' vocat' tir y gath exceptis quatuor selionibus p' est'	1	2	0
Uu' claus' vocat' yr aw dan yr Ardd p' est'	0	0	20
Duas claus' iacen' inter venel et riunl' p' estimac'o'em	1	2	0
Tres clausur' in Sunul iacen' vis't tyre Coly Tyre Olye et Twmpath yr oley p' estimac'o'em	2	0	0

cxz. 10 1 20

Redd' ijs. viijd. ext'. This was p'cell of Roger Jenkins 4 Eliz., and the rent in toto was xxxviijd., and the land 33 acr, now dismembered.—Johannes Decka tenet vnu' tenementu' gard' et tres clausuras terr'adiacen' vocat' Kay p'neth et Erw Hyre p'est' In claus' vocat' Maes Groes quondam Maes Gwyn p' estimac'o'em	2	2	0
	0	2	0

xls. 3 0 0

This was a parcell of Roger Jenkyns 4 Eliz., and the rent in toto was xxxs. iiijd., and the land 33 acres.

Redd' xvjs. ijd. ext'.—Thomas ap John tenet vnu' peciam terr' vocat' Kay lloy iacen' iuxta terr' Sidnei Ellice prope Dom' s' vocat' Place Newydd p' estimac'o'em	1	2	0
Un' claus' iuxta fluuin' Dee vocat' Istymy Roe yssa p' estimac'	3	0	0
Un' partem clausi vocat' ystym Roe p' est'	2	0	0
In' claus' vocat' Ddole Werne Hescog decem seliones p' estimac'	1	2	0
Unam selionem in clo' vocat' Nant Mavamny p' est'	0	0	20

lxs. 8 0 20

Redd' vijd. ext'.—Thomas Decka vn' claus' voc' y vron Rhedy et vn' selion' vocat' Maes Grose p' est'	1	0	0
Un' al' p'cell' terr' iuxta venella prope aqua' Dee p' est'	0	2	0

xxs. 1 2 0

Memorand'.—John Launcelott claymeth all the landes of Thomas Hall, gent., to bee subject to a statute to him entred into by the same Mr. Hall, and that hee hath extended the same statute, and sued out a liberate upon the same.

As touching this, it is affirmed by Will'm Lloyd and David Yale that the estate of the land was in them when the statute was acknowledged, and long before.

Also there are divers parcells of land assigned vnto one Dorathy Ellis, with a tenement, parcell of the landes of the said Thomas Hall; which particulers are mentioned in the entry of the Assignment of the same. Dat' 8'o Jacobi.

vij d'i Will'm Dodd de Sutton p' terr' diuis'.

Expired redd' xjs. vijd. ob. ext'. Thus was graunted a cop' to Rob. ap Jo ap Jenkyn, 19 Marcii i Eliz.—Sidneus Ellice generos' tenet vn' claus' vocat' Coed Kay y person Mawr p' est'	4	0	0
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	A.	B.	P.
Una' claus' vocat' Coed Kay y person bichan p' estimac'	3	0	0
Un' claus' vocat' y roft vichan adiacen' Cay Coled p' estimac'	0	2	0
Decem seliones terre et duas capitales seliones in loco vocat Kyven- fordd p' estimac'	0	2	0
Sex seliones et un' capitalem selione p' est'	0	1	0
Novem seliones et vn' capital' selion' in le strange al's Erw Mayes yr Wirglodd gron p' estimac'o'em	0	1	0
Un' claus' vocat' Kay Kock Ellice p' est'	1	0	0
Un' al' claus' vocat' Kay yr vedwyn p' est'	0	3	0
Tres seliones in Bryn Kregog p' est'	0	0	10
Un' claus' vocat' Bryn yokins p' est'	1	2	0
Un' cotagiur' iacen' et situat' in tyre sete cum quatuor seliones terre p' estimac'	0	1	0
Tres seliones in Kay y pull dduy p' est'	0	1	0
In prato vocat' Wirglodd bire tres seliones p' estimac'o'em	0	1	0
Quatuor seliones in loco vocat' Koch tyre y Wirglodd vichan yr Erw in y Kay Newydd p' estimac'o'em	1	0	0

iiijli. 13 2 0

Will'm Lloyde of Halton, es', layes clayme to theis lands.			
Redd' xs. iiijd. ext', add jde. M'.—Rob'ti ap Griff' ad volunt'.— Elizeus Raulfe tenet vnu' tenementu' pomar' gardiu' vocat' Bryn Kregog p' est'			
Un' claus' vocat' Coed Kay Mawr p' est'	2	0	0
Un' claus' vocat' yr Erw Skibbo' p' est'	1	0	0
Un' claus' vocat' Kay Kreedd' except' sex selionib' Johannis Sut- ton p' est'	1	0	0
Quatuor seliones in Campo vocat' pimp Tallo' p' estimac'o'em	0	1	0
Un' croft' et tres seliones p' estimac'	0	1	0
Un' claus' vocat' Vron van Hablock p' est'	0	2	0
Duas clausur' voc' Vron tan y tye p' est'	1	0	0
Un' prat' vocat' gwirglodd y flash p' est'	0	2	0

lxs. 6 2 20

This should bee 9 acres dimid', but Mary Pilson hath the rest.			
Redd' lxs. ext'.—Idem tenet vn' claus' vocat' Kay Fynnon Dani- ell p' estimac'o'em			
Un' claus' vocat' y Lwrechyn p' est'	0	2	0
Un' claus' vocat' Kay Rhychyn p' est'	1	2	0
Un' prat' vocat' Wirglodd Kay Rhychyn p' est'	1	0	0
Un' claus' vocat' Kay bichan p' est'	0	3	0
Un' claus' vocat' Kay yr Gowch p' est'	1	2	0
Un' claus' vocat' Sweene Hescog p' est'	0	2	0

lxs. 7 1 0

Johannes Jefferies Armiger tenet de eidem terr' vn' cotag' et clau- sum nunc diuis' in duas clausuras vocat' Kay birchlan' per esti- mac'o'em			
			xiijs. iiijd. 1 2 0
(Edwardus D.) Will'mus Dymock Armiger ¹ tenet de terr' p'r'd'cis			

¹ William Dymock, third son, but eventual heir, by Maud, his second wife, daughter of Roger Puleston, Esq., of Edward Dymock of Willington in the

	A.	B.	P.
unu' tenementu' et unu' claus' vocat' y grost tich nunc in trib p' estimac'o'em	2	0	0
Un' al' tenementu' de terris predictis gardiu' et pomar' iuxta venellam per est'	0	2	0
In claus' vocat' Mayes Mawr tres selion' p' estimac'o'em	1	2	0
Redd' vs. vd. ext'. Rentale xiijs. vd.—In eodem claus' tres seli- ones alias p' est'	0	2	0
In eodem Campo quinq' alias seliones p' est'	0	2	0
In clauso nunc diuis' in duas clausur' vocat' Kay Newydd p' est'	2	0	0
Quatuor seliones in prat' vocat' Wirglodd vawr p' estimac'o'em	0	1	0
In claus' vocat' ddole Goz p' estimac'o'em	0	1	0
Un' claus' terr' arrabil' et prat' vocat' y birth Lloyde p' est'	1	0	0
In campo vocat' y Gwern gogan p' est'	0	1	20
In prat' vocat' Wirglodd hire p' est'	1	0	0
	9	3	20
Ad volunt'. Redd' vs. iiijd. ext'.—Johannes Jefferies Armiger tenet vnu' tenementu' nup' in tenura Roberti ap Griffith ap Yollin et Edwardi ap Griff' ap Yollyn' gard' et pomar' ad volunt' p' est'	0	0	20
Duas clausuras terre vocat' y gyrdy et in Campo vocat' Ddole pen y bont p' estim'	2	2	0
Tenet et vnu' cottagin' de terr' pred' gard' et courtelag' p' estim'	0	0	10
Quinq' seliones terr' in Bryn Kregog p' estimac'o'em	0	2	0
	2	0	30
M.—Rob' ap Griffith ad volunt'.			
Edwardus ap John ap Robert tenet de terr' predict' vnum tene- mentu' in claus' vocat' Kay yr pull dwy except' tribus selionib' Sidnei Ellice generos' p' estimac'o'em	1	2	0
Redd' vs. ixd. ob. ext'. Rentall vijs. vjd.—Un' claus' vocat' Hossan p' estimac'o'em	0	1	0
Un' claus' vocat' Kay pull Croone p' est'	1	0	0
In loco vocat' Ddole Goz vnum peciam vocat' yr Erw Gam p' est'	1	0	0
Tres seliones crofto vocat' p' est'.—In Campo vocat' Ddole goz et vnam selionem in Ddole goz nup' dict' Rob'ti ap Griffith ad vo- lunt'	0	1	20
	4	0	20
xlijs. iiijd.			
M'. Doi' Rob' ap Griff' ad volunt'.—Johannes William tenet et de terr' pred' unu' cotag' in claus' vocat' erw ty popty p' estim'	1	10	0
Tres clausur' terr' vocat' Clay hir p' est'	1	3	0
Redd' vs. ext'.—Un' claus' vocat' Kay Kannoll p' est'	1	0	0
Un' claus' pastur' vocat' pen y Mayes p' est' nup' d'o'i Robert ap Gr. ad volunt'	0	2	0
	4	1	0
xxxs.			
Redd' ijs. iiijd. ext'.—Johannes Rogers tenet vnu' cottag' et duas clausur' terr' vocat' Erw Lloyn Coll p' estimac'o'em	1	0	0
Un' claus' vocat' Bryn Stirrock p' est'	3	2	0
	4	2	0
xxxijjs. iiijd.			

parish of Hanmer, and of Penley Hall in Ellesmere, Eseq. Descended from Tudor Trevor.

Redd' ijs. iiijd. ext'.—Johannes ap John ap William ap Medock	
tenet vnn' pratum vocat' Wirglodd vayn p' estimac'o'em	0 2 0
Un' claus' vocat' Kay towre vcha p' est'	1 2 0
Cartas seliones in clo' vocat' tyre sete p' est'	1 0 0
Escheate.—Unam peciam in tyre sete iuxta Dee per estimac'o'em	0 2 0
Idem tenet certas seliones in tyre sete per est'	0 2 0

xxxij. iiijd. 4 0 0

Redd' ijs. viij. ext'.—Johannes Decka tenet de eisdem terris vnam	
parva' peciam terr' p' est'	xvj. 0 0 10
Johannes Jeffreys Armiger tenet vn' tenementu' gard' et pomar'	
iuxta Bango' p' estimac'o'em	0 2 0
Un' claus' vocat' Kay Mawr p' est'	7 0 0
Un' claus' vocat' gro yollin p' est'	3 2 0
Un' claus' vocat' Erwfoe p' est'	2 2 0
Un' claus' vocat' yr Ennys vaur p' est'	3 0 0
Un' claus' vocat' Koch tyre maur except' vna' selion' Edwardi ap	
John ap Robert p' est'	7 0 0
Unam pastur' vocat' Ddole pen y bont p' est	12 0 0
Redd' xlvij. vjd. ext'.—Un' prat' vocat' y Werglodd tan y place	
Newydd p' estimac' (except' dim'd' acr' Joh'is Broughton)	1 2 0
Unam peciam pastur' iacen' in Wurglodd hyre per estimac'o'em	1 0 0
Un' claus' vocat' y groydd p' est'	13 0 0
Tenet et vn' claus' vocat' Ddole gos p' est'	3 2 0

liij. vjs. iij. 54 2 0

Redd' iij. iiij. ext'.—Johannes Sutton generos' tenet vnum ten'tu'	
gard' pomar' et curtelag' p' est'	0 2 0
Un' claus' vocat' yr Erw tan y bichan p' est'	1 0 0
Un' claus' vocat' yr Erw breekes p' est'	0 2 0
Al' claus' vocat' Erw plat' p' estimac'	1 1 0
Un' claus' vocat' Kay Kannol p' est'	1 3 0
Un' claus' vocat' erw Kenrick p' est'	1 0 0
Un' claus' vocat' Kay Hyre issa p' est'	2 0 0
Un' claus' vocat' Kay Hyre vicha p' est'	2 0 0
Un' claus' vocat' pimp tallor (except' quatuor seliones Ellisei	
Raulfe) p' est'	0 3 20
Un' claus' vocat' letty Owen p' est'	1 2 0
Un' claus' vocat' Mayes Seswick p' est'	1 3 0
In alio claus' vocat' Mayes Seswick Joh'is Broughton p' estimac'	0 3 0
In Mayes Seswick vcha cum Joh'is Broughton et Humfro Eyton	
p' est'	1 0 0
xxs. iiij. vide xvd., Mauw de Iscoyde ext'.—Un' claus' vocat'	
Genfordd except' cert' selionib' Sidnei Ellise p' estimac'o'em	1 2 0
Un' claus' vocat' Bryn vcha et al' voo' Bryn yssa p' estimac'o'em	2 0 0
Un' al' tenementu' in tenura Ed'ri ap Richard gard' et curtelag'	
p' estimac'	0 0 10

¹ John Sutton of Gwersyll in the parish of Wrexham, Esq. He married Jane, daughter of John Wynne Lloyd of Plas y Bada, now called New Hall, in Morton Anglicorum. *Ermine*, a lion rampant *azure*.

	A.	R.	P.
Un' claus' vocat' Moory p' estimac'	1	2	0
Un' prat' vocat' Wirglodd Vaur except' cert' selion' Will'm Dymock Armigeri p' est'	1	2	0
Un' claus' vocat' Ddole gos vaghan except' vn' parcell' terr' Will'm Dymock et vna pecia Edmundi John Robert vocat' Erw gam et trib' selionib' d'ci Edri p' est'	1	2	0
Un' claus' vocat' Servey Gureham p' est'	1	0	0
Un' claus' vocat' Erw Wanlle p' estimac'	1	3	0
Duas claus' terr' vocat' Kay glase p' est'	5	1	0
Un' claus' vocat' Mayes y groes (except' vna parva pecia Johannis Deeke) p' est'	2	0	0
Duas pecias in loco vocat' tyre sete p' est'	0	1	0
Un' croft' iuxta riunl' Dee p' estimac'o'em	0	1	0
Un' croft' vocat' y vron' p' estimac'o'em	0	1	0
Certas seliones in Campo vocat' Bryn Cregog tres seliones in Campo vocat' y Kevenfordd et certas seliones in loco vocat' y alange p' estimac'o'em	2	0	0
Un' claus' vocat' Mayes y Werglodd gron p' estimac'o'em	3	0	0
Un' claus' vocat' erw Mayes y Werglodd gron (except' duabus selionib' Johannes Broughton et Humfridi Eton) p' est'	1	2	0
Un' al' tenementu' in tenura Rogeri ap Randle pomar' et curtelag' p' estimac'	0	1	0
Duo croft' adiacen' p' estimac'	2	0	0
Un' al' tenementu' in tenura Edwardi ap Thomas gard' pomar' et curtelag' p' est'	0	0	20
Un' claus' vocat' Kay Koed et al' vocat' Erw Kay Koed p' estim'	1	2	0
Un' croft' prope Erw Mayes Seawick p' est'	0	1	0
Un' claus' vocat' Mayes Maur (except' 13 selion' Will'mi Dymock) p' est'	1	3	0
Certas seliones in claus' vocat' Kay Koch p' estimac'o'em	0	2	0

lik. 47 0 0

There is but one ten't vpon theis landes, 4 Eliz., now 5.

Theise particulers before sett downe vnder the names of John Jeffries, Armiger, and John Sutton, gent., are muche differing in quantity from the Survey of 4^o Eliz., when the whole was in the tenure of Jo. Hanmer, vnder the quantitie of 38 acres; and I finde in Mr. Jeffries tenure 53 acres, and in Mr. Suttons, 47; in toto, 100 acres. Howe theis 70 acr' increased, I finde not. The rent in toto was then 77s. 4d.; and now, as it is diuided, it comes to 77s. 3d.

Redd' iijs. viijd. ext'.—Randle ap John tenet vnum cotag' in clo' vocat' Genfordd cum gard' p' estim'	0	0	20
Duas parcellas prati vocat' Werglodd tan y bellan' p' estimac'	1	2	0
Parcell' of 33 acres nuper Rogeri ap Jenkins.			

xivjs. 1 2 20

Redd' iiijd. ext'. Is now erection.—Hugo Meredith Armiger tenet ad volunt' vnum cotagiu' edificat' sup' vestum in via Regia' Quecen' a Bango versus Wrexham cum gard' et parvo pomar' per estimac'o'em	vijjs.	0	0	20
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One John ap John built this cottage, and held it at will, of whome Mr. Meredith bought it. Thus are cottages built vpon the Princes waste bought and sould without interest. Better ye Prince made more proffitt of them, or otherwise to dispose them.

Redd' vjs. viiij. ext' ad vol'. Redd' iiij. — Hugo Meredith' tenet vnam parcellam terre vocat' Gwerne Pickill p' est' . xvjs. 2 0 0
Tenet et vnu' cotag' in Pickill ad vol'.

Redd' § iiij. xixs. xd., wherof some is payd in some of the former rentes.—Thomas Hall latelie helde a capitall mesuage in Seewick, now by assignmentes, sales, and mortgages, so dismembred, and growne betwene the tenn'tes therof so litigious as the tenn'tes of the Jurie can neyther reconcile what every man holdeth, nor what trulie did auintiently belonge to the ferme, but supposed to contayne nere . . . val' p' an' lxvi. 100 0 0
S'm' Redd' tenen' ad volunt' et p' dimiss'. The laste makes the rent vncertaine.

4'o Eliz., Redd' in toto § xliij. xxd. q'.

BEDWALL.—TENENTES PER DIMISSIONES.

Redd' ls. iij. ext'. No copie before 4 Eliz.—Robertus Wynn' generos' tenet vnu' ten'tu' in Bedwall gard' et curtelag' p' est' . 0 0 10
Un' claus' vocat' y Ddole p' estim' 2 2 0
Un' claus' vocat' y Drollyn p' est' 1 3 0
Un' claus' vocat' tyre dd' Mathew p' est' 3 0 0
Ad volunt'.—Un' claus' vocat' Kay gwydd p' est' 2 0 0
Un' claus' vocat' Kay yr ychan p' est' 4 0 0
Un' claus' vocat' Kay yr Skullar p' est' 2 0 0
Tho. Rudon m're vx' clamat premissa.—Un' claus' nunc diuis' in quatuor vocat' Kevyn yr Olwymon cu' cotag' et gard' p' estim' 12 2 0

Wants 10 acr'. xiiij. vjs. viiij. 26 1 10

This should bee 36 acres per vlt' tenet.

Et vnu' al' tenementu' ib'm et duas clausur' vocat' adiacen' p' est' xxxiij. iiij. 3 0 0

The cop' made 3 Eliz. pro 21 ann'. The rent shoulde be lxvs.

iiij. ob. See Jo. Rowland for vs., and Jo. Browne for xvjd.

Postea iijli. vs. iiij. ext'.

Thomas Deeka tenet vnu' tenementu' gard' et curtelag' p' est' . 0 0 6
Un' claus' vocat' Ddole le'nn ap Adda p' est' 4 1 0
Un' claus' vocat' Glan Clywedog p' est' 7 0 0

¹ Hugo Meredith of Pentref Bychan in the parish of Wrexham, Esq., second son of Richard Meredith of Pentref Bychan, fifth son of John Meredith ab Rawlin or Rowland ab Meredydd of Tref Alun in the parish of Gresford. Descended from Ithel ab Eunydd, lord of Tref Alun and Gresford. See *Arch. Camb.*, April 1874, p. 145.

	A.	R.	P.
Un' claus' vocat' Talwen y feue go'	2	1	0
Un' al' claus' vocat' Talman y feue vawr p' est'	4	0	0
Un' claus' vocat' Kay Koed p' estimat'	4	2	0
Un' claus' vocat' Koed Kay bichan p' est'	1	0	0
Un' claus' vocat' erw y Kay p' estimat'	2	0	0
Un' claus' vocat' y Kay p' estimat'	5	0	0
Un' claus' vocat' Kay Pehig p' est'	1	0	0
Un' claus' vocat' Kay Ennion ddny p' est'	1	2	0
Un' claus' vocat' Karectyr Maure p' est'	3	0	0
Un' al' claus' vocat' Karectyr bichan p' est'	3	0	0
Un' claus' vocat' Kaven yr Olwymon in quatuor per estimac'o'em	9	0	0

xvjli. 47 2 6

This should bee 56 acres short of quantitie and rent.

He pretendes the rent to be in the former, but how he holds it doth not appeare.—Tenet et vn' al' tenementu' gard' et curtelag' et duas clausur' terr' vocat' Akre Ennyon et al' vocat' erw Marchwhiell p' estim'

xls. 3 0 0

No copie before the lease, but held ad vol'. Redd' xxjs. ijd. ext'.—

Johannes James tenet vn' tenementu' et pomarium p' estimat'

Un' claus' vocat' y Ddole p' estimat'	3	0	0
Un' claus' vocat' Kay yr Skabbo p' est'	1	3	0
Un' claus' vocat' Gwern y gwynell p' est'	1	3	0
Un' claus' vocat' yr Akre dd'a p' est'	1	2	0
Un' claus' vocat' Kay Newydd p' est'	2	0	0
Un' claus' vocat' y Nant p' est'	1	2	0
Un' claus' vocat' Kay Madun go' p' est'	2	0	0
Un' cotag' mol'i vocat' Kay Dulun p' est'	1	2	0
Un' al' cotag' in cl'o vocat' yr Akre hirion per estimac'o'em	1	2	0

ixli. xs. 16 3 0

Redd' xviijs. ext'.—Johannes James ap David tenet un' tenement' mult' refert arborib' gard' et pomar' p' estimat'

Un' claus' vocat' Koed Pickill in quinq' p'cell' diuiss' p' estimat'	4	2	0
Duas clausur' vocat' Tyre Ie'nn p' est'	2	0	0
Un' claus' vocat' y Kay issa et al' vocat' vron' y Kay issa p' est' .	2	1	0
Un' claus' vocat' Kay vouy p' estim'	0	1	0
Un' croft' vocat' yr Ardd yssa p' estimat'	0	0	20

vjli. 10 1 0

Redd' xxxvs. ext'.—Rogerus Jones tenet unum tenementu' pomar' et gardin' p' estimat'

Un' claus' vocat' Kay yr Skihbo' p' est'	1	3	0
Un' claus' vocat' Croft' y fittis p' est'	1	3	0
Un' claus' vocat' tyre Deon Maur p' est'	5	0	0
Un' claus' vocat' Kaye Hellig et al' Tyre Enon bichan p' est' .	9	0	0
Un' claus' vocat' Tyre Knight Maur p' est'	3	2	0
Un' al' claus' vocat' Tyre Knight bichan nunc diuis' in duas parcellas p' est'	4	2	0
Un' claus' vocat' Kay glase p' estimac' nup' Johannis ap Robt. ap Edward	1	2	0

This should be 31 acr'.

xiiijli. 26 3 0

Redd' iijjs. iiijd. ext'. Jo. Kenrick filius Kenrick ap Robert ap Hoell clamat.—Idem tenet unu' claus' vocat' y Wirglodd vaur p' estimac'o'em xls. 3 0 0

Nup' Jacobi Eaton.

Redd' vs. ext', p't of xlvjs. iiijd. ob. of Tho. Decca before.—Johannes Rowland tenet unu' tenementu' gard' et pomar' nup' Rogeri ap Jenkin p' est' 0 0 20

Un' claus' vocat' yr erw yr foedd trwyddy p' est' 3 1 0

Un' claus' vocat' yr erw gannoll p' est' 1 0 0

Un' claus' vocat' yr erow vichan p' est' 1 0 0

Un' claus' vocat' nessa yr tye p' est' 0 0 20

Redd' ijs. vjd. ext', p't of xixs. xd.—Tenet et unu' claus' vocat Kay braych p' est' 2 2 0

iiijl. 7 3 20

Nup' dd' ap John ap Jenkin.

Redd' xxixs. iiijd. ext'. The rente should be xls. Expiratur. This was graunted by cop' i Eliz.—Sidneus Ellice tenet vnu' mesuag' pomar' gard' et curtelag' p' estim' 0 1 0

Un' claus' vocat' Pickhill high bichan p' est' 2 0 0

Un' claus' vocat' Pickhill high Maur p' est' 4 0 0

Un' claus' vocat' y girddy p' estimat' cum tir Annes et claus' vocat' streete Redyn 5 0 0

Un' claus' vocat' y redwr p' est' 0 2 0

Un' claus' vocat' Koyd Kay Nessa yr tye p' est' 3 0 0

Un' claus' vocat' place Dd' Lloyd p' est' 2 2 0

Un' claus' vocat' y Karectir p' est' 3 0 0

Redd' xs. viijd. ext'.—Tenet vnu' claus' vocat' pimp Acr' p' est' 7 0 0

Redd' vs. ext'. No copie of this before the lease.—Idem tenet unu' cotagiur' et duas clausur' terr' voc' yr Acrene p' estimac'o'em 3 3 0

xijl. 31 0 0

Redd' iijjs. ext'.—Johannes ap Roger ap Ll'en tenet vn' cotag' et claus' vocat' erw vcha p' est' 1 0 0

Un' al' cotag' vocat' erw issa p' est' 1 3 0

Un' claus' vocat' y Wirglodd issa p' est' n' Rogeri ap lle'n 0 3 0

xxxijs. iiijd. 3 2 0

Redd' xxxiijjs. jd. ext'. The reservac'on vpon his lease is but xxjs. viijd.—Dauidus Lloyd ap Roger tenet vnu' tenementu' duo pomar' et duo gardiu' cotag' et prat' vocat' Wirglodd vcha p' est' 2 0 0

Un' claus' vocat' Bedwall vaur nunc in tres clausuras diuis' p' est' 9 0 0

Un' claus' vocat' Kay Cockshoote p' est' 1 2 0

Un' claus' vocat' Kay guyno p' est' 1 2 0

Un' claus' vocat' glan ranon p' est' 2 0 0

Un' claus' vocat' Wirglodd yssa p' est' 1 0 0

vijl. 17 0 0

This should be 25 acres.

Redd' vjs. ext' vnpa'd. This is not in demise.—Will'mus Gamwell iure vxor Francisse clamat tenere vt dicit' vnu' tenementu' et tres clausur' terre viz' Akre y Wraich Kay Koch et Kay Skibbo' nunc in novem p'cell' p' estimat' vjli. xijjs. iiijd. 13 0 0

M'.—Francisus Grosuenor. M'.—Johannes ap Robert Gi'
clam' till'n' huic ten'to.

Joh'es filius Kenrick ap Rob' Hoell silit' clamat'.

Redd' xxxiijs. jd. ext' p' rentale xliiis. ixd. ext'—Rogerus Thomas tenet vnu' tenementu' gardiu' pomar' et croft' p' estimat'	1	0	0
Unu' claus' vocat' Gwern' y pockyn p' est'	1	0	0
Un' claus' vocat' tyr y ven y vaur p' est'	3	1	0
Un' al' claus' vocat' tyre y veny y vichan p' est'	3	0	0
Un' claus' vocat' Ddole go' p' estimat'	3	0	0
Un' claus' vocat' Kyffe p' estimat'	0	3	0
Un' claus' vocat' Kay Medock p' est'	2	0	0
Un' claus' vocat' Kay glase p' estimat'	1	2	0

viiijl. 17 2 0

This shoulde be 25 acres.

M'.—Memorand' hic Rogerus Thomas clamat tenere vn' pec'
torre arrabil' vocat' Kay Medock in Bedwall lib'e per est'.

Redd' ijs. vijd. ext'. No copie before the lease. Ad volunt'.— Dauidus ap David tenet vnu' messuagiū' et tres parvas claus' terr' vocat' yr Akre p' estimac'on' xxijs. iiijd.	2	0	0
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Nup' Dauidi ap Ie'nn ap Gr.

Redd' ijs. xd. ext'.—Dorothea Ellice vid' tenet p' termino vite et postea Rogero Elizeo filio s' vnu' claus' terr' vocat' Kay yr Kill p' estimat' xvjs.	2	0	0
Redd' xviijs. ext'.—Richardus Presland tenet vnu' tenement' po- mar' gardiu' et croft' ex occiden' p't' domus p' estimac'o'em	0	3	0
Un' claus' vocat' erw y tye popty p' est'	0	3	0
Un' claus' vocat' Kay Gwillym p' est'	1	2	0
Un' claus' vocat' erw wyre p' est'	2	0	0
Un' claus' vocat' Kay pull p' estimat'	4	2	0
Un' prat' vocat' y Wirglodd p' estimat'	0	2	20
Un' peciam vocat' erw Mayes Shone p' est'	1	1	0
Un' claus' vocat' erw Sholly p' est'	0	2	20
Unam parcell' terre in ecewe vaur p' est'	0	2	0
Unam al' parcell' in Kay pull p' est'	0	2	0
Unam parcella' in Kay glase p' est'	0	2	20

vjl. xij. iiijd. 13 2 0

It should bee 15 acres, and Tho. Jones.

In mortua manu nisi sit dimissio si non, ad vol'. Ther was a cop' 2 Eliz. Redd' xxs. xd. ext'.—Robertus Sonlle Joh'es Kenrick et al' ad vs' Eccl'ie sive pochianoru' de March wheale tenent vnu' tenementu' pomar' et gard' vocat' erw Birrllan p' estimac'o'em	0	3	0
Duas clausur' terr' vocat' Mayes Shone p' estimac'o'em	4	2	0
Un' claus' vocat' Kay Bichan p' est'	1	0	0
Un' claus' vocat' Hoell diuis' in duas p'cellas p' estimat'	1	2	0
Un' claus' vocat' Coed Kay Messa yr tye jacen' p' erw yr birrllan p' est'	2	2	0
Un' claus' vocat' Kay Hoell bichan p' est'	1	1	0
Un' claus' vocat' Kay yr marle bichan p' estimac'o'em	1	0	0

vjl. 12 2 0

n' Joh'is Wynn ap Edw.

Redd' vjs. ext'.—Johannes ap William Madock tenet vnu' cotagiu' et claus' adiacen' vocat' y theenog p' estimat'	3	0	0
Redd' vjs. ext'. No copie, xc ad volunt'.—Tenet et vnu' claus' arabil' in orien' p'te vis vocat' erw bont p' estimat'	1	1	0
Un' claus' terr' arabil' in occiden' p'te vis voc' Kay Renell p' est'	1	0	0
Un' al' claus' in orien' p'te vis cum cotag' sup'ed' vocat' Kay Crosse y streete p' estimac'o'em	1	7	0
Unu' tenementu' pomar' gard' et curtelag' cum croft' p' estimat'	1	1	0

iiiijl. xs.

8 1 0 .

Redd' xiijs. iiijd. ext'.—Thomas Goldsmith generos' tenet vnum tenementu' gard' et pomariu' cuius tenementi gardiu' et pomar' in parte libere vt dicitur sunt distinguntur p' metas bene cognititas p' estimac'o'em	0	0	20
Un' claus' vocat' erw y fordd yr Ryr y Wrixham p' estimat'	0	3	0
Un' claus' voc' Koed Kay ffordd y Ryr y Wrixham p' estimac'	3	0	0
Un' claus' voc' yr Erw kyre p' est'	3	0	0
Un' claus' voc' Bedwell vachan p'cel' vocat' Coed Kay g'lan y Avon et al' vocat' chwerty Akry p' est'	6	2	0

vjli. xiijs. iiijd.

13 1 20

Lease graunted to Rande Eton, 30 Julie, 6'o Jacobi for 40 yeaeres.			
Redd' ijs. xd. ext'. In Ruyton et Marwheale.—Johannes Jefferyes Armiger tenet vnu' tenementu' vnu' claus' nup' duo vocat' Wirglodd Kay yssa p' estimat'	3	0	0
In supervisu' de 4 Eliz. This was thus entred as Owenus Brereton tenet vnam parcella' terre vocat' Sircote cont' acres m' in tenura Will's ap Mad. per cop' de 32 H. 8 tenen' quousq' xc reddent p' ann' xvjs. iiijd. Now it is now increased to 2 tenements. All theis p'cells fit to examine. Redd' xjs. viijd.—Owinus Breerton Armiger tenet vnu' ten'tu' vocat' Syrecot iacen' apud Crosse y guynnon pomar' gardiu' et curtelag' p' estimac'o'em	0	1	0
Un' claus' vocat' Coed y tan y tye p' est'	1	2	0
Un' claus' vocat' Coed Kay issa p' est'	2	0	0
Un' claus' vocat' Coet Kay gannoll p' est'	2	0	0
Un' claus' vocat' Koet Kay nessa yr tye p' est'	1	2	0
Duas claus' vocat' Darue issa et darue vcha p' estimac'o'em	1	2	0
Un' al' claus' vocat' Koet Kay yr Cockshoote cum pec' prat'	1	2	0
Redd' iijs. viijd. ext'.—Un' al' tenementu' in occupac'one Griffith Thomas iacen' in Pentre Mylyn gard' et pomar' p' est.	0	0	10
Un' claus' vocat' Coet Kay Cockshoote p' estimac'o'em	1	0	0
Un' claus' vocat' erw fynnon p' est'	1	0	0

vjli.

12 1 10

There was but one tenement called Sircote in 4 Eliz., which paid xvjs. iiijd. alone, and in Owen Breerton's name. There were no acres upon theis 4 Eliz.

Redd' xxs. ijd. ext'. Out of lease, as is sayed. Kenrick Edsbury m' Kenrick Etons. The copy of this was made 2 Eliz. pro 21 ann'.—Tenet et vnu' tenementu' in Streete yr hwch pomar' gardin' et curtelag' p' est'	0	1	0
Un' claus' vocat' Tyre limkin p' est'	3	3	0

	A.	R.	P.
Un' claus' vocat' erw go' p' estimat'	4	2	0
Un' claus' vocat' Akry Hyryon p' est'	6	3	0
Un' claus' vocat' Tyre y boll p' est'	4	2	0
Un' claus' vocat' Tyre y Cardy p' est'	2	3	0
Un' claus' vocat' erw Skybbo' p' est'	1	2	0

xlđ. 24 0 0

In the former survey but 13 acres, 11 acres surplus.

Redd' xlijs. ext' ad volunt' m' Rob. Wilkinson.—Henricus Edge- bery generos' tenet vnum tenementu' pomariu' gard' et croft' cum curtelag' p' estimat'	0	2	0
Un' claus' vocat' y Wirglodd cum pistrina p' estimac'o'em	1	3	0
Un' claus' vocat' Koed y Kill p' est'	3	0	0
Marwheale.—Un' claus' nunc diuis' in tres clausur' vocat' Kay Clynoydd p' estimac'o'em	6	0	0
Un' claus' vocat' Coet Cockshoote in duas p'cell' p' estimat'	6	0	0
Un' claus' vocat' longcroft p' est'	2	2	0
Un' claus' vocat' Middle close p' est'	4	0	0
Un' claus' vocat' Strawberry Butta p' est'	1	2	0
Un' claus' vocat' Mayes y Marle p' est'	11	0	0
Un' buscum adiacen' multis arboribus refert' p' estimac'o'em	4	0	0

xvjłđ. 40 1 0

In the former survey but 31, 9 acres surplus. There is much
wood and tymber vpon this tenement.

Redd' xiijs. ext'.—Johannes ap John Gwyn tenet vnu' ten'tu' iuxta viam ducen' ob Eton vers' Ruabon gard' et curtelag' p' estim'	0	0	20
Un' claus' vocat' y vron' p' estimac'o'em	2	2	0
Un' claus' vocat' Kay Cannoll in duabus parcell' p' estimat'	2	0	0
Un' claus' nunc diuis' in tres claus' vocat' Kay John cum cotagio p' estimac'o'em	6	2	0

cs. 11 0 20

Redd' vs. vjd. ext' super vast'.—Agnes vx' Danid ap Price tenet unum cotagiu' iacen' in loco vocat' Nant y Llewgh existen' in vaste p' estimac'o'em xxxijs. iiijđ.	3	0	0
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n' Xpian v' Rob.

Redd' iijđ. ext' ad volunt'.—Thomas Hope tenet vnum parcell' terr' cu' cotag' superedificat' vocat' garth glyn ad volunt' p' esti- mat' viijs.	0	2	0
Redd' xxijs. viid. ext' escheat.—Jerardus Eton tenet vnu' cotag' gard' et croft' in occupac'o'e Roberti ap John p' est'	0	2	0

In this are newly felled fowre sound timber okes.

Un' cotagiu' vocat' veddo goed de escaet' et tres clausuras terr' vocat' Tyre y veddo goed p' estimac'o'em	10	0	0
Un' boscum multis puchris quercis Maremitis cross' crescentib' refertum p' estimac'o'em	6	0	0
De terris appertis adiacen' bosc' non exclud' de bosc' p' estimac'	7	0	0
Un' claus' vocat' Tyre sete vcha p' est'	3	0	0
Un' claus' vocat' Tyre sete issa p' est'	4	0	0
Un' claus' et siluis scedius p' est'	2	0	0

Octo parva crofta in simul' iacen' p' estimac'o'em cu' pec' iacen' in
longu'

A. R. P.

6 2 0

xijk. xs. 37 2 0

This is escheate lande, and in the nature of demeanes graunted
since the tyme lymitted by the order, namely since H. 7,
and no copie shewed at the last survey.

Woods were fitt to bee exempted out of future graunts.

Redd' iij. s. vd. ext'. No copie pc' ad volunt'.—Rogerus Griffiths
generos' tenet vnu' cotagium cum claus' vocat' y Sowchuant p'
estimac'o'em xls. 4 1 0

Redd' xvjd. ext'. P'cell of lxvs. iijd. ob. with Tho. Decca. Before
fo. 201.—Johannes Browne tenet vnu' cotagin' vnu' croft' diuis'
in duo p' estimat' xx. 2 0 0

S'm' Redd' § xxvj. xjs. vd.

4^o Eliz., § xxvj. xjs. vij. ob.

COM' DENBIGH.—MANERIU' DE EGLOISEGLE.

(Harl. 3696. fo. 223.)

NOMINA JURATORU'.

Edwardus ap D'd Lloyd
Gr. ap John ap Edward
Hugh Gwyn ap Jo. Robt.
Johannes ap Edward
Will'us David Madd'
David ap John ap Madd'
Johannes Bromfield

Edwardus ap D'd ap Edw.
Willimus Eithig
Griffith ap Hugh
Robertus Griffith
Johannes Broughton
Johannes Lloyd.

To the first article they say they are altogethe' ignorant touchinge the
boundes of ye said manno', for that it is intermixed in and amongst other
manno'.

To the second they say they have no demeanes w'thin the said manno'.

To the third article they referre themselves to their bookes of entries both
for landes and rente, except Mr. Jenkyn Lloyd, whose landes and rente are
to them vnkowne. And as for fee farmers within ye said manno', there are
none to their knowledges.

To the fourth article they likewise referre themselves to their bookes of
entries both for landes and rente.

To the fift article, as touchinge customary tennantes, they have none but
suche as hold by lease.

To the sixt article, as touching their commons, they are enter commoners
with other manno' within ye said lordshipp of Bromfield, in a common called
Myndd vcha. As for ye quantity, they are not able to expresse it.

To the seaventh article they say they have no woodes w'thin that manno'
onellie vpon their freeholdes.

To the eight article they say they have no parke w'thin the manno', nor
never hadd, to their knowledge.

To the ninth article, as touching incrochementes, they say they have none to their knowledge.

To the tenth article the p'sent that they have no copie or customarie landes within that manno', but they are helde from fortie yeares to fortie yeares, and they are elsewhere sett downe.

To the eleventh article, as touching quarries of stone, they have but upon theire freeholders. As for mynes of cole and leade, they are graunted in lease vnto Sir Richard Grosveno', Knight; and as for chalke or marle, they have none.

To the twelveth article they say they have no freeholde' that hath died without heire generall or speciall w'thin that manno', to their knowledge.

To the thirteenth article they say they have no towne corporate, etc.

To the fourteenth article, they knowe none y't have exchaunged copie or leased landes for fee, to their knowledge.

To the fifteenth they say that they have no customary myll w'thin y't manno'.

To the sixteenth article they say that they have within that manno' vpon the high moore, peate, turfe, furse, and fearne; and that the freeholders and leasholders have them for their severall vses, not paying any thinge for them, or ever did, to their knowledge.

To the seaventeenth article they say that they have no viewe of franckpledge, leete, or lawday, within that manno'; but they are to doe their service both at leete and court baron, vizt., at the court leete twice in ye yeare, where it shall please ye steward to appoint it, and at the court baron as often as they are required. As for com'on fyne, etc., they pay none.

To the eighteenth article, they knowe of noe houses that are fallen downe or decayed.

To the nyneteenth article they say that for ought they knowe or have hearde, the Prince hath all waifes, estraies, etc., within that manno'.

To the twentieth article wee say that they have no fishing, etc.

To the one and twentieth article they say that they have neither markett nor faires.

To the twoe and twentieth, they knowe of none.

To the three and twentieth article, they pay nothing to any other manno'.

To the twenty fowerth article they say they have onelie a baylie to receave ye Princes rente, by whose appointm't is to us vnknowne.

To the five and twentieth article they can say nothing.

To the six and twentieth article, they have the pole or perch to the custome of ye countrie.

LIBERI TENENTES.

A. R. P.

Moreton Wallicoru'. Redd' xijd. — Griffith Mathews tenet v mess' cum pertinen' et decem parcellas vocat' p' no'i'a sequen' viz. :
 Un' claus' vocat' y bryn bychan un' claus' vocat' Erw sarred un'
 claus' vocat' Gwerne bledie un' claus' vocat' y Erw vchan un'
 claus' vocat' yr Erw Newydd un' claus' vocat' bryn kownog un'
 claus' vocat' Kue tan y bryn do vn' claus' vocat' bw'th Ithell
 un' claus' vocat' y Kryavell p' estimat'

Morton Wallicoru'. Redd' iijjd. ext'. — Rogerus Griffith de Kyton

tenet vn' claus' vocat' Maes y berelan p' est'

22 0 0

3 0 0

Moreton Wallicoru'. Redd' xvij ^d . ext'.—Thomas Wynn tenet vnu' messuag' cum pertinenc' et quatuor parcellass terr' viz.: un claus' vocat' y Bryn vcha nunc in duo un' claus' vocat' yr hewl un' claus' vocat' Kae Madd' ap Ll'en per estimat'	15	0	0
Redd' viij ^d . Moreton Wallicor'.—Idem tenet duas parcellass viz.: un' claus' vocat' Kae heilin un' claus' vocat' llyn Dyrie p' est'	4	0	0
Moreton Wallicoru'. Redd' xvj ^d . ext'. Add 4 ^d . p' rental' quia in rental ijs. jd.—Edwardus ap William tenet un' mess' cum pertinenc' et septem parcell' terr' viz't: un' claus' vocat' Kae guial un' claus' vocat' Kae Kadiwgan un' claus' vocat' yr Akre un' claus' vocat' y Kae islaw y blawdd un' parcell' terr' vocat' Kawir y Lewis et vn' claus' vocat' gwierglodd y Lewis p' estimac'o'em	15	0	0
Moreton Wallicoru'. Redd' vjs. ext'.—Robertus Sonlle Armiger' tenet sex claus' terr' viz.: un' claus' vocat' Kae Gwenllian vcha nunc in 2 un' claus' vocat' Kae Gwenllian issa un' claus' vocat' y Wirglodd vawr un' claus' vocat' y Wirglodd vechan un' claus' vocat' yr Erw varl' p' est'	16	0	0
Redd' xvjd. ext'.—Rogerus Jones tenet vnu' messuag' cu' pertinentiis vocat' Havod Griffith et vn' parcellam terre nunc diuis' in tres parcellass p' estimac'o'em	4	0	0
Redd' xvs. ext'.—Robertus Soulle A. tenet vn' mess' cu' p'tin' divers' p'cell' terr' p' estimac'o'em	294	0	0
Redd' ijs. ext'.—Thomas Lloyd Ar. tenet tres p'cell' terr' vocat' Gwerne y Kidys p' estimat'	6	0	0
Redd' ijs. iiij ^d . Moreton Wallicoru'.—Emanuel Jones tenet vn' horreu' vn' stabul' et duas parcellass terr' viz. vn' claus' vocat' Kae y Calwyn et al' Kae bychan p' estimac'o'em	4	0	0
Moreton Wallicoru'. Redd' iiij ^d . ext' add' x di' quia Rental' xiiij ^d . Johannes ap John David Lloyd tenet vn' messuag' cum pertinent' duo claus' vocat' bryn y ddmas vcha et bryn y ddmas issa Un' haren' et vn' claus' vocat' y Kae lloyd p' estimac'o'em			
Moreton Wallicoru'. Redd' xxiij ^d . The late landes of Edw. ap Randle.—Johannes Lewis et David Lewis tenet vn' messuag' cum pertinenc' et decem parcellass terr' viz.: un' claus' vocat' Kae r berllan un' claus' vocat' y bryn issa un' claus' vocat' y bryn vcha vn' claus' vocat' bryn Howell issa un' claus' vocat' bryn Howell vcha un' claus' vocat' y talwen vcha un' claus' vocat' y talwen issa un' claus' vocat' Kae r Avon un' claus' vocat' Kae r Skubo' un' claus' vocat' y Rost issa p' estimat'	30	0	0
Redd' vjd.—Idem Johannes et d'd Lewis tenent vn' mess' cum p'tinen' et tres p'cell' terr' viz't: un' claus' vocat' Erw vaddock un' claus' vocat' yr Akre un' claus' vocat' yr Erw al's tie vcha yr streete p' estimac'o'em	6	0	0
Moreton Wallicoru'. Redd' ijd.—Thomas Hughes ² tenet quatuor p'cellas terr' in Morton Wallicorne p' estimac'o'em	4	0	0

¹ Robert Sonlli of Sonlli, Burton Hall, and Plas Uchaf in Cristionydd, Esq., High Sheriff for Denbighshire in 1598 and 1611. He married Alice, daughter of William Fowler of Harnage Grange, co. Salop, Esq. *Ermine*, a lion rampant *sable*.

² Thomas Hughes of Pennant y Belan, collector of the King's rents in
2 k

	A.	R.	P.
Redd' ijs. ext'. Moreton Wallicoru'.—Owinus Bady ¹ tenet vn' capital' messuag' cum pertinen' et sexdecem claus' terr' cont' p' est'	40	0	0
Redd' xijd. ext'.—Idem tenet duo messuag' cum pertinen' vn' vocat' y bryn goley al' y bronydd et octo p'cell' terr' eidem spectan' p' est'	32	0	0
Moreton Wallicoru'. Redd' viijs. ext'. Add xdi. p' rental'.—Edwardus Bromfield ² tenet vn' capital' messuag' cum pertinent' et diners' parcell' terr' viz. : Un' claus' vocat' y Kae bychan un' claus' vocat' Kae r garth un' claus' vocat' Kae r ll'oe un' claus' vocat' yr Hemblas dinis' in tres un' claus' vocat' Kae r Koed issa un' claus' vocat' Kae r Koed vcha un' claus' vocat' y Kae Mawr un' claus' vocat' Kaer pobty dinis' in duo per estimac'	50	0	0
iijs. vijd. ext'. Moreton Wallicoru'.—Thomas Lloyd Armiger tenet vn' capital' messuag' cum pertinen' et octodecem parcel- las terre p' estimac'o'em	120	0	0
iiijd. ext'.—Idem Thomas tenet quatuor parcell' in Morton pred' per estimac'o'em	10	0	0
xijd. ext'.—Idem tenet vn' messuagiū cum pertinen' vocat' y ty Inghay Ithell Vaughan et sex parcell' terr' continen' per estim'	14	0	0
ijd. ext'.—Idem tenet vn' messuag' cum p'tinen' et vn' parcell' terr' continen' p' estimac'o'em	4	0	0
ijd. ext'.—Idem tenet vn' messuag' cum p'tinen' et duas parcell' terr' vocat' y ddwy Erw Ithinog p' est'	6	0	0
ijd. ext'.—Idem tenet vn' messuag' cum p'tinen' vocat' y ty yr y nant et vn' p'cell' terr' continen' p' est'	0	1	0
Redd' xvjs.—Moreton Wallicoru'.—Heres Richardi Hughes tenet vn' capitale messuag' cum pertinen' quinq' tenementa duo cot- tag' et diversas p'cellas terr' continen' p' estimac'o'em	250	0	0
Idem tenet vn' tenementu' in Estlusham p' estimac'o'em	40	0	0
Moreton Wallicoru'. Redd' ijs. The late landes of D'd Mathew. —Richardus Warburton tenet unu' cottagiū et vnam parcell' terr' et etiam quinq' parcell' per estimac'o'em	20	0	0
Redd' xs. ob. ext'.—Edwardus Davies (Robt. Lloyd de Ruabon) tenet vn' messuag' cum pertinen' et decem parcell' terr' viz. : un' claus' vocat' Kae Jenkyn ap Jenkyn nunc in tres un' claus' vocat' yr Wirglodd hir un' claus' vocat' Kae Rhyg un' claus'			

Maelor and other places, son of John ab Hugh ab Edward ab Ieuan Lloyd of Glyn Ceiriog, second son of Robert Lloyd of Plas is y Clawdd in the parish of Chirk, Esq. Party per bend sinister *ermine* and *ermine*, a lion rampant or.

¹ Owain Bady of Stanstay and Plas yn y Delf. See page 92.

² Edward Bromfield of Bryn y Wiwer in Mortyn Anglicorum, Esq., was the eldest son of Martin Bromfield of Bryn y Wiwer, by Elizabeth his wife, only child of William Eyton of Watstay, Esq., by his second wife, Gwenllian, second daughter and coheiress of Richard ab Thomas ab Rhys of Oswestry, ab Maurice ab Ieuan Gethin ab Madog Cyffin. He married Catherine, daughter of John Sonlli of Sonlli, Esq., by whom he had an only daughter and heiress, Elizabeth, who married Sir Gerard Eyton of Eyton, Knight Banneret. *Argent*, a cross flory engrailed *sable*, inter four Cornish choughs proper; on a chief *azure*, a boar's head couped *argent*. See pedigree.

vocat' y Erw re dw un' claus' vocat' yr Erw fechan un' claus' vocat' y Kae Marle un' claus' vocat' yr Hen Havod un' claus' vocat' gwerghodd' y bergam un' claus' vocat' y Kae gwydd un' claus' vocat' y Kae bychan p' estimat'	20	0	0
Redd' xxd. The late landes of John ap Ie'nn d'd.—Owinus Jones tenet divers' p'cell' terr' in overe Bellini de Iscoyde et Eglesegle continen' p' estimac'o'em	24	0	0
Trenebichan. Redd' xxvijs. viijd.—Gabriel Lloyd armiger tenet decem messuag' cum p'tinen' vn' cottag' et quinquaginta parcellas terr' continen' p' estimac'o'em	257	0	0
Broughton. Redd' xviiij.—Hugo ap Robert tenet tres parcellas terr' cum p'tinen' vocat' ddol vaden hen Kae glas y ddol las continen' p' estimac'o'em	5	0	0
Redd' ijd.—Johannes Randle Junio' tenet vn' messuag' cum pertinentiis duas parcell' terr' vocat' Kay Honye et Kay Griffith vaughan continen' p' estimac'o'em	8	0	0
Redd' vjd.—Johannes David tenet vn' parcell' terr' vocat' Kae yr Fynnon p' estimat'	6	0	0
Non in rental.			
Redd' iijs. iiijd. ext.—Griffith ap Hugh tenet decem messuag' cum pertinent' et decem parcell' terr' vocat' Kae glas Kae gwair tir Jenkin David y goodfa y yeafer iss' y Koetle havod y nant yr akre tir marl maior in duas parcellas terr' diuis' et Erw yr fron' continen' p' est'	60	0	0
Redd' iiijd. ext.—Idem tenet una' parcellam voc' Kae Dreuiog continen' p' estimac'o'em	4	0	0
Redd' vs. jd. ext.—Robertus Gruffith tenet vnu' mess' cum pertinent' et undecem parcellas terr' cont' p' est'	60	0	0
Redd' ijs.—Johannes David ap John Tho. tenet vnu' messuag' cum pertinent' et quatuor' parcell' terr' cont' p' est'	8	0	0
Redd' xijd.—Robertus Davies tenet vn' mess' cu' p'tin' et vn' p'cell' terr' continen' p' est'	6	0	0
Redd' xd.—Johannes ap John ap Edward tenet duo messuag' cum pertinent' et duodecem parcellas terr' continen' p' estimac'o'em	30	0	0
Redd' vjs. viijd. ext.—Rogerus Salisbury Armiger tenet tres messuagia cum pertinent' et divers' parcellas terr' vocat' Kae Mawr continen' p' est'	30	0	0
Redd' xvjd.—Howell ap Edward tenet vn' messuag' cum pertinent' et tres parcell' terr' continen' p' estimac'o'em	5	0	0
Redd' iijs. viijd.—Thomas Powell tenet duo cottag' et quatuor parcellas terr' continen' p' est'	7	0	0
Redd' xvijd. Broughton et Acton.—Edwardus ap Richard Phillip tenet tres parcellas terr' continen' p' est'	8	0	0
Idem tenet vna' parcella' terr' in Actyn cont' p' estimac'o'em	0	2	0
Redd' xijd.—Robertus Gruffith de Brymbo tenet vn' messuag' cum pertinent' et vnam parcell' terr' vocat' Kae r lleian in seperal' parcellas divis' cont' p' estimat'	10	0	0
Redd' iijs.—Radolphus Edwards et Joh'es Edwards fil' eius tenent duo mess' cum p'tinen' et nove' p'cell' terr' continen' p' estim'	39	0	0
Redd' xvjs. vjd. Broughton.—Will'mus Meredith Ar' tenet septem parcellas terr' vocat' Kae Tibbott Maes y berllan bychan			

Maes y berllan vawr Maes y berllan nessa yr Rhyd Kae Elye Kae gytton vcha Kae gittyn issa et le Rofft Nant y Fittis (ex- cept' vn' Erw qui est in Stanstie issa) continen' p' est'	60	0	0
Redd' xs. viijd.—Idem tenet vn' messuag' cum pertinenciis ali- quando terr' Will'm Maddookes et decem parcelas terr' et duo cottag' et novem parcelas terr' continen' in toto p' estimac'	80	0	0
Redd' xjs. viijd.—Idem tenet vn' messuagiu' cum pertinenciis et sex parcelas terr' et duo cottagia et octo p'cell' terr' continen' in toto p' estimac'o'em	70	0	0
M' de Redd'.—Idem tenet unu' cottagiu' et cert' p'cellas terr' vocat' tir twna in duas parcelas diuis' y ddol bryn y felin et bryn yr orsedd continen' p' estimac'o'em	46	0	0
Redd' viijs. ijd.—Idem tenet vnu' tenementu' adiungen' Mont' p' llyn Receiv' et duodecem parcelas terre continen' p' estimac'	30	0	0
Redd' xijs. jd. ob. Broughton.—Will'mus Robinson Armiger tenet vnu' messuag' cum pertinenc' et quinq' parcelas terr' continen' p' estimat'	1	0	0
Idem tenet octo parcelas terr' continen' p' estimac'o'em	2	0	0
Idem tenet vnu' molendiu' aquaticu' gran'	0	0	0
Idem tenet vnu' p'cell' terr' continen' p' est'	5	0	0
Idem tenet diuers' parcelas terr' p' est'	4	0	0
Idem tenet vnam parcella' terr' vocat' Kay talgrath continen' p' estimat'	2	0	0
Idem tenet vna' messuag' cum p'tinen' et diuers' p'cell' terr' con- tinen' p' est'	7	0	0
Idem tenet vna' cottagiu' et p'cell' terr' continen' p' estimac'o'em	0	2	0
Idem tenet vna' messuag' cum p'tinen' et duas p'cell' terr' conti- nen' p' estimat'	3	0	0
Idem tenet vnu' messuag' sive tenementu' cu' p'tinen' et tres p'cellas terr' cont' p' est'	3	0	0
Idem tenet duo cottagia et duas p'cellas terr' continen' p' estim'	4	0	0
Idem tenet unam messuagiu' p'tinen' et duas p'cellas terr' conti- nen' p' estimat'	1	0	0
Redd'.—Johannes Allington tenet vn' cottagiu' et duas parcelas terr' vocat' Erw y radell cont' p' estimac'o'em	3	0	0
John Randle and his heires is to pay ye rent.			
Redd' iijs. viijd. Acton.—Gabriell Goodman ar' tenet vn' messuag' cum pertinenciis et quatuor' parcelas terr' vocat' Kae Ithin Mawr in duas parcelas diuis' Kae Eithin John Glove' in duas parcelas diuis' Erw y Kae Eithin Mawr et vownog' nunc in quatuor' parcelas diuis' continen' p' estimac'o'em	38	0	0
Redd' ijs. iiijd. ext'.—Edwardus Bellott tenet octo p'cellas terr' continen' p' estimac'o'em	12	0	0
Redd' iijs. ijd.—Edwardus Puleston Armig' tenet vn' messuag' cum pertinenc' et duodecem parcelas terre eidem p'tinen' con- tinen' p' estimac'o'em	30	0	0
Actyn. Redd' vjs. iijd.—Hugo Meredith Armiger tenet duo mes- suag' et pertinenc' et diuers' parcelas terr' continen' p' estim'	30	0	0
Actyn. Redd' jd.—David Mathew tenet vnu' messuag' cum per- tinenciis et duas p'cellas terr' continen' p' estimac'o'em	4	0	0
Redd' ijs.—Johannes ap Hugh ap Edward tenet duas parcelas			

terre vocat' Kae glas et Kae banadle nunc in quinq' parcelas diuis' continen' p' estimac'o'em	10	0	0
Redd' vd.—Joh'es ap John ap John Ll'en ten't tres parcelas terr' vocat' tir y gevelie Kae christ Erw y gwechhan cont' p' est'	12	0	0
Redd' xd.—Johannes Randle senio' tenet vnu' messuag' cum pertinen' et quinq' parcell' terr' vocat' Kae Maen lloyd Kae vcha tirr mab addo vavr tir mab adda vychan et Kaer gwair continen' p' estimac'o'em	8	0	0
Kaer gwair is to John Randle for lief the fee simple thereof to Hugh Meredith, Esq.			
Redd' xd.—Edwardus ap John Mathewe tenet vnu' messuag' cum pertinen' voc' 1, 2, y. ddva dri Mabb Adda 3 y. Kae yscallog et 4 y. ddwy erw continen' p' estimat'	8	0	0
Redd' xxd.—Heres Randle ap Ellis de Knowiton tenet vn' messuag' cum pertinenc' vn' clausur' terr' nunc diuis' in quatuor parcelas cont' per estimac'o'em	8	0	0
Redd' xxiijs. vd.—David Lloyd tenet octo parcelas terre vocat' Kae proll crwn llynllongmer Cockahutt tir natter le Marle camp Kae glas le clopp le Hoppyard continen' p' estimac'o'em	43	0	0
Redd' vjd.—Howell ap Howell tenet vnu' p'cella' terr' continen' p' estimac'o'em	2	0	0
Redd' xvs. ixd. Actyn.—Johannes Jeffreys Armige' tenet vnu' capital' messuagiu' cum p'tinen' et sexdecem clausur' terr' prat' pastur' et boac' voc' Maes Actyn Gwerne Actyn Kae glas Kefn-vatu Kaer Ichen Kaer Koed Kae Fynnon ocr' Kaer Aethuen issa Kaer aethnen vcha Coed issa Ker vallen bys y Koed tan y steed y wern vechan y Kae bichan bryn y gwlan et Bryn Ithell in duas p'cellas diuis' continen' p' estimac'o'em	150	0	0
Redd' iijs. ijd.—Idem tenet sex messuagia cum p'tinenciis in tenura Johannis ap John David Harry ap William David Laurence-lott Johannis ap John ap William Maddock Thome Hulker ll'illy nup' vx' Johannis ap Randle et diuers' p'cellas terr' eisdem messuagia spectan' continen' p' estimat'	0	0	0
Idem tenet vnu' cottagin' duo crofts in tenur' Johannis ap Edward continen' p' estimac'o'em	0	0	0
Redd' xd. Actyn.—Michael Jones et Katherina Jones vidua mater eius tenet vn' claus' vocat' Erw St. Silui et vn' al' claus' iuxta Croes yr Erios super occidental' p'te' de Chester alta via vocat' Kaer groes continen' p' estimac'o'em	3	0	0
Redd' vjd. Erthig.—Thomas Trafford Armiger tenet vnu' tenementu' tres p'cell' terr' vocat' Kaer deinte' Kae Gr dd' goz' Maes melin Dom' cont' p' estimat'	0	0	0
Redd' vs. vjd.—Will'mus Erthig tenet vnu' messuag' cu' p'tinenciis et duas p'cellas terr' vocat' Top y Castell an Dyddol tan Dop y Castell et diuers' et p'cell' terr' cont' p' estimac'o'em	50	0	0
Redd' jd.—Edwardus Meredith tenet vn' p'cellam fundi continen' p' estimac'o'em	1	0	0
Redd' xijs. ijd.—Richardus Danies tenet vn' capitalem messuagiu' duo tenementa cum p'tinen' in Erthig et viginti et vn' parcell' terr' continen' p' estimac'o'em	120	0	0

	A.	R.	P.
Redd' xviij. ext'. Cacadutton.—Thomas Pate tenet cert' terr' in Camp de Hawlington et Cay Hova cont' p' est'		3	0 0
Moreton Wallicoru'. Redd' vijs. iiij. d.—Thomas Trafford Armiger ¹ tenet tres tenement' et diners' p'cellas ib'm cont' p' estimac'		0	0 0
Moreton Wallicoru'. Redd' xxvjs. ijd.—Robertus Lloyd ² tenet vnu' capital' messuag' cum pertinen' et cert' toft' pomar' et viginti et 9 clausur' terr' prat' boec' et pastur' qui iacent' pro maior' p'te coniunction' in Mortyn Wallicoru' pars inde extenden' ad Esclusham in quo aliqua p's iacet sup' borial' p'tem dicti messuag' et terr' et altra p's iacent infra villam de Eusbon in qua extendet sup' p'tem austrualem continen' p' estimat'	280	0	0
Idem tenet quatuor messuag' cum p'tinen' et vn' messuag' cum p'tinen' et vn' cottag' vigint' et novem clausur' sive p'cell' terr' eidem messuag' p'tinen' nunc in tenur' Johannis ap le'n'n ap Maddock Hugo'is ap John ap Wynne Johannis Griffith Rogeri ap John David ap Griffith et Hugonis ap John ap David continen' p' estimac'o'em		0	0 0
Idem tenet duas seliones et cert' pco' selion' Anglice Butt' et parva' porco'o'em terr' boec' in claus' vocat' Erw Kelliog et vna' acr' in Esclusham in claus' vocat' Kaer Crippell continen' p' est'	45	0	0
Redd' viij. d.—Idem tenet vnu' messuag' cum p'tinen' et cert' p'cellas terr' eidem pertinen' continen' p' est'	15	0	0
Idem tenet vnu' cottagiu' in Esclusham in le pon' Dauidi ap John ap Richard et vnam parcella' terr' in Mortyn Wallicoru' continen' p' estimat' in toto duas acras pro quib' Johannes Erthig hered' sive assignat debent p'overe Redd' Regis		2	0 0
Idem tenet vn' tenementu' in Mortyn Wallicoru' cu' p'tinen' et vn' clausur' terre continen' p' estimat' vn' acr' nup' terr' Hugonis ap John ap Will'm pro quibus ille aut hered' sui p'sover' Redd' Regis		1	0 0
Cacadutton. Redd' iij. d.—Joh'es Wilkinson tenet vn' p'cell' terr' arrabil' et vna' selion' fundi arrabil' cum moetat' vn' selion' Ang'ce a leading way or balk et quinq' selion' sive cutting' fundi arrabil' cont' p' est'		2	0 0
Redd' ijd.—Johannes ap Richard ap Liwelin tenet duas p'cellas terre in Morton Wallicorum nup' p's terraru' Johannis David lloyd quo quibus dict' Johannis D'd lloyd hered' sive assign' p' solvent' Redd' ijd. prima pars vnde vocat' Errowe vayre et al' p's vocat' Errow veyn' continen' p' est'		1	2 0
Redd' viij. d. Browghton.—Jo'es ap John Medock tenet vn' mess' cu' p'tinen' et 7 p'cell' terr' continen' p' estimac'o'em		14	0 0
Redd' xij. s.—Tho. Trafford ar' tenet 3 p'cell' terr' vocat' may sedd gwinon' 2 prat' vocat' Gwerglodd y merch p' estimac'o'em		0	0 0

Tenentes p' dimisiones.

S'm' Redd' lib'oru' tenen' xvij. s. jd.

4 Eliz. § xvij. s. xvjs. ijd. q.

There wanteth the rent of Wm. Meredith for 46 acr' of lande.

¹ Thomas Trafford of Esclusham, Esq., Receiver of North Wales. *Ermas, a lion rampant sable.*

² Robert Lloyd of Plas y Bada in Mortyn Anglicorum. See p. 89.

Johannes Lloyd¹ tenet in Stanstie vcha unu' messuagiu' sive tementu' vocat' y place vcha cum omnib' Dom' pomar' gardiu' et libertat' et septem parcell' sive clausur' terr' eidem p'tinen' i a. p's vocat' y Kae vwch ben y ty nunc in tres parcellas diuis' p' estimac' 8 acr' s'c'da voc' Kae r vallen vcha goz p' estimac'o'em tres acr' 3'a voc' Kae yn y Mynydd p' estimac'o'em tres acr' 5' 4'ta voc' a garden plott in Kae Madd' ap Euthir p' estimat' vn' rod' 5'ta vocat' y glas p' estimac'o'em duas acras 6'ta vocat' y ddrn Kae tan y fordd nunc in tres p'cellas diuis' cotit 6 acr' et 7'a vocat' a croft' iacen' in Kae Ithell p' est' vn' rod' cont' in toto p' estimat' xjli. 21 3 0

Redd' xvij^d, 22 y. in being.—Johannes Edward² tenet ib'm vn' ten'tu' vn' pomariu' et septem parcellas terr' prat' et pastur' prima pars vnde vocatur Tire gwynion vcha continen' p' estimac'o'em unam acr' et dimid' secunda pars vocat' Tire gwynion issa contin' p' estimac'o'em vnam acram et dimid' tertia pars vocat' Kae Madd' do Benthire in duas p'cellas p' estimac'o'em quatuor acras quarta pars voc' Kae crwm continen' p' estimac'o'em vn' acram et dimid' quinta pars vocat' pont yn asto continen' p' estimac'o'em tres acras sexta pars vocat' y Bryn Rhyg continen' p' estimat' quatuor acras septima pars vocat' gweirg-lodd y fynnon do p' estimac'o'em tres acras continen' p' estimac'o'em in toto viijli. xs. 18 2 0

22 y. in being. Redd' vd.—Will'mus Meredith Armiger³ tenet ib'm

¹ John Lloyd of Plas uwch y Clawdd, was the only son of Thomas Lloyd of Plas uwch y Clawdd, and Dorothy his wife, daughter of Robert Lloyd of the Bryn in the parish of Hanmer, one of the Guard to Queen Elizabeth. He married Jane, daughter of Richard Thelwall of Plas Coch, Warden of Ruthin, by whom he had one son, Thomas Lloyd, and two daughters, Ellen and Elizabeth, who all died without issue. The Plas uwch y Clawdd estate then reverted to the four sisters of John Lloyd, who sold it to Sir Thomas Myddleton Hen of Chirk Castle. This family, which is a branch of the Lloyds of Plas y Bada in the parish of Rhiwfabon, descends from Rhys Gryg, lord of Llanymddyfri, who bore *argent*, a lion rampant *sable*, armed, langued, and crowned *gules*; the third son of the Lord Rhys, Prince of South Wales. Robert Lloyd of Plas y Bada married Elizabeth, daughter of Francis Kynaston of Oteley, Esq., and sold Plas y Bada to Sir Thomas Myddleton Hen of Chirk Castle, who afterwards built a new house there, which is now called Plas Newydd, or New Hall, in Mortyn Anglicorum. (Cae Cyriog MSS.) See pedigree.

² John Edwards of Stanstay was the son of David ab Edward ab David ab Robert ab Ienkyn ab Ieuan, descended from Mellir ab Owain ab Edwyn, Prince of Tegeingl, and died in A.D. 1635. He married Janet, daughter and heiress of Edward Jones of Fron Deg, son of John ab Ieuan ab Iolyn ab David ab Deicws ab Ieuaif ab Madog Foel ab Madog Goch ab Ieuaif ab Niniaf ab Cynwrig ab Rhiwallon. See pedigree.

³ William Meredydd of Stanstay, Esq., was the eldest son of Richard Meredydd of Pentref Bychan, and Jane his wife, daughter and coheir of Morgan ab David ab Robert. He had the honour of knighthood conferred upon

	A.	R.	P.
vn' clausur' terr' in duas parcelas diuis' et un' al' p'cella' terr' vocat' Erow yr Tervin continen' in toto p' estimac'o'em iiijl.	11	0	0
Redd' vjd., 22 y. in being.—Johannes Edwards ¹ tenet ib'm vnum tenementu' et tria pomar' eidem pertinen' cont' p' estimat' vn' ac'r quatuor parvas p'cell' terr' voc' y ddwy ardd y Ty do yr ardd tyn et gardd yr wyn cont' p' est' duas ac'r et vn' clausur' vocat' Kae gwair continen' p' est' 3 ac'r cont' in toto p' est' .	3	0	0
22 y. in being. Redd' vijd.—Idem tenet ib'm duo tenementa aliquando in tenura Will'mi Morris Militis vnde vnam nunc est in tenura Roberti ap Hugh et quatuor parvas claus' et duas p'cellas parvas eisdem pertinen' continen' p' estimac'o'em quinq' acras et altr' in tenura Davidi lloyd et sex parcelas sive clausur' eidem p'tinen' continen' in toto p' estimac' .	12	0	0
Redd' xijd., 22 y. in being.—Idem tenet sex claus' terr' vocat' prima Kae Mawr in quinq' parcelas nunc diuis' continen' p' estimac'o'em octodecem acras secunda Bryn y fynnon continen' per estimac'o'em quatuor ac'r tertia vocat' Cae Carregog continen' p' estimat' duas acras et dimid' quarta vocat' y Trawsdiere continen' p' estimac'o'em duas et dimid' quinta vocat' parva p'cell' in kae deicis continen' p' estimat' dimid' ac'r sexta vocat' p'va p'cell' in Kae vwoh ben y ty continen' p' estimac'o'em dimid' ac'r et in toto continen' p' est' .	28	0	0
Redd' iiijd., 22 y. in being.—Idem Johannes tenet duas clausur' terr' vocat' 1 y Bryn Rhig continen' p' estimac'o'em tres acras et dimid' 2 Tire y Kollwyn continen' p' estimat' acras et dimid' et continen' in toto p' estimac'o'em .	8	0	0
Redd' xijd.—Idem Johannes tenet ib'm quatuor parcelas terr' prima vocat' y Kae Rhwng yddwy fordd et Sarn y wirglodd continen' p' estimac'o'em quinq' ac'r secunda Tire y geyvrow nunc in duas diuis' continen' p' estimac'o'em quinq' ac'r tertia voc' one parcell taken out of Kae Mawr continen' p' est' dimid' ac'r Quarta y meru' vechan continen' p' estimac'o'em dimid' ac'r et continen' p' estimac'o'em in toto .	11	0	0
	xxixl.	62	0

All thes landes last mentioned are held by lease dated vj'o February 45'o Eliz'.

Redd' vjs. ijd. ext'. Actyn. 22 y. in being.—Owinus Breerton ² Armiger vnum messuag' cum quinq' clausur' terr' nup' terr' Johannis Bickerstaff continen' p' estimac'o'em vjl. vjs. viijd.	14	0	0
P' rental, xvijjs. iiijd., wherefore xijs. ijd. must be added.			

him; and his son, Sir William Meredydd of Stanstay, was created a baronet, which title is now extinct. Hugh, the second son of Richard, had the Pentref Bychan estate, and was the ancestor of the Meredydds of Pentref Bychan. This family descends from Eunydd, lord of Dyffryn Clwyd, Trefalun, and Gresford. Quarterly, 1 and 4, *azure*, a lion rampant *or*; 2 and 3, *azure*, a fess inter three horses' heads erased *argent*.

¹ John Edwards of Stanstay, Esq.

² Owain Breerton of Borasham, Esq. See pedigree.

Redd' ijs. Moreton Wallicoru'. Richardus Hughes ¹ tenet duas p'cellas terr' vocat' yr Akre in Mortyn Wallicoru' cont' p' estimac'o'em	xxxs.	4 0 0
Redd' ijs. ob. Moreton Wallicoru'. 2 y. in being. Ad volunt'.—Thomas Gouldsmith ² tenet vn' clausur' terr' in Mortyn Wallicoru' vocat' yr hen' Acre nunc in tres parcelas diuis' continen' p' estimac'o'em	xvs.	2 0 0
Redd' xjs. ext'. Moreton Wallicoru'. Escheat.—Owinus Bady ³ tenet duas parcelas terr' in Mortyn predict' vocat' tir sheete continen' p' estimac'o'em	iiijl.	15 0 0
Redd' xxiij. Browghton.—Thomas Powell tenet vn' toft' et vn' p'cell' terr' in Browghton vocat' plas Alcock continen' p' estimat'	xvjs.	2 0 0
Redd' xxxiijs. iiij. ext', equally apportioned, 3 y. in being. Sir Ric. Trevor holdeth 2 third p'ts of this, and Mr. Trafford one 3 p'te; the whole about 60 acr', mountainous, craggie, and rock grounde.—Richardus Trevo' miles ⁴ et Thomas Trafford Armiger tenet tot' ill' clausur' terr' infra montem vocat' havodd y Weddger al's havod yr Arglon'd continen' p' estimat'		60 0 0
Val' p' ann' ixli. cum redd'. This demean, and not leased as the rest.		
Redd' ijs. Boras. Expired 5 y. since.—Johannes Gos tenet tres acras terr' et pastur' cum pertinenciis in Boras in onere ballini de Egloisele continen' p' est'	xxiijs.	3 0 0
S'm' Redd' tenen' ad volunt' et p' dimiss' § lxiijs. viij. ob., with the rent of Hanody Wirger.		

In toto § xixli. xiijs. ixd. ob.

¹ Richard Hughes of Llanerchrugog married Jane, daughter of David ab Matthew Wynn of Trefor Hall, Esq., and was the eldest son of John ab Hugh ab John ab Ieuan ab Deicws ab Dio of Llanerchrugog, second son of David ab Madog *alias* Y Bady ab David Goch ab Gruffydd of Hafod y Bwch, ab Iorwerth Fychan ab Iorwerth ab Ieufab ab Niniaf ab Cynwrig ab Rhiwallon. *Ermine*, a lion rampant *sable*, armed and langued *gules*. (Cae Cyriog MS.) See pedigree.

² Thomas Goldsmith of Wrexham.

³ Owain Bady, of Stanstay and Rhiwfabon, was the eldest son of Roger Bady and Jane his wife, daughter of Edward Brereton of Borasham, Esq., High Sheriff for Denbighshire in A.D. 1598. He married Jane, daughter of Edward Lloyd of Plas Madog, Esq., and sold his estate of Plas yn y Delff, in the parish of Rhiwfabon, to Sir Thomas Myddleton Hen of Chirk Castle. *Ermine*, a lion rampant *sable*, armed and langued *gules*. (Cae Cyriog MS.) See pedigree.

⁴ Sir Richard Trevor of Trefalun, Knight, High Sheriff for co. Denbigh, 1610. He married Catherine, daughter of Roger Puleston of Emral, Esq., by whom he had issue four daughters; and the estates passed to his second brother, Sir John Trevor. Party per bend sinister, *ermine* and *erminees*, a lion rampant *or*. See pedigree.

FABRORUM MANERIUM.—TENENTES P' DIMIS', ETC.

Harl. 3696, fo. 236.

Ruabon & Dunnille, expired 5 y. since.—Jerardus Eton Armige' tenet unum tenementum nuper Rogeri ap John Broughton vocat Mayes vcha cum gard' et pomario et croft' adiacen' p' est' .	0	2	0
Un' claus' nunc dinis' in quinq' vocat' Mayes vcha p' estimac'o'em	7	2	0
Redd' xjs.—Un' claus' ex opposit' tenemento ex altra parte vis' vocat' Kay bichan p' est' .	1	2	0
Redd' vs.—Tenet et vn' cottagiu' gardinu' et croft' adiacen' voc' Sithack per estimac'o'em .	1	0	0
Quatuor al' claus' vocat' Sythack p' est' .	5	0	0
vijli.	15	2	0
Redd' js. iiijd. ob.—Johannes ap Ie'nn tenet vnu' cottagiu' et vnu' croft' et curtelag' Acrochiat ante Dom' p' estimac'o'em .	0	1	0
Un' claus' terr' vocat' Kay y tan y tye p' estimac'o'em .	1	2	0
xxs.	1	3	0
See Ruabon and Moreton Angliooru'.—Thomas Hope tenet vnum tenementu' nuper Ie'nn ap Robert ap John ap Ilen curtelag' gard' et pomar' cum croft' adiacen' p' estimat' .	1	0	0
Un' claus' terr' vocat' Kay yr bady et al' vocat' Kay shack iacen' in villa de Eton in maner' de Ruabon per estimac'o'em .	2	3	0
Redd' vs. iiijd. ob.—Un' claus' terr' arrabil' vocat' Erw hyre perquisit' de Johanne ap Ie'nn per est' .	1	2	0
Un' al' claus' adiacen' vocat' Erw hyre p' estimac'o'em .	2	1	0
Un' prat' in inferiore p'te d'ci clausi p' est' .	1	0	0
Duo al' claus' iacen' inter prat' pred' et croft' iuxta Dom' p' est' .	3	2	0
vji. xijs. iiijd.	12	0	0
Redd' vijd. ext', 7 y. in being, ad volunt'—Samuelis John tenet vnu' cottagiu' gard' et curtelag' in villa Ruabon p' est' xxijs. iiijd. .	1	3	20
Redd' xxijs. ext' ad volunt', 7 y. in being. Ruabon.—Will'mus William tenet vn' cottagiu' gard' et claus' cum prato adiacen' cuius unu' pars existit hop yard cum pistrina nuper Georgii Langford per estimac'o'em .	1	3	0
Redd' viijd. ext', Ruabon, expired 5 y. since.—Edwardus ap Randle tenet vnu' cottagiu' iuxta viam in villa Ruabon nuper Johannis ap John ap Maddock cum prat' adiacen' per est' xxijs. iiijd. .	1	0	0
Redd' vjd. ext', Ruabon, expired 5 y. since.—Edwardus Bromfield tenet vnu' cottagiu' in villa de Ruabon gard' et curtelag' p' estimac'o'em .	0	0	5
Redd' iijd. ext', Ruabon, expired 5 y. since.—Willmus ap John ap Edward tenet vnu' cottagiu' de Fabrору' in villa Ruabon p' estimac'o'em .	0	0	10
Redd' xs. viijd. ext', Ruabon, expired 5 y. since.—Johannes ap Hugh ap David et D'd ap John ap Hugh filius eius tenent vnu'			

	A.	B.	P.
tenementu' curt' gard' et pomar' et duas claus' vocat' Gyrddy p' estimat'	.	.	.
Un' prat' adiacen' vocat' Wirglodd vrth y tye .	.	.	1 3 0
Un' claus' vocat' Akre pull y Badell p' est' .	.	.	0 2 0
Aliu' claus' adiacen' vocat' Tyre y fynnon .	.	.	1 0 0
Un' claus' vocat' tyre y pulle per estimat' .	.	.	2 2 0
Aliu' claus' vocat' yr Akre p' estimat' .	.	.	2 0 0
			1 0 0

iiijl. xs. 8 3 0

Coed expioneth et Fabroru'.

Redd' vs. viijd. Coyd expioneth, 11 y. in being. The copie made 1 Eliz. for 21 y.—David ap Will'mus tenet vnu' tenementu' iuxta flumin' Ddee prope pontem novu' p' estimac'o'em .	.	.	0 0 6
Un' prat' adiacen' dom' per estimac'o'em .	.	.	0 3 0
Un' al' prat' vocat' Wirglodd pwll p' est' .	.	.	0 3 0
Un' claus' adiacen' vocat' Tyre y pull p' estimac'o'em .	.	.	1 8 0
Duo claus' vocat' Hem vawr et Hem vichan p' est' .	.	.	1 3 0
Un' claus' genistosg adiacen' (per estimac'o'em) vocat' Hem Ben- gam .	.	.	1 2 0
Un' claus' vocat' Dyll Crach p' est' .	.	.	0 3 0
Tres parcellass terr' vocat' yr Akre Kirch p' est' .	.	.	1 0 0

iiijl. xij. iiijd. 8 0 6

It should bee 11 acres; the rest cannott bee founde.

Redd' xxiijd., Coyd expioneth, 2 y. in being.—Watkin Lloyd tenet ib'm vnum tenementu' de terris ante dictis cum tribus claus' terr' iacen' inter dom' et flumin' p' estimac'o'em .	.	.	1 2 0
Unu' cottagiū cum gard' et croft' adiacen' per estimac'o'em .	.	.	0 2 0

xxxijs. iiijd. 2 0 0

Redd' xvjs., Coyde expioneth, 5 y. in being.—Johannes Edwards generos' tenet vnu' tenementu' gardiu' curtelag' et croft' adiac' cum mote pendente boscu' refert multoru' quercu' p' estimac' .	.	.	1 3 0
Un' claus' terr' vocat' Tyre y Bryn et al' voc' akre Shellyn p' est'	.	.	1 3 0
Tres clausur' genistosas et mariscos' vocat' Gwerne y vawr p' est'	.	.	5 2 0
Un' claus' terr' arrabil' vocat' Kay Gwirly cum dimid' acr' prat' adiacen' p' est' .	.	.	2 0 0
In prato cum Georgio Eton et Johanne lloyd ap Richard p' est' .	.	.	0 2 0
Un' claus' et croft' subtus Montem vocat' Ddole issa in quo crescunt querci per estimac'o'em .	.	.	5 0 0
Un' claus' pastur' vocat' Ddole gannol multoru' quere per estim' .	.	.	2 3 0
Un' claus' vocat' Kay Hova subtus Montem p' est' .	.	.	0 2 0
Un' claus' terr' arabil' vocat' Gellybant cu' boscu' p' est' .	.	.	1 0 0
Duo claus' iuxta rivul' Dee vocat' Ddole Margett et ddole vicha p' estimat' cum boscu' et quercis .	.	.	4 2 0
Un' claus' vocat' Erw petriche p' est' .	.	.	0 2 0
Un' al' claus' vocat' Erw hyre p' est' .	.	.	0 3 20
Redd' viijd.—Tenet in super vnu' cl'm terr' vocat' Kay houa p' est'	.	.	1 1 0

xvjli. 28 1 20

Redd' xiijs. viijd., Coyde expioneth, 29 y. in being.—Johannes Lloyd ap Richard tenet vnu' cottagiū iuxta riul' Dee nuper Johannis ap Robt. ap Rees gard' curtelag' et croft' per estimac' .	.	.	1 2 0
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	A.	B.	P.
Un' claus' genistos' adiac' per estimat'	0	3	0
Un' claus' adiacen' vocat' Kay yn Ddue p' estimac'o'em	1	0	0
Un' parvu' prat' per estimac'o'em	0	1	0
Aliu' claus' vocat' Tyre yr Rhyd p' est'	2	0	0
Duo al' claus' adiacen' vocat' Gwerne Hydwey voha et issa p' est'	1	3	0
Un' al' tenementu' adiacen' prior gard' et quatuor clausur' iuxta			
riul' p' estimac'o'em	0	2	0
Un' al' tenementu' subtus Montem gard' et croft' adiac' p' est'	0	2	0
Quatuor claus' prati p' estimac'o'em	3	1	0
Quatuor al' claus' arabil' cum horreo et stabulo p' estimac'o'em	19	0	0
	xvi.	29	2 0
Coyd xpioneth, 11 y. in being. Redd' ijs. iiijd.—Idem tenet cer- tas terr' vocat' Kayer ap Hoell yr erwe bichan y Wirglodd vechan p' est'	xls.	5	0 0
11 y. in being, Redd' ijs. iiijd., Coyd exp'oneth.—Tenet et tyre yr Rhyd Kay Euan Dwe yr akre tyre ye hendwy yssa tyre gwerne hendwy voha per est'	xlvjs. viijd.	6	0 0
Redd' ijs. ijd., 11 y. in being.—Johannes Johnson tenet vnum tene- mentum gard' cum croft' adiacen' per estimac'o'em		0	1 0
Un' claus' arrabil' vocat' yr hylte p' estimac'o'em		1	0 0
Duo prata adiacen' vocat' Gwerne Hydway p' estimac'o'em		0	3 0
Un' claus' terr' vocat' Kay yn Ddue p' est'		1	0 0
	xls.	3	0 0
Coyd xpioneth, 21 y. in being. Redd' xjs. iiijd. ext'.—Rogerus Eton generos' tenet vn' pratum vocat' Werglodd gron p' est'		0	2 0
Un' claus' vocat' Kay Maddock Sayer p' estimat'		3	2 0
Un' claus' terr' arrabil' vocat' Akre Kill p' est'		3	2 0
Tria prat' quorum vnu vocat' Gwerne y llinion secunda Werglodd gron tertii Gwerne y fynnon p' est'		3	0 0
Un' cottagiu' iuxta montem cum gard' et clo' adiacen' p' estimac'		2	0 0
Duo claus' arrabil' vocat' Kay Gwilym p' est'		5	0 0
	vjk.	17	2 0
Redd' viijs., Coyd xpioneth, 3 y. in being.—Robertus Lewis tenet vnu tenementu' gard' et croft' adiacen' p' estimat'		0	1 0
Tria claus' arrabil' vocat' yr yvye p' estimac'o'em		2	3 0
Quatuor al' claus' nuper in vno vocat' Tyre ytuch y ford p' est'		2	3 0
Unam peciam terr' adiacen' in xpioneth Kenrick per estimac'		0	1 20
	lxs.	6	0 20
Din'nille, Redd' vs. ext'.—Robertus ap David ap Wm. ap David			

¹ Roger Eton of Cefn y Carneddau, alias Tir y Cellach, second son of Edward Eytton of Bodylltyn and Ffermau. He had two daughters, coheiresses. Catherine, the eldest, married Roger Kynaston, an attorney at Ludlow, who built the house at Cefn y Carneddau, called after him Plas Kynaston. Mary, the second daughter, married Gruffydd ab John of Gaerddin, who had purchased that place from John ab John Gruffydd ab John. Gruffydd ab John sold Gaerddin to Sir Thomas Myddleton Hen of Chirk Castle, Knt.

	A.	B.	P.
tenet vnu' tenementu' in fabroru' hortum pomar' et claus' adiacen' p' estimac'o'em	1	2	0
Un' claus' terr' vocat' Three acre cum croft' adiacen' vocat' Akir Byr per estim'	3	2	0
Un' al' croft' ad inferiorem partem eiusdem clausi p' estimac'	0	1	6
Redd' iijs. iiijd. ext'.—Un' claus' vocat' Tyre y Colwyn vcha p' est'	1	3	0
Un' al' claus' vocat' Maes y Parke p' est'	4	0	0

cxv. 11 0 0

Ruabon, expired 5 y. since.—Edwardus ap John tenet vnu' tenementu' in fabroru' horreum pistriu' gardinum et pomarium p' est'	0	1	0
Redd' xijs. vjd. ob. ext'.—Unum croft' iuxta tenementu' Jerardi Eton voc' gard' yr tye Mawro p' estimat'	0	1	0
Un' claus' vocat' Kay tan y tye nunc in duobus per estimac'o'em	2	3	0
Un' claus' adiacen' dom' arabil' vocat' Erw fynnon per estimac'	1	0	0
Al' claus' terr' arrabil' vocat' Kay Willocks continen' per estim'	2	1	0
Un' claus' vocat' Tyre an harad p' est'	2	1	0
Add' vdi. ob.—Un' croft' vocat' Kay vcha per estimat'	1	2	0
Un' prat' vocat' Gwerglodd tyre y pant p' estimac'o'em	0	0	20
Un' prat' vocat' Gwerglodd tyre y pant p' estimac'o'em	0	0	20
Redd' iijs. ext' ad volunt.—Un' claus' in Ruabon vocat' Kay Wilcock vawr per estimac'o'em	3	0	0

viijl. 14 2 20

Ruabon, expired 5 y. since. Redd' iijs. viijd. ext', fabroru'.—Edwardus ap David ap Edward tenet vnum tenementum in Fabroru' gardinu' et sex parcell' terr' vocat' tyre Griffith p' estimac'o'em	3	3	0
. xliijs. iiijd.	3	3	0
Din'nelle, Redd' xvijj. ob. ext', expired 5 y. since.—Johannes Thomas tenet vnu' cottagiu' pom' pomariu' et claus' arabil' cum prato adiacen' p' estimat'	3	0	0
. xls.	3	0	0
Redd' viijs. vjd. ext', Ruabon and Din'nelle, 2 y. in being.—Rogerus ap William tenet vn' ten'tu' vocat' Tallorne gardiu' et curtelag' p' estimac'o'em	1	0	0
Un' claus' terr' vocat' tyre y bwth Heene per estimac'o'em	1	0	0
Un' prat' vocat' y Wirglodd per est'	1	2	0
Un' claus' vocat' tyre Byrthwoth hire p' estimac'o'em	1	0	0
Un' al' claus' vocat' tyre y Birmoth vawr p' estimac'o'em	1	2	0
Un' claus' vocat' tyre y Birmoth vaghan per estimac'o'em	0	2	0
Redd' viijs. vjd. ext'.—Idem tenet vnum aliu' tenementu' iuxta Rob'tum ap John ap Maddock pomar' gard' et croftum per est'	0	2	0
Tria crofta adiacen' vocat' yr Akre p' est'	3	0	0
Un' claus' vocat' Tyre Whiskin p' est'	4	0	0

viijl. 14 0 0

Ruabon, 2 y. in being. Redd' iijs. vijd. ob.—Johannes Edwards de Keuen y Werne in Chirkland ¹ tenet vnu' claus' vocat' y Kay dan y ddyrwyn gron p' est'	1	2	0
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¹ John Edwards was the only son of William Edwards of Cefn y Wern, Esq., and Mary his wife, daughter of Roger Brereton of Houghton, Esq. He

	A.	R.	P.
Un' claus' vocat' Kay Gwair p' est'	1	3	0
Add' ob. ext'.—Un' al' prat' vocat' y Werglodd p' est'	0	3	0
xxiijs. iiijd.	4	0	0
Ruabon and Din'nelle. Redd' xiijs. vjd. ext'.—Vidua Margareta Williams de Wrexham tenet vnum tenementum in Din'nle pomariumcroftum et clausum vocat' Kay Kill per estimat'	2	1	0
Tenet et in fabroru' vnum clausum voc' Rhectyn Mawr per est'	4	1	0
The copie was made 2 Eliz. for 20 y.—Un' claus' vocat' Rhectir bichan per estimac'o'em	1	0	0
Un' claus' vocat' y Werne per est'	1	2	0
Duo claus' vocat' y Bryn nuper un'	3	2	0
Un' claus' vocat' Kay yan Han' p' est'	2	2	0
2 y. in being.—Aliu' clausu' vocat' Kay cochin' p' est'	1	0	0
Un' prat' vocat' Hene Acre nunc diuis' in diuers' parcell' per est'	3	0	0
Un' peciam terr' vocat' Erw dan y Skibbo' per estimac'o'em	0	1	0
xli.	19	1	0
Din'nelle et Ruabon, expired 5 y. since. The copie was graunted but 2 Eliz.—Johannes David Broughton tenet vnum tenementum cum duobuscroftis voc' Tyre Rhobyn p' estimat'	1	0	0
Un' claus' terr' arrabil' vocat' Kay Kill p' estimac'o'em	2	1	0
Redd' xvjs. viijd. ext'.—Un' al' claus' adiacen' vocat' Kay yr als' cum prat' per estimac'o'em	2	2	0
Un' al' claus' vocat' Kay yollyn cum parva pecia prat' per estim'	2	2	0
In all he holdes 24 ac., val' p' ann' xiiijl. vjs. viijd. ; so quere it is cont'.			
Din'nelle and Ruabon, 2 y. in being.—Robertus ap John Robert tenet vnu' cottagiu' nuper Martini Bromfield cum clo' adiacen' vocat' Tyre Mally p' est'	1	2	0
Redd' xxjs. vjd. ext'.—Tres clausur' terr' vocat' Tyre cum issa vawr et voha cum prat' per estimac'o'em	12	0	0
Un' claus' vocat' tyre y vaddo cum dimid' acr' subbos' continen' p' est'	4	2	0
Un' claus' vocat' tyre henric p' estimat'	3	0	0
Un' claus' vocat' erw Wilcock p' est'	1	0	0
ixli.	22	0	0
Ruabon, 2 y. in being.—David ap John ap Roger tenet cotag' ruinas cum gard' parvo per est'	0	0	6
Un' claus' pastur' vocat' Kay glase p' est'	1	2	0
Redd' iiijjs. xd. ext'.—Aliu' claus' vocat' Kay tan y tye p' est'	1	0	0
Duo claus' vocat' tyre Atkin p' est'	2	0	0
xli.	4	2	6
Ruabon. Redd' xrd. ext', 2 y. in being.—Johannes Roger ap David			

was three years old at the death of his father, which occurred on the 25th of August, A.D. 1599; and married Mary, daughter of Richard Williams of Ruthin. Party per bend sinister *ermine* and *ermine*s, a lion rampant *or*. See pedigree.

A. B. P.

Lloyd tenet vnum cottagin' gardinu' et duo crofta adiac' vocat'			
Tyre Atkin vaghan per estimac'o'em	xxxijs. iiijd.	3	0 0
Din'nelle, 21 y. in being.—Johannes ap John wynn Jure Jones			
verch John ap John vxor eius tenet vnum tenementu' duo po-			
mar' gard' et curtalag' per estimac'o'em		0	2 0
Duas clausur' terre arrabil' et pastur' voc' Kay e Hitch vcha et			
issa p' estimat'		5	0 0
Redd' xxs. ijd. ext'.—Duas alias clausuras in simul iacen' quondam			
in duo vocat' Kay hire issa et vcha p' est'		4	0 0
Un' al' claus' adiacen' vocat' yr Akir kock p' est'		0	3 0
Un' claus' nunc diuis' in duo vocat' Kay skibbo' per estimac'o'em		4	2 0
Duas claus' vocat' Kay Mawr p' est'		4	0 0
Aliam clausuram adiacen' vocat' Kay merion p' est'		2	0 0
Un' claus' vocat' yr Erw vaghan p' est'		0	2 0
Aliam clausuram vocat' Tyre y bined y skibbo' per estimac'o'em		1	2 0
Un' prat' vocat' Werglodd p' est'		1	0 0
Un' croft' vocat' y Clutt p' est'		0	1 0
Aliu' claus' pastur' vocat' erw ddwy p' est'		1	2 0

xijli.

25 2 0

This is but 3 acres in the survey of 4 Eliz., so there is inserted
22 acres di. Whether it was mistaken, fitt to knowe.

Ruabon, expired 7 y. since.—Ie'nn ap Hoell tenet vnum tene-			
mentu' in Ruabon vocat' Ardd byne cum clo' adiacen' vocat'			
Pymack per estimac'o'em		2	3 0
Redd' xviijs. iiijd. ext'.—Duas clausuras vocat' tyre y bergum p'			
est'		3	0 0
Un' claus' terr' vocat' Aker Berr p' est'		1	0 0
Un' claus' vocat' Bechan p' estimat'		1	2 0
Un' cotagiu' vocat' y erdd vich y tye cu' parvo croft' p' estimac'o'		0	0 10
Un' claus' vocat' Kay pen y tye p' est'		1	2 0
Aliu' claus' vocat' Tyre y Mall gwyn p' est'		2	2 0
Unum aliu' claus' vocat' gardd' y Bettus p' estimac'o'em		0	3 0
Alium claus' vocat' Tyre y merched p' est'		2	2 0
Un' prat' vocat' Werglodd hyre p' est'		1	0 0
Un' claus' vocat' Akre coohyon p' est'		2	3 0
Un' prat' vocat' Akre Berr p' estimat'		0	3 0

xli.

20 0 0

Din'nelle, 29 y. in being. Redd' viijs. ijd. ext'.—Edwardus Eton			
alius et here' Will'm' Eton' tenet vn' tenementu' cum claus' ad-			
iacen' vocat' Kay Shone per estimac'o'em		3	0 0
Un' claus' vocat' Kay ddwy p' estimat'		2	2 0
Aliam clausuram adiacen' vocat' Tyre Eginon' p' estimac'o'em		3	0 0
23 y. in being. Redd' xijd. ext'.—Un' pratu' vocat' Wirglodd y			
moch p' est'		1	0 0
Un' molendu' fulloni' cum duab' croft' per estimac'o'em		1	2 0

cx. II 0 0

¹ Edward Eyton of Watstay, Esq., ob. A.D. 1623. See pedigree.

	A.	R.	P.
Din'nelle, Redd' iij ^s . viij ^d . ext', 2 y. in being.—Richardus ap David lloyd tenet un' tenementum cum gard' pomario et prat' adiacen' continen' p' est'		0	2 0
Un' claus' nunc duo vocat' Kay tan skibbo' p' estimat'		2	0 0
Un' claus' nunc duo vocat' Kay tan y Werglodd p' estimac'o'em		1	3 0
	xls.	3	1 0
Din'nelle, 17 y. being. Redd' xvijs. vjd. ext'.—Edwardus ap John David Go' tenet unum tenementu' gard' et pomar' cum curtelag' p' est'		0	0 20
Un' claus' nunc diuis' in duo vocat' Kay yr skibbo' per estimac'		2	0 0
Aliud claus' diuis' in duo vocat' Kay y talorne per estimac'o'em		2	1 0
Unum aliud clausum nuper diuis' in duo vocat' Kay yr blethin p' est'		3	0 0
Un' claus' vocat' yr tyre Newith p' est'		1	2 0
Un' claus' vocat' Kay David Vaghan p' est'		2	0 0
Un' claus' vocat' Kay derras cum prato ad finem inde p' estimac'		2	0 0
Un' claus' diuis' in tria vocat' Kay Margareett p' estimac'o'em		2	2 0
	vijli.	15	1 20

MORETON ANGLICORUM.

2 y. in being. Redd' xs. iiij ^d .—Thomas Goldsmith generos' tenet vnum tenementum in Moreton Anglicoru' iuxta comuniam vocat' bryn y Walley cum curtelag' et gard' et duobus croft' adiacen' p' estimac'o'em		0	3 0
Duo claus' terr' arabil' vocat' Gelly vawr et Gelly Vaghan p' est'		2	0 0
Un' claus' vocat' Heene Akir p' est'		1	0 0
Aliu' claus' vocat' Kay Mawr p' est'		1	2 0
Un' al' claus' vocat' Akre buggog p' est'		0	3 0
	lxvjs. viij ^d .	6	2 0
Redd' iij ^s . vjd., 4 y. in being. No copie before the lease.—Kenricus David tenet vnum cottagiū in occupac'one Johannis Hugh gard' et curtelag' p' est'		0	0 20
Unum claus' vocat' Kay Wilkin y legan p' est'		3	0 0
Redd' iij ^s . iiij ^d . No lease showed for this.—Unam p'cellam terr' voc' Kay yr Toola et al' Wirglodd ll'en Ky p' est'		2	2 0
Redd' xvijs. xd.—Idem Kenrick ap David tenet vnu' tenementum pomariu' gard' cum duob' croft' adiacen' vocat' y ddwy Tyrry pen y tye p' estimat'		3	0 0
1 y. in being.—Un' claus' vocat' Bryn y schole hage p' est'		4	0 0
Un' prat' vocat' Wirglodd hyre p' est'		1	0 0
Unu' al' prat' vocat' Bryn Kay Wilkin y ty gan p' estimat'		0	1 0
Un' claus' vocat' Kay Wilkin legan p' est'		2	2 0
	vjli.	13	3 0

¹ Edward ab John ab David Goch of Gaerddin, lineally descended from Cadwgan Frych, alias Y Brych, of Gaerddin, second son of Cadwgan Goch ab Y Gwion ab Hwfa ab Ithel Felyn, lord of Ial. *Sable*, on a chevron inter three goats' heads erased or, three trefoils of the field. (Cae Cyriog MS.) See pedigree.

ORIGINAL DOCUMENTS.

cclxxxix

A. R. P.

Ruabon, Redd' ijs. ext'.—Dorathea Ellice vn' tenet in fabrur' vnum clausum p' est'	0	1	0
Redd' ijs. iiijd. ext'.—Kenricus David tenet vn' clausum voc' Kay tulley p' est'	2	2	0
In prato suo vocat' Wirglodd hyre parcell' prati voc' Wirglodd lyky p' est'	0	0	16

xxijs.

2 3 16

2 y. in being. Redd' ixs. vjd.—Edwardus Hope tenet vnum cotta-giu' gard' et croft' adiacen' per estimat'	0	1	0
Un' claus' adiacen' vocat' y Wirglodd p' est'	1	0	0
Duas claus' vocat' Rheog per estimat'	2	0	0
Un' claus' vocat' tyre y pawne p' est'	1	0	0
Aliu' claus' vocat' yr Akre hire p' est'	1	2	0

liijs. iiijd.

5 3 0

Redd' vs. vjd. ob.—David ap Owen tenet vnu' tenementum gard' curtelag' et croft' p' est'	1	0	0
Duas claus' vocat' Kay Bedwyn p' est'	3	2	0
Redd' ijd.—Aliam clausur' vocat' Kay verwyn p' est'	2	2	0
Unam parcellam vasti vocat' place Grono p' estimac'o'em	0	1	0

lxvjs. viijd.

7 1 0

29 y. in being.—Hugo Bates tenet vnum tenementum gard' pomarium et curtelag' p' estimat'	0	1	6
Unum claus' pastur' et arabil' vocat' Cameryog nunc diuis' in quinq' claus' p' estimat'	6	2	0
Duo alia claus' ex altra parte vice vocat' y erwir p' est'	3	0	0
Redd' xxs.—Un' claus' vocat' Werglodd Vaghan p' est'	0	3	0
Un' claus' pastur' stirilis vocat' Kay Whisky p' est'	3	2	0
Aliam claus' ex austral' parte vice vocat' Hudley Hurste p' est'	2	2	0
Un' prat' vocat' Werglodd veth y ty p' est'	0	2	0

viijl.

17 0

This should bee 20 acres, besides wherof Edward ap William Infans proxime recitat tenet vnu' clausu' ib'm vocat' Kay bichan cont' 2 acr' dimid', so there wanteth 6 acres, 1 rood, and paies 2s. 6d. of the rent of 23s. 6d.; so Hugh Bates is to pay 11s., yet sett downe but 20s.

Redd' ijs. jd.—Edwardus ap William infans tenet vnu' cotag' et duo croft' nunc nuper in vno vocat' Kay l'enn dauid ap Hylyn per estimat'	3	2	0
Redd' ijs. vjd.—Un' claus' p'quisit' de Hugone Bate vocat' Kay Bichan p' est'	2	2	0

lvjs.

6 0 0

Redd' xjs. ixd.—Emanuel Jones tenet vnu' pomar' et claus' adiacen' iuxta tenementu' s' lib'm cum clauso adiacen' vocat' Kay Maddock p' estimat'	2	3	0
Un' claus' nunc diuis' in duo vocat' Kay in Kill p' estimac'o'em	3	2	0

lxs.

6 1 0

2 m

	A.	B.	P.
Dinnulle, 23 y. in being.—Cornelius Manley generos' tenet duas clausur' terr' vocat' y Rheoll p' est'	1	2	0
Un' claus' vocat' Kay glas' p' estimat'	1	3	0
Un' claus' vocat' yr Kay vower d'uis' in tria cla' p' estimac'o'em	3	2	0
Redd' xvijs. ext'.—Un' claus' quondam nunc diuis' in sex partes vocat' Nant y Therrell p' estimac'o'em	6	0	0
Un' claus' vocat' yr Erw continen' p' estimat' vt diuidit in quatuor claus' et quatuor cottag' p' est'	3	0	0
Un' prat' vocat' yr Werglodd bichan p' estimat'	0	2	0
vjli. xijs. iiijd.	16	1	0
Fabruru' de maner de Iscoyde ext'. Redd' xs. ext'.—Benis Thel- wall Armiger tenet vnum tenementu' in fabroru' pertinen' ma- nerio de Escoyd p' estimac'o'em	0	1	0
Un' claus' terr' arrabil' vocat' Trowsdire per estimac'o'em	3	3	0
Un' claus' vocat' tyre Dick p' estimat'	2	2	0
Duo claus' pastur' vocat' Bryn y Dicus p' estimac'o'em	5	2	0
iiijli. xs.	10	0	0
Redd' iiij. x. ext'. Ruabon.—Rogerns ap David ap l'en tenet vnu' tenementu' gardinu' curtelag' et canaburni perquisit' de Martino Bromfield p' est'	0	1	0
Un' claus' iuxta tenement' p' est'	1	0	0
Un' claus' terr' arabil' p' estimac'o'em	1	0	0
Un' al' croft' p' estimac'o'em	0	3	0
2 y. in being.—Un' prat' adiacen' p' estimac'o'em	1	0	0
Un' parvum croft' p' estimat'	0	3	0
Aliu' claus' terr' arrabil' adiacen' p' est'	1	2	0
Un' al' croft' adiacen' p' estimac'o'em	0	0	20
lvjs. viijd.	6	1	20
Redd' §.—Richardus Ie'nn tenet vnu' tenementu' pom' gardin' duob' croft' adiacen' p' estimat'	2	3	0
Un' claus' terr' vocat' Tyre y Stauyll p' estimat'	0	3	0
Un' aliud claus' vocat' Tyre y Stauyll p' est'	6	2	0
Un' al' claus' terr' arabil' adiacen' vocat' Kay Stauell p' estimac'o'em	1	0	0
Unum prat' adiacen' p' estimac'o'em	1	0	0
Un' al' claus' iuxta dom' p' estimat'	1	3	20
cxs.	12	3	20
Redd' xxijs. viijd. The lease expired 4 y. since.—Edwardus ap John ap Edward tenet vnum tenementum harreum pomar' gard' et curtelag' et vnu' claus' vocat' Kay yr skibbo' p' estimac'o'em	2	0	0
Un' claus' adiacen' vocat' Kay y perweth per estimac'o'em	4	0	0
Aliu' claus' vocat' Glynn cum parva pecia prati per estim'	2	0	0
Unum pratum vocat' superius p' est'	1	0	0
Un' claus' vocat' ddole goz' p' est'	4	0	0
Aliu' claus' vocat' ddole hyre p' est'	1	2	0
Unam parcellam vasti vocat' y garthyrori cu' sit molendiu' p' est'	1	2	0
Unam longam peciam subts dom' vocat' gard' vano p' estimac'o'em	1	0	0
Unum al' ten'tum cum horreo in claus' vocat' Kay bichan Kay Allyn et Wirlglodd vchan p' estimac'o'em	3	0	0
vijli. xs.	19	0	0

ORIGINAL DOCUMENTS.

CCXCI

A. B. P.

Redd' xvs. viijd., 1 y. in being.—Thomas ap Edward tenet vnum messuag' pomar' et gard' cum curtelag' vocat' Goedladd per est'	0	1	0
Unu' claus' vocat' y ddole tan y Berthllan per estimac'o'em	2	0	0
Aliud claus' vocat' ddole Heene p' est'	2	1	0
Unum prat' vocat' y ddole y Wirglodd p' estimac'o'em	2	0	0
Unum claut' dinis' in duas clausur' vocat' y ddole Kay irgog p'est'	2	1	0
Un' claus' vocat' Kay Helig p' estimat'	1	0	0
Unam parcellam terr' vocat' yr gardd' lyky p' estimac'o'em	0	2	0
Redd' xvjd.—Edrus Eton tenet vn' claus' vocat' Akre Mawre ad volunt' p' est'	1	0	0

cx. 11 2 0

Richardus ap Robert nuper Randle John Thomas tenet vnum pomariu' et gard' et duo croft' adiacen' p' estimac'o'em	1	2	0
Unum claus' ad finem eiusdem vocat' Erwe hyre p' estimac'o'em	1	1	0
Aliu' claus' adiacen' vocat' Erw gron p' estimac'o'em	1	2	0
Un' claus' arrabil' vocat' y Wayn vcha p' estimac'o'em	1	2	0
Redd' xs.—Al' claus' vocat' Wayn Gunnon p' estimac'o'em	1	2	0
Un' claus' vocat' Werne Maire p' est'	0	2	0
Un' claus' vocat' y Werne gyre p' est'	1	2	0
Redd' ijs. xd.—Un' claus' vocat' tyre twyn y Werne p' est'	1	0	0
Un' claus' vocat' Wirglodd Newydd per estimac'o'em	0	3	0
Un' prat' vocat' Gwerglodd vrth y Capell per estimac'o'em	0	1	0
Redd' iijs. ijd.—Un' claus' vocat' Kay banno et Kay Egelly nunc in duobus p' estimat'	2	0	0

cx. 13 1 0

Nicholas Fortescue miles. Vide fo. 108.

S'm' Redd' § xxijli. xvij. ijd.

COM' DENBIGH.—MANERIU' DE ABIMBERY.

(Harl. 3696. fo. 246.)

NOMINA JURATORU'.

Rogerus Jones genero'	Edwardus ap Roge'
Humphridus ap Robt. Wyn	Rogerus Gr. Thomas
Joh'es Robert ap Ellis	Rogerus ap John
Thomas Dymock	Will'us ap Edward
Robertus ap Robt.	Owinus ap Edward.
Ric'us ap Will'm	

The Answers of the said Jurie to the seuerall Articles given them in Charge:

To the first article. The towneshipp of Abimbery, whereof this manno' taketh name, is bounded on ye south with ye rive' Clymedock runninge eastward, and in ye north with one little spring called Abere Gwinyon, running eastward likewise to ye rive' Clywedock on the north part, with certaine landes belonging to ye manno' of Iscoyd, and on ye south with certaine landes belonging to ye right honorable the Earle of Derby. Item there

belongeth to ye said man'o' as partes, parcells, and members thereof, one close of land called Cae Rhys, lying in Abymberye vechan; and one close, called beyn y bee, in Acton; and divers tenementes and parcells of landes in ye severall towneshippes of Morton Anglicorue, Cacadutton, Ridley, Eriesham, Marwhiell, Erthig, Eclusham, Morton Wallicoru, Sonlley, Arbistock, Ruyabon, Eton, Dynnle, and Abymbury Cechan, as appeareth by ye severall names of the freeholders and tennaunts w'o' are reputed and taken as partes and parcell of the said manno'.

To the second article they say that they have no demesnes in the manno'.

To the third article they say that ye names of all ye freeholders, and what everie of them doth holde, and their rents, are particularlie laide downe; and as for fee farmes, they knowe of none in yt manno'.

To the fourth and fifth they say that ye customarie tennants of this manno' are ye Prince his Highnes tennants by leases, and doe holde the messuages, landes, and tenementes, upon y'eir severall names sett downe, and doe respectivelie pay for ye same the severall rents vpon their names appearing by their leases, for forty yeares, and so from 40 to 40 forever; and do pay two yeares rent for a fyne vpon ye taking of theire leases, according to ye composition made between ye late Queene Eliz. of famous memorie and ye tennants of Bromfield and Yale in the fourth yeare of her late most happie reigne; the effect of w'ch composition is sett downe in ye p'sentm'ts of Burton, Ruyabon, and others, wherevnto, for more certainty, this Jury doe referre themselves. And this Jury do not knowe of any thing paid or due to bee paid by any of ye said tennants vpon the marriage of their daughters.

To the 6th article they say that (the Kings highwaies excepted) there is no waste or commons within ye said manno', to their knowledge.

To the seventh article they say that there is no great quantitie of wood in that manno', and that Roge' Griffith Thomas and Roge' ap John did fall some to repare ye highwaies.

To the eighth article they say that there is no parke or warren w'thin this manno'.

To the 9th they say as to ye sixt, that they have no co'mons or waste w'thin this manno', and no incrochments.

To the tenth they say that the landes held from 40 yeares to 40tie yeares in the holding of theis tennaunts are ye customarie landes of this manno', and that there is one parcell of land called by ye name of Cae Edneuet, nowe devised into two parcells, conteyning by estimac'on six acres, in the towneshipp of Sonlley, nowe in ye occupac'on of Hugh lloyd as escheat, and that one Robert Powell claymeth ye same; and one parcell of land called Kae yr meibion, conteyning by estimac'on one acre, sometyme the land of Griffith ap Jenkin Moreton; and, as this Jurie is informed, is in the handes of Richard Leighton, Esq., held at will.

To the eleaventh they say that there are no mynes of coale, leade, or chalke; but for quarries of stone and marle, some small quantities there is vpon ye freeholde, w'ch the freeholders hold the benefitt, whereof they doe not knowe.

To the 12 and 13th they say that they doe not knowe yt any freeholde' died without heire generall or speciall, and that there is not any towne corporate, burrough towne, or other, within ye said manno'.

To the 14 and 15th they say that they knowe not of any suche exchaunges

or vnlawfull inserting of landes into leases as are demanded in that article, and yt the Prince hath no customary mill or other in this manno'.

To the 16th they say as to ye 6th and 9th, that they have no co'mons or wast at all, nor peate or turfe.

To the 17th, that the freeholders and tennants of this manno', beeing a member of the lordshipp of Bromfield, doe serve at ye leete and lawe daies of the said lordshipp, as they are bound to doe, and that they pay no fines of head-silver or king's silver; and yt they pay all fynes of alienac'ons, amerciements of courtes mizes, and all other payments, for their rate and portions, as other ye tennants and freeholders of that lordshipp doe, when and as often as ye same are due.

To the 18th they say that there is no copiholde tenement in decay within this manno', to their knowledge.

To the 19th they say that they knowe not whether ye casualties menc'oned in this article bee due to ye Prince or to ye Kings most excellent Ma'tie.

To the 20th they say that there belongeth to this manno' ye fishinge of the whole water of Dee, and that Jerrard Eton, Esq., payeth therefore yearlie to the Prince xxs. And as for fowling, they doe not knowe anie thing at all, nor anie great profit had thereby.

To the 21, 22, and 23th, they say they have no m'ketts or faires w'thin any towneshipp in this manno'; and that they knowe not of any rents or land concealed or witheld in this manno', nor of any reprises or payments going out of ye same.

To the 24th they say that there are yearlie made at ye Leete after Michaelmas, by the Jurie of Eglussegle, Euyabon, and Abymbury, theis officers, viz., pettie constables, w'ch doe serve for ye yeare following w'thin ye severall towneshippes of ye manno'; and yt the chief steward, as this Jurie hath crediblie heard, is the right honorable ye Earle of Bridgewater; and yt John Jeffreyes, Esq., Johh Davies, and Thomas Foster, gent., are his deputies; and yt Thomas Trafford, Esq., is receavo'. But what fees they or either of them have this Jurie knoweth not.

To the 25th article they say there are no benefices or advowsons in this manno'.

To the 26th they say that as farre as they can learne and finde out, the olde and accustomed acr' used in theise partes and in ye most of ye countries next adioyning conteyn 160 perches in everie acre, and yt everie of the said perches conteyned 24 foote to the perch or pole.

MANERIU' DE ABIMBERY.—LIBERI TENENTES.

A. R. P.

In villis de Sonlle marwhealee Frithig Esclusham et Moreton Wallicour'. Redd' xjs. vjd. ext'.—Robertus Sonlley senior Armige¹ tenet vn' capital' messuagiū sive tenementu' voo' Place Sonlley et on' in structur' gard' pomar' &c. et vigint' et tres terr' prat' pastur' bosc' et subbosc' eidem messuag' p'tinen' viz. : un' claus'

¹ Robert Sonlley of Sonlli, Burton Hall in Gresford, and Plas Uchaf in Cristionydd, Esq. *Ermine, a lion rampant sable, armed and langued gules.* See pedigree.

vocat' great woode and coppice un' claus' vocat' Kae yollin cum cottag' et gard' un' claus' vocat' Gwirglodd Kae yollin vn' claus' vocat' Coed gwern Adda un' claus' vocat' pant y berllan un' claus' vocat' plus mab hova un' claus' vocat' Kae ll'm ap Ier un' claus' vocat' Coed Morgan un' claus' vocat' Kae Eden Taluir un' claus' vocat' Croft Wilest un' claus' vocat' y berllan Newydd un' claus' vocat' Kae bichan un' claus' vocat' Kae yr vallen un' claus' vocat' tir y swch un' claus' vocat' Kae yr Kul un' claus' vocat' y Wairglodd un' claus' vocat' Erw y cocksint un' claus' vocat' Kae yr Kin un' claus' vocat' Erw y llwyn un' claus' vocat' Keon Rhiddallt un' claus' vocat' Kae do 2 p'cell' vocat' plas y dvn un' claus' vocat' bryn mab y saer moell mes' sup' edific' .

160 0 0

Redd'.—Idem tenet un' al' mes' & duas p'cell' terr' eidem p'tine' nunc in tenura sive occupac'o'e Randul' ap Ie'n'n p' est'

Redd' xxxvs. vjd. ext'. The whole rente should bee cvjs. viijd, whereof Mr. Soulle payes as before expressed; the reste is payd by Edw. Puleston, xxxs.; Tho. Goldsmyth, xxixs.; Jo. Dames, xs.; and Hugh ap Will'm, xd. in toto.—Idem tenet tres messuag' sive tenementa et vn' cotagium in seperal' tenur' sive occupat' Roberti Joh'es Johannis Randle dd' ap Roge' et Belict' Rob'ti ap Hoell et divers' p'cell' terr' eidem tenement' spectan' Acetiam sex claus' terr' et prat' nunc in tenura d'o'i Roberti Soulle ar' continen' p' estimac'o'em .

30 0 0

Redd' xxixs. iiijd. ext', iiijd. is added.—Thomas Goldsmith generos' tenet o'ia il' septem claus' terr' prat' et pastur' nup' perquisit' Rob'ti Soulle Ar' viz.: un' claus' vocat' Ridley vawr un' claus' vocat' Ridley menith un' claus' vocat' Ridley bant vechan un' claus' vocat' y werglodd le eight acres in seperal' p'cell' un' claus' voc' y arwynos p' est' in toto .

70 0 0

Redd' xs. ext'.—Johannes Dauies generos' tenet tres mess' et om'ia structur' eidem messuag' spectan' et p'cell' terr' vocat' p' nomina de Kae bichan et duodecem claus' vocat' Kay cochion nup' perquisit' Rob'ti Soulle Ar' continen' p' estimac'o'em .

20 0 0

Redd' xd. ext'.—Hugo ap Will'm tenet vn' claus' nup' perquisit' Rob'ti Soulle Ar' vocat' yr Erw cont' p' estimat' .

2 0 0

Redd' xxvijs. vd. ob. ext'. The old rent was xxxjs. ob., whereof Cornelius Manley payes xvjd.; Edw. Puleston, ijs.; Tho. Hope, ijd.; Rob. Elice, jd.—Rogerus Jones generos' tenet vn' capital' mess' vocat' llwyn Onn et om'ia structur' gard' pomar' cum pertinentiis et 19 claus' sive parcell' terr' ar' prat' pastur' bosco' et subbosco' eidem messuag' spectan' in villa de Abimbury vocat' p' no'i'a de Bryn y bellan un' claus' vocat' Gwerglodd vadock un'

¹ Roger Jones was the eldest son of John Jones of Llwyn On, Esq., and Dorothy his wife, daughter of Edward Puleston of Trefalun, and Margaret his wife, daughter and coheirress of John Almor of Almor, Esq. He married Margaret, daughter and heiress of John Jones of Ridley, second son of Robert Jones of Llwyn On, Esq., and Margaret his wife, daughter of Sir Roger Puleston of Emral, Knt. *Ermine, a lion rampant sable.*

claus' vocat' Croft Ellen un' claus' vocat' y ddol un' claus' vocat' y Werglodd vawr un' claus' vocat' y Coppi un' claus' vocat' Kae y glo et bosc' p't' parcell' vocat' y Frith un' claus' vocat' hen vryn un' claus' vocat' bryn y Fynnon un' claus' vocat' tir doon vcha un' claus' vocat' tir doon yssa un' claus' vocat' Bradleg vawr nunc in tres p'cell' un' claus' vocat' Kae coch un' claus' vocat' y Koed duo parcell' in Campo voc' tir y pant un' parcell' in Campo vocat' bryn Einon' goch .

141 0 0

Idem tenet ib'm un' al' tenementu' gard' et pomar' et sex parcell' terr' in tenura sive occupac'o'ne Rogeri Griffith un' claus' vocat' Kae Messa yr ty un' claus' vocat' Cae vcha vn' claus' vocat' yr Erw valch un' claus' vocat' y sovyl gwenith un' claus' vocat' y ddol vawr un' claus' vocat' y ddol vechan et un' parcell' vocat' y singrig et vn' pomarin' in tenura Hugoni ap David

Idem tenet ib'm vn' al' tenementu' nunc in tenura sive occupac'one Edwardi ap John Robt' et vn' p'cell' terr' vocat' Kae Hick

Et vnu' tenementu' cum Dom' horr' gardiu' &c. nunc in tenura Will'mi David et vn' claus' vocat' Erw Bantery nunc in duo cont' p' estimat' in toto

140 0 0

Memorand'.—The auncient rent of the aforesaid tenementes and landes was 31s. ob., viz., Roger Jones, gent., 27s. vd. ob.; Cornelius Manley, 16d.; Thomas Hope, ijd.; John Robt. ap Ellis, 1d.; and Edward Puleston, 2s.

Redd' xiijs. ijd. ext'.—Edwardus Parry generos' tenet vn' mess' et om'ia structur' eidem pertinen' pomar' gardiu' &c. et undecem claus' terr' arabil' prat' pastur' bosc' et subbosc' in villa de Abimbury vocat' p' seperal' nomina de vizt. un' claus' vocat' Bryn y velin un' claus' vocat' y ddol un' claus' vocat' y Werglodd un' claus' vocat' Kae yr Koed un' claus' vocat' Bradley vath nunc in duo un' claus' vocat' y Tum path un' claus' vocat' Kae marle un' claus' vocat' y Koed un' claus' vocat' y kyvie nessa yr Koed un' claus' vocat' y Kyvie nessa yr llwyn oni un' claus' vocat' y Kyvie bichan p' estim' in toto

40 0 0

Redd' ijd. ext'.—Idem tenet vnu' parva' parcell' bosc' nup' perquisit' Roberti Wyn ap Will'm et nup' terr' Roberti ap David ap Griffith ap Robert in vill' de Abimbury p' est'

di. aor'

Redd' iijs. ijd. ext', Eyton.—Edwardus ap John tenet vnu' tenementu' et om'ia structur' pomar' gardiu' et quinq' claus' sive parcell' terr' cum pertinen' in villa de Eton vocat' per nomina sequen' viz. un' claus' vocat' Kae Morgan vcha un' claus' vocat' Kae Morgan issa un' claus' vocat' Tal Ardd un' claus' vocat' Kae yollin un' claus' vocat' Kae y vallen et tertia' partem cli' vocat' Maes yr Hendre cont' p' estimat' in toto

8 0 0

Redd' iijs. viijd. ob., and for the landes late Jo. Wynn ap D'd, 11s.; for Roger Jones, 1d. In toto, vs. ixd. ob. ext'.—Robertus ap Ellis et Johannes Robt' filius eius tenet vnu' messuagin' et om'ia structur' pomar' gardiu' eidem spectan' et sexdecem claus' et parcella' terr' arrabil' prat' et pastur' cum pertinen' in Villa de Arbistock vocat' per nom'a sequen' viz.: un' claus' vocat' y Cocksutt un' claus' vocat' tir meriogg nunc in duo un' claus' vocat' tir y Cocksutt un' claus' vocat' y gelly itha un' claus'

- vocat' y gelly gaval un' claus' vocat' y Cockaetun y dieus un' claus' vocat' Cae dd' gam nunc in dua un' claus' vocat' Erw Evn voha un' claus' vocat' Erw Evn issa un' claus' vocat' y Kae gwenith un' claus' vocat' Kae do un' claus' vocat' y ddwv erw un' claus' vocat' Kae detve un' claus' vocat' gwerlodd gwern inchlig un' claus' vocat' yr Acre Tres butt' in palyskallog novem butt' iacen' in Kae ll'in p' estim' 40 0 0
- Redd' ijs. ext'.—Humphridus ap John tenet vnu' tenementu' pomar' gardiu' et sex parcell' sive claus' terr' arr' et pastur' in villa de Arbistock vocat' per nomina sequen' viz. : Un' claus' vocat' y ddol un' claus' vocat' y gelly nessa yr street un' claus' vocat' perllan dious 2 butt' in gelli ganol 3 butt' vn' cutting in tir y Cocksutt 8 butt' plur' in ty y Cocksutt p' estim' 4 0 0
- Redd' iijs. vijd. ext'.—Thomas Jones tenet vnu' messuagiu' pomar' gardiu' &c. et quinq' claus' sive parcell' terre arrabil' bosu' pastur' et prat' in Villa de Abimbury vocat' p' nomina sequen' viz. : Un' claus' vocat' Kae le'nn gam un' claus' vocat' place doyddgv un' claus' vocat' Kae Caled un' claus' vocat' tri Akre p' estimat' 18 0 0
- Redd' ijs. ext'.—Richardus Bushopp (Cornelius Manley) de St. Assaphe tenet vnu' tenementu' pomariu' gardinu' et octo claus' terr' arrabil' pastur' et prat' cum pertinenc' in Villa de Arbistock vocat' per no'i'a sequen' viz. : Un' claus' vocat' Kae stavell un' claus' vocat' y werglodd tan y ty un' claus' vocat' Kae enion voel un' claus' vocat' gwerlodd Kae Einion un' claus' vocat' Kae Kertwennwr un' claus' vocat' Kae llin' issa un' claus' vocat' Kae llin' voha un' claus' vocat' y Koed bichan p' est' 20 0 0
- Redd' jd. ext'.—Will'mus Kenrick et Thomas Mottershed tenet duo parcell' terr' arrabil' et prat' in Villa de Abimbury cont' p' estimat' 2 0 0
- Redd' iijs. xd. ext'.—Rogerus Griffith generos' tenet unum messuagiu' pomar' gard' &c. et septem claus' sive parcell' terr' arrabil' prat' et pastur' cum pertinen' in Villa de Eta vocat' per nomina sequen': Un' claus' vocat' Brynshowe un' claus' vocat' erw vith y Kulne un' claus' vocat' y vron' un' claus' vocat' Erw hir un' claus' vocat' y Weirglodd tan y vron' un' claus' vocat' Kae booh lod un' claus' vocat' Maes yr Hendre except' divers' butt' in tenura Edri ap John continen' p' estimac'o'em 22 0 0
- Redd' xxd. ext'.—Robertus ap Robert tenet vnu' tenementu' pomar' gard' &c. et diuers' parcell' terr' arrabil' cu' pertinen' eidem tenemento spectan' in Villa de Abimbury vocat' p' nomi'a sequen' viz. : Un' claus' vocat' Kae bryn voha vthllaw r clawdd un' claus' vocat' Kae bryn issa is lawe yr clawdd 15 0 0
- Redd' xijd. ext'.—Ellicius Eton' tenet vnu' cottagiu' et diuers'

¹ Ellis Eyton of Erbistog was a Doctor of Physic, and sold his lands to Maurice Matthews, parson, of Erbistog. He was the eldest son (by Anne his wife, daughter and heiress of Ellis ab John ab David of Erbistog, and widow of Thomas, second son of Roger Jones of Ilwyn On, Esq.) of John Eyton, second son of Roger Eyton of Trefwy or of Eyton Uchaf in the parish

COF ANGHARAD, enw Awdl i Angharad verch Ricart. (*D. ap Gwilym.*)

[CÔG, the name of two villages and two or three farmhouses in Glamorgan. Quære, what does it mean?—*I. M.*]

[COGAN, the name of three or four villages in Glamorgan.—*I. M.*]

COLEDAWG or COLEDDAWG (n. pr. v.), mab Gwyn, un o'r tri anheol. Qu., anneol, unchosen?

COLEIGION, one of the three commots of Cantref Dyffryn Clwyd; from Coel ap Cunedda Wledig. (*Price's Descript.*)

COLEYON (*Price's Descript.*), by mistake for *Coleigion*.

COLMAN (St.). Llangolman in Dyfed. Colman was an Irish saint, and the third Bishop of Lindisfarne. Died 676. (*Ulster Annals.*) There have been several Irish saints of this name about A.D. 661. (*Brit. Sanct.*, Aug. 8.)

COLMON, the name of some Irish general that invaded Anglesey about A.D. There is a great ditch thrown up near Tre Wynn, called *Ffos Golmon* to this day; and the ruins of a town hard by, called *Y Carneddau*, or the Heaps; but no tradition what town it was. A wedge of gold, about 20 lbs. weight, was lately found near the place, and other treasure.

COLOFN PRYDAIN, some measure of poetry, it seems. (*Cynddelw*, i Hywel ap O. Gwynedd.)

O Golofn Prydain y prydaf
Yn gelfydd or defnydd dyfnaf.

COLUN, COLUNWY, in English Clynn or Clun. See *Golun*.

COLUNWY, a river in Shropshire. (*Camden.*) Hence the Forest of Clun, Shropshire.

COLUNWY, a surname, from the river.

Maccwy Colunwy, cei lawenydd.
D. M. Tudur, i Howel Colunwy.

COLWEN. Castell Colwen (*Camden, Britannia*), which he makes Maud's Castle in Colwent. Qu., whether Castell Colwen?

COLWN: see *Golun*.

COLWYN, a river. Ystum Colwyn, a gentleman's seat, Montgomeryshire.

COLYN, the name of a man among the ancient Britains: hence Rhos Colyn in Anglesey. I know Mr. Rowlands fancied it came

from *Olofn*, or a column erected there by the Romans at the extreme boundary of their conquest. Hence also *Dincolyn*, an ancient fort in the parish of Diserth in Tegeingl, where, in a field called Bryn Colyn, there are ruins of an old fort. (E. Llwyd, *Itinerary*.) See *Y Ddiserth* and *Colyn Dolphyn*.

COLYN DOLPHYN, a Briton pirate in Bristol Channel in Richard the 3rd's time, A.D. 1477. (Powel's *Caradoc*, p. 139.)

COLYNNOG FAWR yn Arfon, or Celynnog or Clynnog.

COLL (n. pr. v.). Coll mab Collfrewy, un o'r tri Gwrddfeichiad. (*Tr.* 30.) This man was the principal king-at-arms in King Arthur's time; for it appears in this *Triad* that he gave the eagle to Brynach the Scot, and the wolf to Menwaed of Arllechwedd. This shows the great antiquity of bearing arms in Britain. Un o'r tri prif hut. (*Tr.* 32.) Hut Rhuddlwm Gawr a ddysgodd i Coll mab Collfrewy. (*Tr.* 32.) Coll mab Collfrewy, un o'r tri prif lledrithawc. (*Tr.* 33.)

COLLAWN (n. pr. v.). Collawn mab Berch. (*Tr. Meirch*, 8.)

COLLEN (St.) ap Gwynawg ap Clydawg ap Cowrda ap Cariadog Freichfras. Llangollen, a church, parish, and village in Denbighshire. Fairs kept here. The Abbey of Valle Crucis in ruins near this place; and also Castell Dinas Bran, an impregnable fort. Pont Llangollen, a curiosity.

COLLFRYN (n. l.), q. d. Bryn y Cyll.

Cnewillyn y Collfryn cell.—*H. Cilan*, i Gr. Deuddwr.

[Coll-fryn, from loss of a battle; and Cefn Digoll, where it was retrieved.—*W. D.*]

COLLWYN (n. pr. v.), and not Collwyn.

Collwŷn tylwyth Bleddyn blaid.—*Hywel Dafydd*.

COLLWYN, a river. Dyffryn Collwyn, Breconshire.

CONGARTH FECHAN, the old name of the place where the Castle of Pembroke was built by Gerald Steward of Pembroke, A.D. 1108. (*Carad.*, p. 163.) Qu., whether the *Cangi*?

CONIACH, Conaught in Ireland.

A hyder o wychder iach

Hy goresgynny Goniach.

Iolo Goch to Sir Rog. Mortimer.

CONSTANS, or Cwsteint, the 86th King of Britain. This is Constantius Chlorus, father of Constantine the Great.

CONSTANTIUS; Cambro-British, *Cwsteint* and *Constans*.

CONSTANTINUS; Cambro-British, *Cwstenin*. Camden says "in some parts of the realm" he was called *Custance*, meaning Wales; but he was wrong. All our British writers call him *Cwstenin* or *Cwstenyn*; and there is a church in Caernarvonshire dedicated to Cwstenyn Fendigaid, called Llangwstenyn. See *Custeint*.

CONSTINOBL (*Triad* 61), i. e., Constantinople.

Constinobl a'i phobl.

CONWY, or, as Mr. Edward Llwyd would have it, *Cynwy*; Latinized *Conovium* by Antoninus (rectè *Convium*); a garrison town and a beautiful castle built on the west side of the river Conwy in Caernarvonshire, which stands to this day. The river is called by the natives *Aberconwy*; Latinized *Aberconovium*; by Ptolomy called *Toisovius* for Conovius (*Camden*). It is corruptly called in English *Conway*. This place was by the Princes of Wales found more convenient than the situation of Diganwy, which was the ancient town that lay on the east side of the river, where the Princes of Wales formerly resided; and where King John came with a vast army to destroy all Wales and every living thing in it, A.D. 1211; but was defeated by the Welsh, and reduced to great extremities. See *Teganwy*.

The Abbey of Conway was built by; and here they kept the records of the acts and successions of the Princes of North Wales, and buried their chief men. This Abbey was spoiled and burnt by Henry III, A.D. 1245, who then lay at Diganwy, which Matth. Paris calls *Gannock*. Hugh Earl of Chester fortified Conway before Edward I's time. (*Camden in Caernarvonshire*.)

Conwy is also an appellative. Hugh Conwy ap Robin ap Gr. Goch. Hence the surname of *Conway*. It is wrote *Conwy* by our learned poets; as,

Neum bu aralldyd ym rydyd rwy

Cer moreb cain wyneb Conwy.

Prydydd y Moch, i L. ap Iorwerth.

Gwdion mab Don ar Gonwy

Hudlath ni bu o'i fath fwy.

D. ap Gwilym.

Wyr i'r gwalch o oror Gwy

Wyd a'i genedl hyd Gonwy.

Hywel Sirdwal.

Y cawn ar lan Conwy 'r wledd
Nan Conwy man cawn y medd.

Tudur Aled.

COPPA'R LENI, a gentleman's seat near a hill of that name near Rhuddlan. [*Coppa'r Oleuni*, a beacon there.—*W. D.*]

CORANNIAIT or CORANYEIT, one of the three molesters of Britain. (*Tr.* 41.) This is a nation or colony of strangers said to have come to Britain in the time of Lludd ap Beli, which was before the Roman conquest, and are said to be originally Asiatics. These may be the people called by Roman writers *Coritani*. (See Camden, who could give no account of them.) It is probable they were Germans, for Lludd went over to Gaul to advise with his brother Llefelys about them; so they were not Gauls. (*Tysilio*.) See "*Stori 'r tair Gormes*." [Of these L. M. gives, in his own opinion, a very good account.—*I. M.*]

CORDILA or CORDEILA, a Queen of Britain who reigned five years, being the 11th Prince of Britain of the Trojan race. She was daughter of Llyr.

CORINEWS.

CORMUR ap Eurbre Wyddel. See *Brychan*.

CORNDUCHEN. Castell Corndochen, the ruins of a castle, of which no author makes mention, says Mr. E. Llwyd. (*Notes on Camden*.) It lies in the parish of Llanuwchllyn in Merionyddshire. It is seated on the top of a steep rock at the bottom of a deep valley, a wall surrounding three turrets, and the mortar made of cockle-shells. Mr. Edward Llwyd thinks it built by the Romans, but gives no reason for it. See *Prysor*. [It is more likely to be British than Roman. There were no coins nor any other Roman relics found. No Roman military way goes near it. The situation might have served for a short defence; but the besieged would soon find the inconvenience of the place. The Romans, according to Hyginus, always chose a place where they might conveniently draw out to fight. These brave people never fortified such places inaccessible as would show they were afraid of the enemy. Carndochen and Treberry (Tre'r Biri, or Castell y Biri, q. v.), if any, are of Welsh construction, thinks Daines Barrington; and he would, he says, add Castell Dinas Bran, if not so near the English frontier. He adds that the

Welsh princes had neither money, skilful masons, nor a sufficient number of hands, to complete such works. He had never seen a coin of a Welsh prince. None of them (meaning the Welsh) can now lay courses so well, or hew so regularly, as those in many of the ancient castles.—*W. D.*]

CORNWY, a mountain in Anglesey; and qu. whether a river by Caerau? Y Garn ynghornwy.

Cornwy Lys and *Cornwy Lan* are divisions of a lordship there: hence a church, Llanvair ynghornwy. See Extent of Anglesey.

COROLWNG ap Beblig.

CORS, a bog; frequent in Ireland; used in the names of some places where there are no bogs; as, Cors y Gedol, Meirion; but chiefly of places so situated. Dol y Corslwyn, a gentleman's seat; Cors y Bol; Cors Eilian; Cors Ddygai; Cors y Cefndu; Glan y Gors, a gentleman's seat; y Gors Ddu; y Gors Wen; y Gors Rudd; Rhiw Rygors; y Gors Lwyd; y Gors Fawr; Llangors, Brecknockshire, etc. Mr. Edward Llwyd, in his Letter to Nicolson, author of the *Historical Library*, says that *cors* signifies a marsh, which is a mistake I don't know how he could be guilty of, for a marsh is *morfa*; and he further adds that *cors* signifies also a reed, and marshes being often overgrown with them, it was thence probably they were called *corsydd*. [*Cors* is a marsh in South Wales; *cors* is also a reed in South Wales.—*I. M.*] This was also a great oversight in Mr. Llwyd, for *corsen* in the British and Armoric, and not *cors*, is the name for a reed, which is plainly derived from *cors*, a bog, because often growing in bogs; and *corr* in Irish is a pit of water.

Prenniau cors are the subterranean trees found in bogs, but not in marshes, unless such marshes have been bogs. *Corsydd* are inland, but marshes are on the sea-coast, and so called because overflowed by the sea, and therefrom called *morfa*. There is also a distinction between *mawn cors* and *mawn mynydd*, i. e., bog turf and mountain turf; but there is no turf in marshes, which are clayey ground.

CORS FOCHNO, a bog by the river Dyfi.

A chad Cors Fochno a chad ym Môn.—*Hoi. Myrddin.*

CORS HEILIN, a gentleman's seat. (*J. D.*)

CORS Y GEDOL, in Meirionyddshire, the seat of William Vaughan, Esq., Member of Parliament for that county.

[CORS Y SAESON.—*W. D.*]

CORTHÍ (o Lwyn Dyfnog) ap Medrod.

CORUN ap Ceredic. Harri Corun. Cwm Corun.

CORWEN, a village in Edeyrnion in Powys Land, where Owain Gwynedd, with the forces of North and South Wales and Powys, came to meet Henry II, King of England, with a vast army from England, Normandy, Anjou, Gascoigne and Guyen, Flanders, and Brittany. Here the Britains encamped, and the King of England encamped on the river Ceiriog, where they disputed the pass with him with some loss of both sides; but he got over, and encamped on the side of Berwyn Mountain. Here Owain Gwynedd got master of all the passes, that neither forage nor victuals could come to the King's camp, nor durst a soldier stir abroad. To augment his miseries, such heavy rains fell that the strangers, not used to such grounds, could not stand upon their feet; so with much ado the King returned with great loss of men and danger of his life, without effecting his purpose of destroying all that had life in the land, as he intended and threatened. A.D. 1165. (*Caradoc in Owain Gwynedd.*) See *Berwyn* and *Crogen*.

CORYBANTAU, rectè *Curo i bantau*. The Corybantes among the Celtæ were the same with the Curetes, priests of Cybele. Six brethren who had the care of bringing up Iou were so called from their *curo*, beating their weapons together to make a noise. This they did in the isle of Crete, that Saturn might not hear his son Iou cry. And when Iou came of age he rewarded them, and made them priests to Cybele in Mount Ida in Phrygia. See *Curetes*.

COSGARN EINION, in Basaleg, Monmouthshire.

COSSEIL or COSSAIL, a consul; the principal officer or general of the Roman party of the Loegrian Britains; and the word was in use even after the Saxon conquest of Loegria.

Ny thorrei *Gosseil* fy nherfyn.—*Llywarch Hen*.

Ni charei *Gossail* fy ngwrthlid.—*Llywarch Hen*.

COT: vid. *Cynlas*. Whether *Coth*, old?

COTHI, a river in Caermarthenshire, falls into the Towi. Hence Dol y Cothi (n. l.); Glyn Cothi. See *Glyn* and *Dol*.

Lewis Glyn Cothi, a famous poet, A.D. 1456.

COUNSYLLT, one of the three commots of Tegengl hundred. See *Prestatyn* and *Rhuddlan*, the other two.

COUNSYLLT, a strait or pass near Flint. Here Owain Gwynedd with his North Wales men met and fought Rondel Earl of Chester and Madoc ap Meredyth, Prince of Powys, with hired soldiers from England, more in number and better armed than the Gwyneddians, where Owen gave them a total defeat, and very few escaped except the chief officers by the swiftness of their horses, A.D. 1148. (*Caradoc in O. Gwynedd.*) Here also King Henry II, in his first attempt against the Welsh, took the standard of England; and the King lost several noblemen, and was obliged to fly. (Powel's *Chron.*, p. 207.) See *Coed Eulo*.

COWBRIDGE, or Bontvaen, a town in Morganwg.

COWNI, a gentleman's seat. (*J. D.*)

COWRDA Sant. A church of his at Llangoed. Cowrdaf ap Cariadog Freichfras. *Bron Llangowrda*, the ruins of a chapel in Cardiganshire. [*Gallt Cawrda*, a monastery of Glamorganshire, now in ruins.—*I. M.*]

COWRES (n. l.), qu. a river?

Llys Gowres lles ag arian.—*O. ap Ll. Moel.*

Tri o gariad trwy Gowres.—*Hywel Swardwal.*

See *Gowres*.

COWRYD ap Cadvan: qu. Cywryd?

COWRYD ap Perfarch ap Iarddur.

COWYN or COWIN, a river. (*Llywarch Hen* in Marwnad Cadwallawn.) Llandeilo Abercowyn, Caermarthenshire. See *Abercowyn*.

COYTY, a lordship in Morganwg; or perhaps Coetty. (Powel, p. 122.) [The richest parish in Britain, as the inhabitants boast; it has a very rich soil, plenty of wood, coal, lime, iron, lead, marble, freestone, slate, millstone, potter's clay; salmon, trout in abundance; two castles, two churches, a market-town (Pen y Bont ar Ogwr); the large village of Coetty, and several other villages.—*I. M.*]

CRACH. Gruffydd Grâch.

CRADIFÆL Sant. A church dedicated to him at Penmynydd in Anglesey. See *Gradifel*.

CRADIFEL (n. l.). *L. G. Oothi.*

CRADOC or CRADOG; Lat. *Caractacus*. (*E. Llwyd*). See *Caradog*.

CRAFDIN GREYTHOR, a famous musician of Ireland, A.D. 48. *Crab-tine Crutaire*. (*Ogygia*, p. 283.)

CRAFNANT, a river in Eryri, which runs from Llyn Crafnant, about two miles from Trefriw, perhaps took its name from *craf*, wild garlic. Qu., whether that plant abounds there?

CRAIG, a rock, used in the names of places; as Craig Runa, Radnorshire; y Graig Coch; y Wen Graig; y Greigddu; y Greiglas; y Greigwen; y Greiglwyd; Pencraig, Anglesey; y Greigfryn, etc.

CRAU SWCH. Lands of Crau Swch mentioned in the Prince's Extent, A.D. 1352. It signifies soccage tenure. *Crau* is that part of the *swch*, or share, that the wood goes into the iron. See *Lledwigan* and *Milain Aradrgaeth*.

CREDIC ap Dyfnwal Hen. An id. qd. *Ceredig*?

CREDYW Sant. (*Browne Willis*.)

CREG. Gwenhwyfar Grêg.

CREIRWY (n. pr. f.). Creirwy verch Cludno Eiddun ap Cynwyd Cynwydion.

CREIRWY, merch Ceritwen. (*Tr.* 73.) This is Caridwen Wrach, wife of Tegid.

CREIRWY, sister of Morfran ap Tegid, a lady in Arthur's court. (*Tr.* 73.) See *Garwy*.

CRENANT. Cappel Crenant, Morganwg; rectè *Creunant*, bloodbrook. See *Creunant*. [Cappel Creunant, ymhlwyf Llangyfelach y mae; always pronounced Creunant; a village with a chapel and fairs. See *Almanac*.—*I. M.*]

CRESI, Cressy in France.

Gwae a'i gweles ynghresi

Gwr di wael mewn trafael tri.

Iolo Goch, i Syr Rys.

See Dr. Davies in the word *Oresi*, mistaking it for a verb.

CRESFAIN (Y), enw lle.

CREUDDYN (wrote also *Creuthyn* by English writers), one of the three commots of Cantref Penwedig in Cardiganshire; from *crau*, blood, and *dun*, a fort; q. d. bloody fort. Qu., whether of the same origin with *Cruthen* in *Vita S. Patricii*. (*Ogygia*, p. 180.)

CREUDDYN, a commot in Caernarvonshire; one of the three commots of Cantref y Rhos.

Y eri oedd yn y Creuddyn
Ag wylo tost glowed hyn.—*R. Ddu.*

Câr iddynt wyf o'r Creuddyn,
Llyna haid o'r llin i hyn.

Deio ab Ieuan Du.

Perhaps Croydon, near London, is of the same origin.

CREULON. Einion Greulon ap Einion ap Ririd.

CREUNANT, bloody brook.

Aml celain ynghrain ynghreunant.

Cynddelw, i O. Gwynedd.

CRIBACH, a harbour in Cardiganshire.

CRIB Y DDISCIL, a mountain near Llanberis in Eryri. (*E. Llwyd.*)
[*Crib y Ddysgl (Ddistyll)*], one of the three peaks of Snowdon as observed from Capel Curig.—*W. D.*]

CRICCIAITH or CRUCCIAITH, a town and castle in Caernarvonshire.

Pendefig Crucciaith maith mygr difwng.

Ein. ab Mad. Rhahawd, i Ruff. ap Llywelyn.

Rhys ap Sion o'r happus iaith.

Gwr yw acow o Gruccioiaith.—*L. G. Cothi.*

CRIDIA, an abbey of White Monks, burnt by Henry III, because a refuge for the Welsh, near Ceri and Montgomery, mentioned by Matth. Paris; where Henry III gave leave to Hubert de Burgh to build a castle, which by the peace then made Llewelyn ap Iorwerth insisted to be rased on his own charge.

CRIGION, in the parish of Guildsfield, Montgomeryshire.

CRIMMACH, in Anglesey.

CRINIOGAU or CRINIOGE (or qu. whether Ceinioge), a gentleman's seat. (*J. D.*)

CRISTIN (n. f.), Christiana. Cristin verch Gronwy (Ronwy) ap Owain ap Edwin, arglwydd Tegengl, oedd wraig Owen Gwynedd; mother of Dafydd and Rodri. (*MS.*) See "Awdl Saith Mab Cadifor."

CRISTIOLUS (Sant yn Lledwigan) ap Howel Fychan ap Howel ap Emyr Llydaw. (*MS.*) Llangristiolus ym Môn. Dr. H. Morris, a famous preacher in Charles II's time, was of this place.

CRISTOG. Y Barwn o Gristog.

CROES OSWALLT, Oswald's Tree or Cross, now Oswestry, in Shropshire.

CROGEN Castle, a pass on Offa's Ditch near Oswestry, where the Britains, in defending it, slew a great number of Henry II's men in his expedition to Berwyn. Castell Crogen was the old name of Chirk Castle in the commot of Nanheudwy. See *Adwy'r Beddau* and *Corwen*.

CROGEN IDDON, a gentleman's seat in the parish of Llangollen. Here was a battle fought between the Welsh and Normans.

Y Plas ynghrogen ar lan Dyfrdwy. (*Dr. D.*)

CROMLECH, a gentleman's seat in Anglesey, which takes its name from one of those altars of the Druids called *cromlechau*, which still stands near that house. It is very large and high, and worth the observation of the curious.

CRONERTH, one of the four cantrefs of Morganwg. (*Price's Descript.*) It contains three commots, viz., Rhwng Nedd ac Afan, Tir yr Hwndrwd, and Maenor Glynogwr.

CROYTARATH (*Cumden in Pembrokeshire*), rectè *Coedtraeth*.

CRUC MAWR, a mountain in Ceretica (Cardiganshire), mentioned in Nennius (*Flaherty, Ogygia*, p. 292), where he says there is a grave which fits the length lying in it, short or long.

CRUG, a heap or tumulus: hence the names of places. Crugunan; Crug Howel; y Crug in Eryri; Crucmor or Crugmawr; yr Wyddgrug; and perhaps Crugciaith; Pen y Crug (Lat. Pen-nocrucium); Gallt y Crug; Crug Eryr; Plas y Crug.

CRUG ERYR (n. l.). *L. Glyn Cothi*.

CRUG HOWEL (*L. G. Cothi*), a town on the Wysg; also a commot in Brecknockshire.

CRUG Y DYRN, in the parish of Trelech, Carmarthenshire, a tumulus of the ancient Britains. Mr. E. Llwyd interprets it the King's Barrow, making *Dyrn* to be *teyrn*, and supposes it pagan.

CRUGUNAN (n. l.), qu., in Radnorshire? [and *Creignant* in Meifod parish.—*W. D.*]

CRUPL. Madog Grupl ap Gruffydd.

CRUTHINII POPULI, supposed to be the Picts. The people of Dalaradia in the time of St. Patrick.

CRYDON (n. pr. v.). Crydon, father of Cywryd. (*Tr.* 73.)

CRYG. Rhys Gryg. Angl. *hoarse*.

CRYMLYN, a river (qu.) in Coychurch, Glamorganshire. Blaen Crymlyn. Crymlyn or Cremlyn in Anglesey.

CRYNIARTH, in Edeyrnion, a gentleman's seat. (*J.D.*) [Another in Mochnant, Denbighshire.—*W. D.*]

CRYS HALAWG : vid. *Cadwal.*

CU ap Gweneu o Frecheiniog. Gwen gu verch Gruffydd.

CUAWC (fl.). Abercuawc (*Llywarch Hen*) ; id. quod *Ciog*. See *Dolgiog*.

CUHELYN (not Cyhelyn), Archbishop of London, who brought up the Roman lady who afterwards married to Cwstenyn, brother of Aldwr, King of Llydaw ; and afterwards, on Gwrtheyrn's seizing the crown of Britain, escaped over to Llydaw (Armorica) with her two sons, Emrys and Uther, who were both afterwards kings of Britain. (*Tyssilio.*) Latinized by Galfrid and Virunnius, *Guitolinus*.

CUL. Meirchion Gul ap Gwrwst Ledlwm.

CULEDREMNE, a battle fought by Conall Mac Conagail, King of Alban, A.D. 563. (*Ogygia*, p. 473.)

CULFYNAWYD (n. pr. v.). Culfynawyd Prydain, father of the three unchaste wives, Essyllt, Penarwen, and Bun. (*Triades.*)

CUNALLT : see *Bryn Cunallt*.

CUNEDDA, the 12th King of Britain, reigned here thirty-three years, about the time Romulus founded Rome.

CUNEDDA WLEDIG, a Prince of a country in Scotland called Manau Guotodin, whence he was drove by the Scots (*i. e.*, the Irish Scots or Gwyddyl Ffichti), with his eight sons, 146 years before the time of Maelgwn Gwynedd, *i. e.*, about A.D. 440. This was the time the Scots came over from Ireland, and settled in Argile. (Usher, *Prim.*, p. 1023.) Nennius says he brought eight sons with him from Manau Guotodin (see *Gododin*) ; and Price (*Descript.*) names them and four more. He might have some sons in Cambria before.—1, Tibion, father of Meirion ; 2, Arwystl ap Cunedda ; 3, Caredig ap Cunedda ; 4, Dunod ; 5, Edeyrn ; 6, Mael ; 7, Coel ; 8, Dogvael ; 9, Rhufaon ; 10, Einion Yrth ; 11, Ussa ; (in a note) 12, Maelor ap Gwran ap Cunedda. Selden, in *Mare Clausum*, p. 251, concludes, from his driving the Scots out of all the islands and countries of Britain, that he must have very great strength in shipping.

Un o'r tri Sanctaidd Lînus. (*Tr.* 42.)

CURETUVR, in the old orthography *Curetes*. *Curet* in the ancient orthography would be wrote in the modern *Curydd*, which signifies a beater; and those priests were called so because they beat drums, and clash their armour together. See *Corybantau*.

CURIG (n. pr. v.); Lat. *Cyricus*. Curig Lwyd. Llangurig, a church in Montgomeryshire erected by Curig, an Armorican. Curig yn Nhrefdraeth.

CURMWR, *alias* Morfawr, ap Caden ap Bran ap Llyr Llediaith.

CUSTANS, verch Tomas Hen o Salbri.

CUSTEINT or CWSTEINT (n. pr. v.); Lat. *Constans*. In Nennius' Catalogue there is *Caire Custenit*; in Usher, *Caer Custeint*. Some say it is *Caer'narfon*; for that Constantius re-edified it, and was buried there. It is not [called] by this name in the *Triades*.

CUSTENIT. *Caer Custenit*, in Nennius, supposed to be *Caer Cwstennin*, *i. e.*, *Caernarvon*.

CUWCH (in the English maps *Keach*), a river in the cantref of Emlyn in Dyfed. The river is the bound between Pembroke-shire and Carmarthenshire: hence *Uwch Cuwch* and *Is Cuwch*, the names of two of the three commots of Emlyn. Price (in *Descript.*) calls them *Uwch Cuch* and *Is Cuch* by mistake.

Glyn Cuwch yn Emlyn. (*Tr.* 36.)

See *Emlyn* and *Glyn Cuwch*.

CWCH (Castell). Emlyn is Cwch.

CWM, or CWMM, is a very ancient Celtic word signifying a valley or dingle. It is prefixed to the names of several places in Britain having that situation.

CWM, a church and parish in Flintshire.

CWM AMMAN, Carmarthenshire.

CWM BLOWTY, a gentleman's seat. (*J. D.*)

CWM CAWLWYD, arglwyddiaeth.

CWM CENIN, in Llandeilo Fawr, Carmarthenshire.

CWM CETHIN.

CWM CYLLAU, in the parish of Gelli Gar, Glamorganshire.

CWM DERI CYRN, in Llannon.

CWM ERVIN.

[CWM Y FELIN (n. l.), in Glamorgan. *Gwŷr Cwm y Felin*, a little ancient society thus nicknamed, supposed by the common people

to be deists, atheists, or the Lord knows what ; but by their own account of themselves they are the immediate successors of the ancient bards and Druids ; and they still retain, or pretend to do so, the ancient opinions, discipline, maxims, poetic laws, etc., of the ancient British bards. They seldom admit any into their society but such as have a genius for poetry, and call themselves by no other name or style but *Beirdd* or *Beirdd wrth Ffaint a Defod Beirdd Ynys Prydain*, and sometimes *Prifeirdd*. But ask the common people, especially the Methodists, what *Gwŷr Cwm y Felin* are, and it is ten to one but a very curious (always careful of its being a bad) account of them :

'Tis this and 'tis that,
And they cannot tell what.

They have always been a sensible and intelligent set of people and are now but very few in number.—*I. M.*]

CWM Y GRO (n. l.). *D. ab Gwilym.*

CWMINOD, in Powys Land.

CWM IOU, a parish in Monmouthshire ; another in Herefordshire. [One and the same parish ; part in one county, and part in the other,—a common thing in South Wales.—*I. M.*]

CWM LLIFON. Cilmin Droedtu o Gwm Llifton. Vid. *Glyn Llifton*.

CWM LLWYDREW, in Machyn, Glamorganshire. [Not in Machyn, but in Llanilltud Faerdref.—*I. M.*]

CWMMEIN, a gentleman's seat ; perhaps Cwm Meini, or Cwm Main, a river.

CWMMWD, a commot, a subdivision of a cantref in Wales ; from *cwm* and *bod*, people living in the same valley : hence also *cymmydog*, a neighbour. Mr. Spelman says it should contain properly fifty villas, which is half a cantref ; and that this is derived from *cynn* and *bod*, to coexist, to coinhabit ; and quotes the Statute of Rhuddlan, 12 Edward I, from a Latin copy which I have faithfully copied here from him. Whether his copy was bad, or (more likely) his want of knowledge of the language of the Britains, a Cambro-Britain will hardly forgive any man of any nation that takes the liberty of murdering his language as this author doth. "Statuimus quod vicecomes coronatores & ballivi commotorum sint in Snowdon & terris nostris." And a little

after: "Vicecomes de Kaernarvan sub quo cantreda de *Arvan*, cantreda de *Artlentayth*, commotum de *Conkyn*, cantreda de *Ailen* & commotum de *Irmenich*." Would you ever have thought these to be *Arvon*, *Arllechwedd*, *Oreuddyn*, *Lleyn*, and *Eivionydd*? And yet these are the names in the British copy of that statute, of which I have a copy I took from a MS. in Hengwrt; and all are known at this day. Since, then, the British names of places are so corrupted in Latin books of no longer standing than Edward I's time, what sort of a guesswork must that be of an English antiquary who is utterly unacquainted with the British, when he would attempt to explain the British names in Ptolomy, Antoninus, the *Notitia*, or in Nennius?

CWM NANT, in Llannon, Carmarthenshire.

CWM NANT FFYLLON: see *Ffyllon*.

CWM SYMLOG: see *Symlog*.

CWM TEUDDWR, near Rhaiadr Gwy, Radnorshire, on the river Elain.

CWNNWS (St.) DU.

CWNODL, a gentleman's seat,—Wynne. (*J. D.*)

CWSTENIN, or Constantin, the 87th King of Britain. This is Constantine the Great, Emperor of Rome.

Mae ar y gweilch meiri gwin

Oes donniau plant Cystenin.—*Guttyr Owain*.

Llangwstenin, a parish and chapel, part of Rhos deanery, St. Asaph, but in Caernarvonshire.

CWSTENYN of Armorica, the 93rd King of Britain.

CWSTENYN of Cornwall, the 101st King of Britain.

CYSTENYN Gorneu (*al.* Gorveu), idem quod Constantine, Duke of Cornwall.

CWYFAN (Sant): hence Llangwyfan in Môn, and another in Denbighshire. Cwyfan yw sant y Ddiserth yn Nhegeingl, a'r Sul nesaf ar ol yr ail dydd o Fehefin y cadwent ei Gwyl Mab-sant. (*E. Llwyd, Itinerary.*) There is a stone in the parish of Whitford called *Maen y Chwyfan*, with curious knots of lines cut upon it, probably belonging to this *Cwyfan*. (See W. Williams' cut of this stone.) In our genealogical tables we find Cwyfen ap Brwyneu Hen.

CWYLLLOG (Sant). Llangwyllog Church in Anglesey.

CWYRT (Y), a gentleman's seat in Anglesey.

CWTTA CYFARWYDD (Y) o Forganwg, an ancient MS. so called.

CYBI Sant ap Selyf ap Geraint; Lat. *Kebius* or *Chebuis*. John of Tinmouth says he was son of Solomon, a nobleman of Cornwall; that he studied in Gaul under St. Hilary, where he was made bishop; converted the Isle of Mona, and had his episcopal see at Caer Guby, where in Leland's time there remained a college of canons, which he supposes to have been formerly the monastery of this saint. (*Brit. Sanct.*, Nov. 8.) Leland says he taught in Gwynedd and Manaw, and went over to Mon, and fixt his see at Holyhead (Promontorium Sacrum), and there the Prince of the island gave him a castle, where he erected a monastery, which of his name is called *Castrum Chebii* (Caer Gybi). (Leland, *Script. Brit.*, c. xlviii.)

Caer Gybi in Anglesey, North Wales; Llangybi in Lley; Llangybi in Cardiganshire; Llangybi in Monmouthshire.

Cnau a dail cnwd a welynt

Gwisgi ar ffon Gybi gynt.

D. Ll. i'r Ffon gerfiedig.

CYDEWAIN, neu CEDEWAIN (n. l.).

CYDWELI (à *cyd* and *gweli*), one of the three commots of Cantref Eginoc in Caermarthenshire. (Price's *Descript.*) Cydweli Castle built by Lord Rees, A.D. 1190. See Nennius.

Dwywlad a Chedweli wenn

Dwyoec cwyned Is Cenneu.—*Lewys Morganwg.*

See *Cedweli*.

CYFEDDLIW, qu. whether a river in the north of England?

Pell oddyman Aber Llyw

Pellach an ddwy Gyfeddlw.—*Llywarch Hen.*

CYFEILLIOG, in the deanery [diocese] of St. Asaph; part of Powys. (1), Machynllaeth; (2), Llanwrin; (3), Cemmaes; (4), Llan Bryn Mair; (5), Penegoes; and (6), Darywain. Chwe phlwy Cyfeiliog (from *Cyfail*, n. pr. v.). One of the commots of Castell Cynan. (Price's *Descript.*)

CYFEILLIOG: see *Ywain Cyfeiliog*.

CYFELACH. Llangyfelach, Glamorganshire. Fairs kept here. See *Camalac*.

CYFERTHWCH (n. l.). Rhiw Gyferthwch yn Eryri. (*Tr.* 30.)

CYFLEFYR ap Brychan.

CYFREITHIAU : see *Dyfnwal Moelmut* and *Hywel Dda*.

CYFYLCHI. Y Ddywggyfylchi, or Dduggyfylchi, or Ddwygyfylchi, a pass over the mountains of Eryri, between Penmaen Bach and Penmaen Mawr. Caer y Gyfylchi may possibly be Conway.

Caraf i Gaer falchwaith y Gyfylchi.—*H. ap O. Gwynedd*.

But see Penmaen Mawr fort, called Braich y Ddinas. A plan of this wanted.

CYFFIG and CYNFFIG (n. l.) in Pembrokeshire.

CYFFIN. Caer Gyffin, Conwy. (*Th. Williams*.)

CYFFIN (n. pr. v.).

Elphin gida Chyffin chwyn.—*Llewelyn ap Guttyn*.

Eglwys Gyffin near Conwy. Cynllaith y Cyffin, or probably Cynllaeth, *primum lac*.

CYFFOG, an ancient British prophet.

Gwn i Gyffog ddarogan
O'r fydd ar ryw ddydd ydd â'n'.

D. Ll. ap Ll. ap Gruffydd, of the Saxons.

CYGURWEN. Gwaun Cygurwen, Glamorganshire.

CYHELYN, the 24th King of Britain. Twr Cyhelyn, in Llan-erchmedd.

CYHILLN ap Marwydd Goch ap Tryffon.

CYHORET eil Cynan, and Cynhored eil Cynon. (*Tr. M.* 3, 9.)

CYLCH, in the ancient British Laws and the Extent of Wales, is a circuit or round, as, 1, Cylch Stalwyn or Stalon; 2, Cylch Hebogyddion; 3, Cylch Rhaglon or Rhaglot; 4, Cylch Dourgon. These are services or taxes due to the Prince's officers: 1, to the Master of the Horse for the rose of a stonehorse for manner (*sic*); 2, attendance on the Prince's falconer; 3, attendance on courts baron; 4, attendance on the Prince's other hunters. Spelman owns he is ignorant of the root of *Kilch* and *Kylech Stalon*, which he corruptly writes "Killyth Stallon." (*Spelman, Glossary*.)

CYLIAU DUON, Black Cows or Hoods, an order of lay monks under a lay abbot in a monastery in Bardsey Island in the beginning of Christianity. It seems there were some of the same

order once at Llanbadarn Vawr, near Aberystwyth. (See Giraldus Cambrensis, *Itin. of Wales*, Dr. Powel's edition.)

Our learned writers, who were unacquainted with the British tongue, have beat their brains to no purpose in deriving these *Colidean* monks from the Latin. See also the blunder of an Irish Bishop (Nicolson) in his preface to his *Irish Historical Library*.

CYLWCH ap Cylydd ap Celyddon Wledig, or Cyllweh ap Cilydd ap Celyddon (n. pr. v.).

CYLYDDON WLEDIG, a northern Prince [who] gave the name to Coed Celyddon yn yr Alban. (*D. J.*) Caledonia was called so before the time of this Cylyddon; so it is either a mistake of *D. J.*, or it was another Celyddon Wledig.

CYMARON. River, and Cymaron Castle in Maelienydd, Radnorshire, built by Roger Mortimer, A.D. 1194; belonged to Hugh, Earl of Chester, 1142.

CYMEN. Madoc ap Hoel Gymen o Fon. [*Cymen*, an advocate in law courts in Llyfr Coch Asaph.—*W. D.*]

CYMINAWC or CYMINAWT.

Amgylch Cyminawc cymynai Saeson.

Cynddelw, i Gadwall. ap Madoc.

Some place in Powys.

CYMMEIRCH, one of the two commots of Ystrad, Denbighshire. See *Ceinmeyrch*.

CYMMER, near Caereoneon. Llyn y Cymmer, in the Severn, near Llanidloes. Pont y Cymmer, near Llantrisant, in Glamorganshire. [*Cymmerau*, the joining of rivers; a place where the rivers Severn and Verniew join in Shropshire.—*W. D.*]

CYMMER Abbey, near Dolgelleu; another in

CYMMER DEUDDWR, mentioned in Gorhoffedd Hywel ap Owain Gwynedd. It seems to be in Keri, for he immediately adds,

Arglwydd nef ...

Mor bell o Geri *Gaer Lliwelydd*.

[*Deuddwr*, between Efyrynwy and Hafren, a tract of land comprising the parishes of Llandysilio and Llandrinio, ending at *Cymmerau*, the junction of those two rivers.—*W. D.*]

Cymmereu (n. l). *Hoianau Myrddin*.

Cymmereu, near Tal y Bont in Cardiganshire.

Cymmereu, in Caermarthenshire.

Cymmereu, in Radnorshire.

It signifies a confluence of rivers, as some say. (*E. Llwyd*.)
Cumar, in Irish, is the meeting of two or more rivers.

CYMMINOD, a place in Anglesey. Qu. Cwm Minod? Mentioned also in *Hoiane Myrddin*. *Cwminod* in Powysland, or *Cym-inawc*.

Amgylch Cyminawc cymynai Saeson.—*Cynddelw*.

A chad Cyminawd a chad Caer Lleon.—*Hoiane Myrddin*.

CYMMYTMAEN, one of the three commots of Cantref Lleyn. (*Price's Descript.*)

CYMORTH, MYNYDD (n. l.).

CYMRAEG, *Wallica lingua*.

CYMRAES, *Walla*, a Welsh woman.

CYMRO (à *cyn* and *bro*), *Wallus*, a Welshman, an inhabitant of Cambria: pl. *Cymru*. See *Cymry*.

Ai gwell Ffranc na ffrawddus Gymro?

Prydydd y Moch, i Lew. ap Iorwerth.

Cael Cymro a garo gwir,

Cael ffynnu i Gymru gar.—*L. G. Cothi*.

Bond da a fu i Gymru Mon, Gwent, etc.—*L. G. Cothi*.

Therefore this is wrong of the same author:

Ef a dry'r Cymry at wyr a'u car.

L. G. Cothi, i Syr W. Herbert.

Tri llu aeth o [*al. i*] Gymru gynt

Trwy Wynedd y trywenynt.—*L. Glyn Cothi*.

Y dynion anudonair

Felly drwy Gymry a gair.—*D. Llwyd ap Ll. ap Gruffydd*.

O digiai Lloegr a'i dugiaid

Cymry a dry yn dy raid.—*L. G. Cothi*.

Iarll dy dad ...

Iarll gemrydd ar oll Gymry,

Iarll dy frawd ar ei lled fry.—*L. G. Cothi*.

The country:

Eithafwy waed Mon mynnu pob bonedd,

Pwy pinagl holl Gymru.—*T. Aled*, i Rys ap Thomas.

Pen ar Gymru llu llas Lloegr affaith,

Llu Gruffydd ap Niclas.—*Tudur Aled*.

CYMRU (Y), the Welsh people of Cambria. The country should be wrote *Cymry*, and the people *Cymru*, q. d. Cymroau. [This is wrong. *Cymru*, the country; *Cymry*, the inhabitants.—*W. D.*]

CYMRY, Wallia or Cambria, the country called Wales, and anciently Wallia or Gallia; perhaps Gallia Minor, as Bretagne in France is now called Britannia Minor.

CYMRYD, a place near Conway, where the great battle of *Dial Rhodri* was fought between Anarawd and the Danes and Saxons, A.D. 880. The river in this place is fordable at low water, spring tides. Probably derived from *Cam ryd*, a crooked ford.

CYN, river; hence Abercyn.

CYNAN, one of the five cantrefs of Powys Wenwynwyn; also one of the two commots of Cantref Cydewen. (*Price's Descript.*)

CYNAN (CAER), Norwich. (*Th. Williams.*)

CYNAN (n. pr. v.), *Conanus*; Angl. *Conan*.

Cyfoeth Cynan, Gwlad Meibion Cynan (*Girald. Cambrensis*) is Meirion. Cyfoeth Cynan is mentioned in the twelve battles of Llywelyn ap Iorwerth.

Tri thrywan Gynan Gyfoeth

Pedwar enwawg peithiawg poeth.

See *Cylch Llywelyn*.

CYNAN Y CŴN.

CYNAN GARWYN, Prince of Powys, father of Selyf. (*Tr.* 65.)

CYNAN MERIADOC. A prince of this name settled with a large colony of insular Britains on the coast of Gaul in the time of Maximus the Tyrant, which was about the year 383; [and from these the Armoricans, who sent for wives from Britain, and 11,000 sailed, and fell among barbarians.—*W. D.*]

CYNAN NANT NIVER, a noble warrior, died A.D. 865. (*Powel's Caradoc*, p. 32.)

CYNAN TINDAETHWY, a prince or king of Wales, son of Rhodri Molwynog. He began to reign A.D. 755. He had his surname from his place of birth, Dindaethwy, i.e., the fort of Daethwy, in Anglesey, the name of one of the six commots of that county. He was father of Epyllt, the mother of Rhodri Mawr.

CYNAN VEINIAD.

CYNAN WLEDIG, the 102nd king; Latinized *Aurelius Conanus* by Gildas.

CYNADAF, father of Brwyn. (*Triodd y Meirch*, 7.)

CYNAWCOR CYNOG (St.), son of Brychan Brycheiniog. (*Ach Cynog*.)

CYNDEYRN (n. pr. v.).

CYNDEYRN ap Arthawg.

CYNDEYRN GARTHWYS (Latinized *Kentigernus*), Archbishop of Ireland about the year 542, was son of Owen ap Urien Reget, King of Reget in North Britain in the time of King Arthur. His mother was Thamet (or, as some write, Thenis, Thenna, or Thenaw), daughter of Lewddyn Luyddog o Ddinas Eiddyn, i.e., Edenborough; called also Loth, King of the Picts. He is said to have a cognomen given him on account of his virtues and innocence, *Mwyngu*, i.e., kind and lovely. (*Lives of Saints*, Jan. 13.) Leland calls him Chentegernus, and says he was born in Ireland by his mother happening to travel there, and studied there under Servanus; that he came to Gwynedd and Rhos (Rossos); that the people were partly rude, partly infected with the Pelagian heresy; that Morchenius [read Maelcun], King of Gwynedd, envied him, through the advice of Cathen; that he went to Scotland, and erected the monastery of Glasgow. Catgallus, King of Rhos, gave him a place near Elwy and Clwyd to build a monastery.

The *Triades* say that he was *Penesgyb* in Penrhyn Rhionydd yn y Gogledd, i. e., head of bishops at Edenborough in the north, when Arthur was chief King there, and Gwerthmwl Wledic chief elder, i. e., prince or proprietor. See *Dewi, Maelgwn*, and *Caradoc*. (*Tr.* 7.)

After the death of Marken, Morchenius Lelandi (March ap Meirchion), or Morgan his friend, King of Cambria, his death was conspired by the royal family, and he withdrew to Wales, and built a church at Caerllion ar Wysc, and visited St. David; then founded a monastery at Llanelwy, and also his episcopal see, and was both Abbot and Bishop. Maelgwn opposed him; but he was struck blind, and the saint cured him, and they were made friends. He left his disciple, Asaph or Hasa, his successor. He saw in a vision the soul of St. David going to heaven. Rhydderch Hael succeeded the Prince that opposed him, who sent for him to his see at Glasgow; and about the year 593 he went to Rome to visit Pope Gregory (as Usher says

from old records), which was his seventh journey to that city. St. Gregory was charmed with him, and sent him home, where he died eight years afterwards, in the year 601, being 85 years old. (*Brit. Sanct.*, p. 34, out of Capgrave, Leland, Usher, and Harpsfield.)

Jocelin, in his life, says he had such a command over the clouds that neither rain nor snow ever fell on him or those in his company. Perhaps he had a coach.

CYNDOR, yn Sir Amwythig.

CYNDRWYN, a nobleman of Powys (A.D. 608), father of Cyn-dylan. (*Llywarch Hen.*) See *Dynwennan* and *Gwion*.

CYNDDELIG ap Ninio ap Cunet ap Envay.

CYNDDELW.

CYNDDYLAN ap Cyndrwyn, a noble warrior. His elegy was wrote by Llywarch Hen, "Marwnad Cynddylan Powys." He was Prince of Powys in Maelgwn's time; and he, or his father Cyndrwyn, entertained Llywarch Hen when the Saxons took his country from him. In this Marwnad there are several of Cyndrwyn's children mentioned: Elvan Powys, Gwion, Cynwraidd, Moryal, Cynon, Gwyn; and daughters, Ffrevor, Heledd, Meddlan. [His mansion house was at Llys Dynwennan in Powysland, wherever that place is.—*W. D.*]

CYNEDDAF, Lat. *Cunotamus*. (Ed. Llwyd, *Notes on Camden*.)

CYNEIDDIAN ap Ynyr Gwent.

CYNEIE (n. pr. v.). Meurig ap Cyneie.

CYNFAEL (n. pr. v.), Lat. *Cunovallus*. (*E. Lhoyd.*) *Huw Llwyd Cynfael*, a poet.

CYNFAEL, a river in Meirionydd. Cynfael yn Ardudwy. Blaen Cynfael.

CYNFAEL, a castle of Cadwaladr ap Gruffydd ap Conan, in Meirion, taken by Howel ap Owen Gwynedd and brother by battery, &c., defended by the Abbot of Ty Gwyn. Tŵr Cynfael, called also *Cynvel*.

CYNFAR ap Tudwal ap Curmwr, *alias* Morfawr, ap Caden ap Bran ap Llyr Llediaith.

CYNFARCH, the 19th King of Britain.

CYNFARCH, the 27th King of Britain.

CYNFARWY SANT. Llechgynfarwy, Anglesey, a chapel and parish.

CYNFAWR CAD CADWG ap Cynwyd Cynwydion, one of the Tri tharw cad." (*Tr.* 12.)

CYNFEDW, a slave, father of Cadafael, a King in North Wales. (*Tr.* 76.)

CYNFEL: see *Cynfael*.

CYNFELYN (n. pr. v.), Lat. *Cunobelinus*, a King of Britain, son of Teneuan. Also Cappel Cynfelyn, and Sarn Gynfelyn in Cardiganshire, take the name hence. His sons, Gwydyr and Gweirydd. Cynfelyn Drwsgl or Drwscyl, un o'r tri phost cad. (*Tr.* 11.)

CYNFRIG and CYNRHIG (n. pr. v.). Cynrhig Goch o Drefriw. (*Arch. Brit.*, p. 262.) Pentre Cynfrig, a gentleman's seat. (*J. D.*) Cynfrig Oer ap Meirchion Gul ap Grwst Ledlwm.

CYNFYG CASTLE of the Fitzhaimons, Glamorganshire. (*Camden.*)

CYNFYL SANT. Llangynfyl, Lleyln, or Cynwyl; hence Cynwyl Gaio and Cynwyl Elfed.

CYNFYN.

CYNGAR SANT. His church at Llangefni, Anglesey. [Cyngar founded a monastery in Morganwg about the year 474. This Cyngar was also called *Docuinus*. The place is still called Llandoehwy and Llangyngar. There is a curious old cross with an inscription in the churchyard.—*I. M.*]

CYNGAR ap Arthawg.

CYNGAR ap Geraint.

CYNGEN ap Ysbwys ap Cadrod Calchfynydd ap Cynwyd Cynwydion.

CYNGLAS, Lat. *Cuneglassus*, which see.

CYNHAETHWY ap Herbert ap Godwin Iarll Cerniw a Dyfnaint, i. e., Cornwall and Devon. See *Daethwy*, which seems to be of the same origin.

CYNHAVAL or CYNHAFÆL (SANT) ap Elgud: hence Llangynhaval, Denbighshire. Cynhafal mab Argat, one of the Tri tharw unhen. (*Tr.* 13.)

CYNHAYARN SANT. Ynys Cynhayarn Chapel, Eiddionydd.

CYNHILLIN ap Gwaithfoed. See *Genillin*.

CYNIN SANT ap Brychan. Llangynin yngwlad Ddyfed. Cynin Cof, Cunnyn Cof. (*Tr.* 88.)

Ni chawn ym Duw a Chynin

Dy bach o'r Deau heb win.—*D. ab Ieuan Du.*

CYNIO or CYNYW SANT. Llangynio in the deanery of Pool [near Llanfair Caereinion.—*W. D.*]

CYNLAS Cot ap Ywain Danwyn. Qu. Cynog Las? [Ystrad Gynlas.—*W. D.*]

CYNLLAETH, one of the three commots of Cantre'r Rhaiadr (Price's *Descript.*); or *Cynllayth*, part of Powys Vadog, and falsely *Cynlleth*.

CYNLLAITH (*Cynddelw*). It seems the river Dyfi was originally called Llaith. Carreg Ystum Llaith (not Llaeth) is a bending of it, and the commot of Cynllaith, from whence Machynllaith town has its name. The old legend of Tydecho calls it *Llaeth*, and says the saint turned it into milk.

A henyw ceinllyw Cynllaith
O fonedd Gwynedd ai gwaith.—*Rhys Goch Eryri*.

Och nad byw ceinllyw Cynllaith
Achaws fu liaws o'i laith.

Cynddelw, i Ywain ap Madawc.

See *Canon*.

CYNLLECH (fl.): hence Abercynllech.

CYNLLO or CYNLLAW SANT. Llangynllo, Cardiganshire.

CYNOG SANT ap Brychan ap Cormur ap Eurbre Wyddel. Cynog signifies chief or principal. Llangynog church and parish in the deanery of Pool. Llangynog church and parish, Carmarthenshire. See *Ach Cynog*, *Anllech*, and *Brychan*.

CYNOG LAS. This Prince is mentioned by Gildas in his *Excid. Brit.*, and the name is pretended to be explained there, and foolishly rendered into Latin, *Lanio Fulve*, i. e., a Yellow Butcher, which is a plain mark of the want of skill in the writer, or of the forgery of the story, or of the later monks trimming it to their own purpose; for *Cynog Las* signifies Cynog the Blue, or rather Cynog the Pale, as Brut Darian Las is Brutus Blue-shield.

There is a church in Montgomeryshire dedicated to Cynog, called Llangynog; and the grave of *Cynog Las* is shewn at this day in the cathedral church of Bangor.

CYNON. Cappel Cynon. Cynon mab Clydno Eiddyn. (*Tr.* 53, 86.) Cynon ap Cyndrwyn. (*Llynwarch Hen in Marwnad Cyn-ddylan.*)

CYNON, a gentleman's seat. (*J. D.*)

CYNRHIG (n. pr. v.), Lat. *Cingetorix* (?).

CYNSTABL, a constable; from *cyn*, a head or chief, and *ystabl*, a stable. See Spelman's *Glossary* for his derivation of this word.

CYNTWRCH (n. pr. v.), Latinized *Cuntegorix*. (*Ed. Llwyd*.)

CYNVOR or CYNFAWR, i. e., great head; idem quod *Gwrgen* and *Gwrgent*. *E. Llwyd*, by transposing,—all a whim.

CYNVYN HIRDREF, who married Angharad, the widow of Llywelyn ap Seisyllt, Prince of Wales. (*Caradoc*, p. 73.)

CYNVYNIAIT or CYNFYNIAID, the people or tribe of Cynfyn; pl. of *Cynfyn* in *-aid*: hence the Latin termination of the names of people and places in Gaul and Britain *-ates*: Attrebates, Abrincatæ, Adunciates, Agesinates, Basabocates, Bercoreates, Cadetes, Caletes, Cocosates, etc. Some plurals end in *-on*, as Meriniawon, Iorwerthion, Madogion, Edeyrnion; but these are patronymics or clans' names; and hence came those names in Gaul, etc.,—names of places or people, from men, as Ambrones, Alenconium, Bizeriones, Burgundiones, Caledonii, Centrones, Dumnonii, etc.

CYNWAC RHYCHWAIN, o Fodrychwain.

CYNWAL ap Ffrwdwr.

CYNWLFF ap Corvlwng ap Beblig.

CYNWRAIDD or CYNFRAIDD (n. pr. v.), a brother of Cynddylan ap Cyndrwyn. (*Llywarch Hen in Marwnad Cynddylan*.)

CYNWYD CYNWYDION, a man's name; and Cynwydion was the name of the clan or land.

CYNWYD, a place in Merionethshire where fairs are kept.

CYNYCH (n. pr. v.). Llangynych, Caermarthenshire. Fairs kept here.

CYNYR (n. pr. v.). Cynyr Ceinfarfawc, father of Cai. (*Tr.* 26.)

CYNYR FARFDRWCH.

CYNYW (n. pr. v.). Llangynyw.

CYRANOG (n. pr. v.). Llangyranog in Cardiganshire. Fairs kept there.

CYRCHYNAN, a place in Tegengl. (*Caradoc*, p. 261.)

CYSGEN. Bod ap Cysgen. Vid. *Pasgen*, qu. an id.?

CYTTIAU'R GWYDDELOD, the Huts of the Irish, a name given to certain circular small entrenchments on Rhos Ligwy in Anglesey, and not in the woods (as Mr. E. Llwyd in his *Notes on Camden*)

They are on a plain, open common, where there are no stones; and are only round ditches with a door into them, as if they had been tents. They are not called *Kittieu'r Gwyddelod*, as he calls them, but *Cyttieu*. A survey of them wanted.

CYTHEINIOG or CATHEINIOG (*L. G. Cothi*), one of the four commots of Cantref Mawr in Cardiganshire [Carmarthenshire], wrote by Sir John Price, in *Description*, Cethineoc. Qu., whether it has any affinity with Cathen, Llangathen, and with Caithness in Scotland. It is also one of the commots of Caermarthenshire.

CYWRENNIN (n. pr. v.).

Marw Morgeneu marw, Cywrennin

Marw Morien mur trin.

Cyfoesi Myrddin a Gwenddydd.

See *Tir Morien*.

CYWRYD (n. pr. v.). Llywelyn Fardd ab y Cywryd, a poet, flor. A.D. 1280 (*E. Llwyd*); but rather sooner.

CYWRYD ap Crydon, father of Gwen, un o'r tair gwenriain. (*Tr.* 73.)

CH.

CHENIN, a valley in Anglesey (in the Cambridge copy of Nennius), where there was a wandering stone which always returned home by promise. *Ciheinn*, the same valley in the Cottonian copy of Nennius. *Chehennius*, the same valley in the Oxford copy of Nennius. *Chieninn*, the same valley in Sir Sim. D'Ewes' copy of Nennius.

There is a deep valley and a river called Cefni (anciently Cevenni) in Anglesey, which is the place meant in Nennius, where this travelling stone was said to be. Some trick of the monks, no doubt. There is a church near that river called Llan-gefn.

CHEPSTOW, the Saxon name of Casgwent by Castell Gwent. [Casgwent is the same as Castell Gwent.—*I. M.*]

CHIRK, a parish and church and castle, part of Powys Vadog, Denbighshire; in Welsh *Y Waun*, but called anciently Castell Crogen.

CHWAEN (n. l.). Several places in Anglesey of this name.

Chwacn, a gentleman's seat in Denbighshire (?). Hughes of Chwaen.

Chwacn Bach,
Y Chwaen Ddu,
Y Chwaen Goch,
Y Chwaen Hen,

} ym Mon.

Y Chwaen Wen is called *Chawen* erroneously.

CHWIBLEIAN, a Sibyl, quoted by Myrddin Wyllt; q. d. *Sibleian*, wrote also *Chwimbleian*.

CHWILER (fl.): hence Aberchwiler.

CHWITFFORDD, enw plwyf.

CHWITMOR. Dafydd Chwitmor ap Davydd person Cilken.

CHWITH, left-handed. Davydd Chwith ap Gruffydd ap Caradog.

D.

DA, good. Cillin ap Maelog Dda.

DADU (fl.). Cwmdadu.

Tabwrdd dadwrdd Cwmdadu.—*T. Prys.*

DAETHWY, a man's name: hence Dindaethwy, some fort from whence the commot of Dindaethwy in Anglesey took its name: hence also Porth Ddaethwy, the ferry over the Menai to Bangor. See *Cynhaethwy* and *Cynan Tindaethwy*.

DAFYDD or DAVYDD, a man's name, common among the ancient Britains. This has a very natural derivation from the British tongue, from *da*, good, and *bydd*, will be; i. e., he will be good; but as it is a name that seems to have been used but since Christianity came here, it may be the same with *David*, a Hebrew name signifying *beloved*, though by the Britains pronounced as if wrote in English *Davith*, with a soft *th*, as in the English word *with*.

DAFYDD DDU o Hiraddug, a poet who wrote about the year 1340. He wrote a British grammar, which is extant. Henry Salesbury says he was a noted mathematician, and Robert Vaughan calls him Doctor of Divinity, and he had the honour of being called a conjuror and a magician by the ignorant of his age, who have handed down to us such surprising stories about him. This hath been the fate of another great man, his namesake, Dr. John Dee, in Queen Elizabeth's time.

DAI ap Llywri ap Cynan Cilkelff. Dai Melyn.

DALARGAN (n. pr. v.). A king of the Picts of this name killed in Gwaith Megadoc, a battle with the Britains, A.D. 750. (*Caradoc*.)

DALE, part of Powys Vadog. (*Powel*.)

DALLTAF (n. pr. v.). Dalltaf eil Cunyn Cof. (*Tr.* 88.)

DAN, the 28th King of Britain.

DAN Y CASTELL, a house near Aberystwyth, where there are the remains of a castle, which I take to be that of Richard de la Mare, mentioned in *Powel's Caradoc*, p. 189.

DANES, the English name of the people of Denmark. It is remarkable that the British writers never call those people by this name, but always either *Llychlynwyr* or *Nortmyn*. We have no such word as *Daniaid*, and it seems *Nortmyn* was a general name among the Britons for all the northern nations; and the names of Danes and Normans were promiscuously used, as appears by Regino, Dudo, W. Malsbury, Abbo, and Gemtensis. (Selden, *Mare Clausum*, p. 249.) Tyssilio calls their country *Denmarc*.

DANIEL (Sant), the first Bishop of Bangor in North Wales, the cathedral of which is dedicated to his name; and he instituted a college or monastery, says Bale, at Bangor in the year 516, where King Maelgwn afterwards built the city; and the place, from its lofty choir, was called Ban-cor or Bangor. Here Daniel was ordained Bishop by Dubricius. Daniel was at the Synod of Brevi, and deputed by them to bring St. David thither. He died A.D. 545, and was buried in the isle of Bardsey. (See Usher's *Antiq.*, p. 274; *Brit. Sanct.*, Nov. 23.)

Myrddin, the Pictish poet, mentions him in his *Hoiane*, in these words:

Pan sorro Deinioel vab Dunod Deinwyn,

which shows he was the son of Dunod, probably the great Dunod Fyr ap Pabo Post Prydain. Deinioel had a son called Deiniel, who founded the church of Llanddeiniel Fab in Anglesey. Leland says he erected a college in Arvon, in Gwynedd, near the passage to Môn, called *Portus* (Porthaethwy), which place is called, for its excellency, *Banchor Vawr* (Bangor Fawr yngwynedd).

DANMONIL. So the Romans called the Britons inhabiting Cornwall and Devon. The name was coined from the British name of Devon, which is *Dyfn Naint*, i. e., deep valleys.

DAON, a river. *Aberdaon* (Dr. Powel) for *Aberthaw*, Glamorganshire. It runs through Ystradowe, or some such name: qu., and by Landogh or Llandogh?

[Lewis yn y coed!—all merely conjectural. *Dawon* runs through Cowbridge, Llandoehwy, Llanfleiddan, Llanfair, Trefflemin, Llangarfan, Llandathan, etc., and falls into the Bristol Channel at Aberddawon.—*I. M.*]

DÂR, a river, Glamorganshire. *Aberdâr* parish.

DAROG. Llanddarog in Caermarthenshire. Fairs kept here.

DARON (fl.): hence *Aberdaron*, a village and church in Lleyen (à *dâr* and *onn*, oak and ash).

DARONWY (n. pr. v., *Tr.* 81: qu. *Dar Ronwy* or *Daron Wy*?), one of the three chief molesters of Anglesey that was born in it. *Un o dair prif gormes Mon*, etc.

DAROWAIN, a church and parish in the deanery of Cyfeiliog, dedicated to St. Tudur. (*Br. Willis*.) But I never heard of a saint of that name; and this seems to be but the blundering guess of those who would have it a contraction of *Tudur Owain*; but there never was such a name among the Britains. It would have been Tudur ab Owain. *Darowain* is Owain's Oak, as *Cil Owain* is Owain's Retreat; *Tir Owain* in Ireland, *Owen's Land*, etc.

DATHEL. *Caer Dathel*, qu.?

DAVID, treasurer of Llandaf, a very ingenious, learned man, a great antiquary, a great natural philosopher, and a great poet. He wrote several things in prose and verse, and was cotemporary with Jo. Ross the historian, who mentions him. (*Leland, Script. Brit.*, c. 573.)

DAVID'S (St.), a bishop's see in Pembrokeshire, South Wales, founded by Dewi, or St. David, about the year 523, and was the metropolitan church of all Wales from that time to the year 1103, when, after a long trial at Rome, it became subject to Canterbury.

DAVYDD AP GWILYM, the Ovid of the Welsh nation, a most sweet poet, and a great master of the British tongue. He is said to have been born at Bro Gynin, according to Taliesin's prediction, about 800 years before:

[Am Dafydd gelfydd goelfin praff awdur
Prophwydawdd Taliesin]
Y genid ym Mro Gynin
Brydydd a'i gywydd fal gwin.

But wherever he was born, he says himself his country was Tir Pryderi in Bro Gadell. His uncle and tutor was Llywelyn ap Gwilym ap Gwrwared, one of the lords of Cardigan, whose seats were at Cryngae and Ddôl Goch.

This poet wrote a vast deal. I have of his works near 300 poems. He is oftener quoted by Dr. Davies in his Dictionary and Grammar than any other poet. He flourished about A.D. 1400.

DAU, Aberdau, mentioned in "Gorhoffedd Gwalchmai," signifying the fall of two waters into; and thence came the name of Deuddwr, and a surname of a family, Gruffudd Deuddwr, etc., and a lordship and cwmwd Deuddwr in Cantref Ystlyc in Powys Wenwynwyn. According to Gwalchmai, the two waters that gave it the name are Ogwann and Cegin; and a third falls into them, called Clywedog. Hywel ap Owain Gwynedd calls it Cymmer Deuddwr. (*Gorhoffedd Hywel ap Owain.*)

[See Gwalchmai's poem, "Gorhoffedd", whether his Aberdau has any reference to Ogwen and Cegin. However, Aberdau should not be confounded with *Deuddwr*, which has its *cymmerau* at the junction of the Vyrnwy and Havren, below Llan Drinio. — *W. D.*]

DAUBERTHEG (fl.). Aberdaub Ertheg.

DAUGLEDDEU, one of the eight cantrefs of Dyfed. (Price's *Description.*)

DAUGLEDDEF (fl.). *Aberdaugleddef*, Milford Haven, *Portus Alaunicus*. (*I. Morganwg.*)

DAUN, corruptly for *Dawn*, which see.

DAURI, DAUVRI, see *Dawn*.

DAWN, a river in the West Riding of Yorkshire, which falls into the Humber; in English, the *Don*. *Caer Dawn* in the *Triades*, *Caer Dawn* in Nennius and Usher, is, no doubt, Doncaster in Yorkshire.

DDEHEUROS (Y), a place in Cardiganshire. (*D. ab Ieuan Du.*)

DDREINIOG (Y), in Anglesey (à *drain*, thorns). [Dreiniog, nomen loci in Glamorganshire.—*I. M.*]

DDRYDWY (Y), the name of a river in Anglesey. Melin y Ddrydwy.

DDWYGYFYLCHI (Y), or Ddugyfylchi, or Ddy Wgyfylchi: see *Cyfylchi*.

DDYSGWYLFA FAWR (Y) and DDYSGWYLFA FACH, two mountains in Cardiganshire, which by their names seem to have been the watch-mountains or beacons in ancient times. See *Wylfa*. [*Squilver Hills* near Bishop's Castle.—*W. D.*]

DE, a foreigner: hence *deol*, to exile.

DECCA: vide *Tecca*.

DEE. Camden (in Merionethshire), describing this river, says it runs unmixed through Llyn Tegid. It is the English name for the river *Dyfrdwy*. (See also *Peryddon* and *Aerfen*.) He says some derive it from *dwy*, because it has two fountains. So have all rivers two or more fountains. Others contend, says he, that it took its name from *Duw*, God, as if a sacred river; others, from *du*, black. There is another river Dee, which runs by Aberdeen in Scotland.

DEHEUBARTH, South Wales, including at present Cardiganshire, Radnorshire, Brecknockshire, Glamorganshire, Caermarthenshire, and Pembrokeshire, and also Monmouthshire, though called an English county. Dafydd Benfras calls Dafydd ap Gwilym *Eos Dyfed*, and *Hebog Deheubarth*.

DEHEWYNT ap Ithel ap Dolffyn ap Llywelyn O.

DEICWS ap Gronw ap Gruffydd Grach o'r Blaen. Nicolas ap Deicws o Ystrad Alun.

DEIFIR, Durham country (*E. Llwyd*), Deira. *Deifr*, Durham men (*Tr.* 16). It seems it extended to the river Tweed, for *Caer Deifr* is Barwick. See *Brynaich* and *Brynych*, and *Gall*.

DEIFYR, a hermit at Bodffari, who directed Gwenfrewi to Sadwrn, a hermit at Henllan. (*Life of Winifred*.)

DEILI, verch Syr Gruffydd Llwyd, marchog.

DEINIEL (Sant). Llanddeiniel Fab, a chapel in Anglesey. This Deiniel or Daniel, they say, was son of Deinioel Sant, first erector of the see of Bangor, and first Bishop. See *Daniel*.

DEINIOEL SANT, Daniel Sant.

Doniog im' fod myn Deinioel

Yn fardd hil Llywelyn Foel.—*Deio ap Ieuan Du*.

See *Daniel*.

DENIOLEN Santes. Llanddeiniolen.

DEINIS Lyth ap Cadwr.

DEIO, dim. of *Dafydd*.

Tri henw sy ar y dyn

Deio, Dafydd, Deicyn.

DEIO ap Dafydd ap Madog Ddu.

DEIO ap Iorwerth o Ddinmeirchion.

DENEIO, a church near Pwllheli in Lley (qu. à *din*?).

DENMARK, mentioned in Tyssilio. The word is compounded, says Camden, of a Danish word and the German *march*, which signifies a bound or limit. (Camden in *Names of Brit.*)

DEON (qu.), foreigners, strangers.

Dyniadon Deon dylyam ei ddwyn

Dolar cwyn ai cyffry.

Einion Wan, i Llyw. ap Iorwerth.

Nid ar a'n perchis a'n peirch y weithon

O'r *Deon* dihefeirch

Yn y cyrcham carcharfeirch.

Cynddelw, i Ririd Flaidd.

See *Dwynwg*.

DEORATH WLEDIG, father of Rhufawn Befr.

DERFEDD, one of the three commots of Cantref Ffiniog, Caermarthenshire. (Price's *Description*.) Whether *Perfedd*?

DERI, a place in Anglesey. Tre Dderi (à *dâr*, oak. So doth also *Derry* in Ireland, which Bede interprets *Roboretum*).

DERLLYS, one of the present hundreds of Caermarthenshire; now wrote also *Derllysg*. [A place of the same name in Monmouthshire.—*I. M.*]

DERVEL (n. pr. v.). Llanddervel, a parish and church in Edeyrnion deanery, diocese of St. Asaph, Powys, Merionethshire.

DERVEL GADARN (n. pr. v.). There was a huge image of his in Llandderfel, carried to London to be burnt.

Fal Derfel ynghamlan.—*Tudur Aled*.

See Fox's *Martyrs*, and also Lord Herbert's *Life of Henry VIII.*

DERWAS, q. d. Gwas dewr (?). Gruffydd Derwas ap Howel Selyf ap Meurig Llwyd. Owen Derwas, Dafydd Derwas, etc. It is but modern, and now used as a Christian name.

DERWEN, a parish and church, Denbighshire.

[*Ffynnon Dderwen*, a well greatly resorted to.—*W. D.*]

DERWENNYDD, rivers in England, now called Derwent. One is between the East and North Riding of Yorkshire, and falls into the Ouse. Antoninus names a city *Derwentio*, on this river, seven miles from York. The first of Gwrthefyr's battles with the Saxons was fought on a river of this name. It is called in Nennius, published by Dr. Gale, *Derevent* and *Dergwent*; in my vellum MS. of Galfrid's translation of Tyssilio, *Derwende*; in the French editions of Galfrid, 1508 and 1517, it is "super fluvium *Deriment*": all which are corruptions of the ancient British name, according to the old orthography, *Dervenyf*, and in the modern orthography, *Derwenydd*, probably from *derwen*, an oak.

The Derwent or Darent, in Surrey, which falls into the Thames, is the river where Gwrthefyr fought the Saxons probably. Another Derwent river rises in the Peak, and runs through the heart of Derbyshire, and falls into the Trent.

A place called *Derwen* in Wales; qu., whether a river of that name besides *Daron* in Lleyn. [*Vide* my account of Darwent from Burlington.—*W. D.*]

DERWYDD, a Druid (anciently Dervid), Derwyddon and Drudion (*Cynddelw*), Druids, *Druidæ*. These were princes and priests of Gaul and Britain, and so had their subjects' bodies and souls in their power; and the king was the high priest. It seems to be owing to this Druidical government that the British monarchy lasted so long, viz., from the first plantation of the island to the time of Christ's birth, or thereabouts; it being not only hereditary; but absolute and arbitrary.

The help of the Church and religion hath been always found necessary to govern mankind in all nations: oracles, auguries, prophets, seers, etc., were the great hinges of the state; but here and in Gaul the crown and the Church were united in one person. This is the reason that religion is scarcely mentioned in our ancient British history, it being an article that no writer durst meddle with.

The religion of the Druids prevailed in some parts of Ireland till the year 433, when St. Patrick converted the Irish. (*Ogygia*, p. 203.)

Dâr is an old oak tree; *derwen*, a young oak; *derwyddon*, oak-men. The singular must be *derwydd*, hence Tre Dderwydd in Anglesey; Llan y Dderwyddon, a village near St. David's; and the Indian *Dervis*, a priest, may be of the same origin. Cerrig y Drudion, a church and parish in the rural deanery of Rhos, Denbighshire.

Dysgogan Derwyddon dewrwlad.

Cynddelw, i Yw. Cyfeiliog.

Drudion a veirddion a fawl

Neb dragon namyn draig ai dirper.

Cynddelw, i Yw. Cyfeiliog.

DERWYDDVEIRDD, *i. e.*, Druidical Bards. These were the poets of the Britains and Gauls in the time of paganism here. They kept an account of the descent of families, and made songs on the actions of great men, and consequently were the national historians. These songs they sang to the harp, and from them our ancient history hath been collected; and not only ours, but [that of] all nations (except, perhaps, the Jews) was collected from the same kind of materials. See *Derwydd*.

DERWYN, and Bryn Derwyn, where a fierce battle was fought by Llewelyn ap Gruffudd and his brothers Owen and Davydd for the Principality of Wales, A.D. 1254, when Llewelyn got the day. It is called in the *Æræ Cambro-Britannicæ*, y Frwydr yn Nerwyn; and in *Llyfr Coch o Hergest*, Bryn Derwyn. Caradoc (*Hist. of Wales*) doth not name the place.

DEVANOG. Cappel Devanog in Ramsey Isle, near St. David's, in Pembrokeshire.

Stinan a Devanog dan anwyl gymydog.

(E. Llwyd, *Notes on Camden in Pembr.*)

Qu., whether it is not *Tyvanog*?

DEUSANT. Llanddeusant, a parish and church in Anglesey; a chapel dedicated to two saints. Llanddeusant in Caermarthen-shire.

DEUDRAETH, y Traeth Mawr a'r Traeth Bychan, Ardudwy.

Gwrdd y gwnaeth uch Deudraeth Dryfan.

Prydydd y Moch, i Lew. ap Iorwerth.

DEULYN. Afon Deulyn, the name of the river composed of the waters of Llyn Crafnant and Llyn Geirionydd.

DEUDDWR or DUDDWR, *Divodurum* (*E. Llwyd*), a commot in Cantref Ystlyc in Powys Wenwynwyn. Qu., two waters? Hence Gruffudd Deuddwr ap Owain.

DEWEN HEN, father of Mabon: in the Index, *Dowengan.* (*Tr.* 55.)

DEWI SANT (*i. e.*, St. David), the patron saint of Wales, as St. George for England, St. Patrick for Ireland, and St. Andrew for Scotland. He was son of Xanthus (*Cambro-Brit. Sanct.*), who had taken refuge in Armorica, and had married an Armorican Briton, and a relation of King Arthur, who was son of Ceredic ap Cunedda Wledig, Prince of Ceretica (Ceredigion), now called Cardiganshire, in South Wales. Dewi's mother's name was Nonn; and there are churches dedicated to her name: Llan-nonn, and a river near St. David's called Non, and a place called Abernon. She was called in Latin (the favourite language of those days) *Nonna* or *Nonnita*; others call her *Melaria*, by mistake, I suppose, for Eleri, daughter of Brychan, the mother of Xanthus. (*Brit. Sanct.*)

He was born in South Wales in the 5th century, and was brought up at *Hen Menew*, or Old Menevia, in Pembrokeshire. [Cardiganshire, near Aberaeron.—*W. D.*] (*Brit. Sanct.*) See Dr. Davies' mistake in his Dictionary, *Mynyw Hen*. He was educated at the famous school at the Isle of Wight, under Paulinus, a disciple of St. Germanus; and there performed miracles by giving Paulinus his sight, with the sign of the cross, which he had lost with much weeping and old age. (*Brit. Sanct.*) An angel admonished Paulinus to send Dewi among the Britains, where he founded twelve religious houses or monasteries, among which were Glastonbury, Bath, Leominster, Rhaglan in Gwent, Llangyvelach in Gower, and the chief in the Vale of Ross, near Menevia, or *Vallis Rosina* (the Rosy Vale); in the Acts of the Irish Saints called *Rosnat* or *Rosnant*. (*Brit. Sanct.*, Mar. 1.) Theomarchus and John of Tinmouth mention his Rules.

He was sent for by Dubricius (Dyfrig), Archbishop of Caerlleon ar Wysg, to the synod held at Llanddewi Brevi to suppress the Pelagian heresy that had revived after Garmon and Lupus had suppressed it about *anno* 430; and in his way there he raised a person from the dead; and whilst he preached in the fields, the earth, by a miracle, raised under his feet, and became

a hill, on the top of which the church was afterwards built. (*Brit. Sanct.*) At the conclusion of the synod Dubricius desired to resign and retire to the monastery of Enlli, and that David might succeed him; which David approved of on condition that he might remove the metropolitan see to Menevia, the noise and hurry of Caerlleon, a populous city, being disagreeable to him. Dubricius, with most of the clergy that [were] convened on that occasion, went to the Isle of Bardsey, and entered themselves in the monastery there for the rest of their lives. (Llwyd, *Notes on Camden*, out of Mr. R. Vaughan's MSS.) But what could induce the other clergy to do this, though Dubricius might take a pension for his archbishoprick, unless they [were] opposed in that synod, or that the Armorican party were the most powerful? Uthur Bendragon having brought over many relations who must be provided for, and Dewi among the rest. [L. Morris is at a loss here.—*W. D.*]

It was in *anno* 522 that Dewi was made Archbishop of Caerlleon ar Wysg, in King Arthur's time, when he kept his court there. (*Tr.* 7.) But take notice that the *Triades* call him *Penescub*, *i. e.*, head of bishops, and not archbishop (*archesgob*). Dewi held another synod afterwards, to confirm the former, and called it the Synod of Victory. (*Gir. Cambrensis.*)

Leland calls his parents *Xanthus* and *Noninta*. He says he went to the Isle of Wight, and studied there under Paulinus; thence to Ceredigion; thence to Pebidiauc, which is in the Vale of Ros, where Patrick once lived a solitary life. There a little well, called *Pistyll Ddewi*, afforded him his drink; and for his abstinence and hard living he was called *Dewi Ddyfrwr*, *i. e.*, *David Aquaticus*. His fame spread abroad all over Wales, and Teilo (called also Eliud), and Madoc of Towyn Meirionydd (called also Aidan), and Ismael of Rhos, came to visit him. There he was troubled by one Boias, a prince, who had two castles in Rhos.

Dyfrig and Deinioel, bishops, and others, having met at Llanddewi Brevi (*i. e.*, "Locus Davidis mugientis", Leland, from *brevu*, to talk loud,—a very poor derivation), David, with much ado, was persuaded to join them out of his great modesty; and in Leland's memory there were canons, vulgarly called prebendaries, at Llanddewi.

In the *Triades* (43) he is called one of the three happy guests of the Isle of Britain, because he was a foreigner. St. Padarn and St. Teilaw were the other two happy guests. He died at Menevia, 147 years of age, and was succeeded by Chinotus, Bishop of Llanbadarn Vawr. (Leland, *Script. Brit.*, c. 34.) St. Kentigern, in a vision, saw his soul going to heaven, conducted by angels, and there crowned by our Lord. (*Brit. Sanct.*, Mar. 1.)

DEWMA (n. l.). *Lewis Glyn Cothi.*

DIAL RODRI, a battle fought by the Britains on the river Conway, A.D. 880, against the Danes and English, where the Welsh had the victory, in revenge of Rodri's death. (Gwaith Cymryd Conwy.)

DIAMS verch Roger Vychan o Frodorddyn.

DIANA (n. f.), the name of a Celtic princess, afterwards deified. In the British the word signifies without blemish (*di-anav*).

DIER ap Arwystl Gloff.

DIFWG (n. pr. v.). Difwg, mab Alban, was a commodore of a fleet of pirates. (*Tr.* 72.)

DIFFEDEL, mab Dysgyfedawc, one of the three chief heads of Deira and Bernicia about the time of the Saxon conquest. He killed Gwrgi Garwlwyd. (*Tr.* 16.) See *Gall*.

DIGAIN ap Cwstenyn Gorneu (*al.* Gernyw).

DIGANWY or DYGANWY (*Dictum. Notitia*), Gannoc (*M. Paris*), a town on the east side of the river Conwy, burnt with lightning. Here Maelgwn Gwynedd kept his royal palace. There are still the ruins of an old fort called Castell y Faerdref. Thus far Henry III, King of England, came against Llewelyn ap Gruffydd with the power of all England; but could proceed no further, retiring with great loss. See *Teganwy*.

DIGOLL. Mynydd Digoll, the Long Mountain in Shropshire, mentioned by Llywarch Hen in *Marwnad Cadwallawn*.

Gwaith Digoll, a battle fought there between Cadwallawn, King of the Britains, and Edwin, King of the Saxons, till the river Severn was red with blood. (*Tr.* 75.) Neither this battle nor that of Bryn Ceneu'n Rhos, between Cadwallon and Edwin, is mentioned in Tyssilio, nor in Galfrid's translation; nor the battle of Meigen. See *Triades*, 49.

Lluest Gadwallon glodrydd

Yngwarthaf Digoll Fynydd,
Saithmis a saithgad beunydd.—*Llywarch Hen*.

See *Belyn*.

DIGWYDD (Y), *reversio*.

A'r digwydd o draean i fam.

DIHEWYD, a parish in Cardiganshire.

DILYN: hence Aberdilyn.

DILLUS FARFAWC (n. pr. v.). *Ystori Kil. ap Kilydd*.

DIMBECH or DIMBYCH, Angl. *Denbigh*. Dinas Bychod, city of bucks.

DIMEIRCHION, enw lle; q. d. Dinmeirchion.

DIMETÆ, a name given by the Romans to the inhabitants of what is now called part of Caermarthenshire, Pembrokeshire, and part of Cardiganshire; by the Britains called *Dyfed* or *Dyvet*, q. d. *Dehaufed*, or the South Country; part of what is now called South Wales. Camden makes them a different people from the Silures [and that very rightly.—*I. M.*].

DIMILWY or DINMILWY, the name of some fort in Cantref Gwaelod drowned by the sea.

Ardal dwfu hoewal Dinmilwy

Eissyddyn gwylain rhiaian yn rhwy.

Prydydd y Moch, i Llew. ap Iorwerth.

See *Dinfyddwy*.

DIN (fl.): hence Aberdeen in Scotland, Lat. *Aberdonia*, a bishop's seat and University; anciently *Devana* (*Ainsworth*). Aberdeen lies between the rivers Dee and Don; two cities, New and Old Aberdeen.

DIN is a most ancient Celtic word used in the composition of the names of places, signifying a fortress or stronghold, and is not the same as *dinas*, as Dr. Davies advances. Out of it was formed *Dinas*, when a city or a society of people was added to the fort so as to make it a garrison or fortified town. Dindryfal; Dinefwr; Dinbych; Dinsol; Dinorweg; Dinteirw; Dineithon; Dinsilyw; Dindaethwy; Dinalclud; Dinerth; Dinmor; Dingeraint; Dinmael; Dinbrain; Dinmeirchion.

In Scotland: Dunbar; Dunbarton; Dundee; Dungon; Dumfries; Dunfermlin; Dunkeld; Dunstafnag; Dunvegan; Duntulm; Dunrobin; Dunnet Head; Dingwel; Dunsbay Head Dunblain; Dunsterc; Dunglass; Dunrossness.

In the Irish, *dun* and *duna* signifies a fort, and hence came the Latin terminations of the names of some places in *dunum*: Cam-elodunum, Uxelodunum, etc., etc. [Melodunum, Moeldun.—*W. D.*]

DINALCLUD: see *Alclud*.

DINAM, qu. ? Llanddinam, Montgomeryshire, dedicated to St. Lloniaw.

DINANT, a place in Brittany lately called *Dinham*, from whence the surnames of some families in England. (*Camden*.) *Dunant*, in the Welsh, is black valley. See *Dinam*.

DINAS is an old Celtic word signifying what the Latins called *civitas* and *urbs*; Ir. *duan*. "City" is the English word that comes nearest it. It is prefixed to the names of several towns, as well as *din*, from which it is formed; *din* signifying only a fortified place, but *dinas* an inhabited town fortified, which answers to the notion of a city, according to Cowell, who says it should be *civitas*, *oppidum*, and *urbs*: *civitas*, because of the magistracy; *oppidum*, for the great number of inhabitants; *urbs*, because of the walls. Sir Edward Coke calls Cambridge a city, though it never had a bishop. Westminster, by 27 Elizabeth, c. 5, is called a city. Crompton, in his *Jurisdic.*, leaveth out Ely in his catalogue of cities, though it hath a bishop and cathedral; and Landaff, St. David's, Bangor, and St. Asaph, are no cities, though they have cathedrals and bishops.

DINAS, an old fort near Aberystwyth; and several others. *Dinas*, near Carnarvon.

DINAS BASSIN, an abbey near Holywell in Flintshire; Basingwerk. Tomas, Arglwydd Abad Dinas Bassin.

DINAS BELI, London.

DINAS BRAN: see *Bran*.

DINAS BWCH, enw lle. Arglwydd Dinas Bwch.

DINAS DINLLE, Caernarvonshire. [*Caer Dinlle*, now Kinnersley.—*W. D.*]

DINAS EMRYS, in Caernarvonshire; enw Dinas Ffaran ar ol dadguddio'r dreigiau. (*Tr.* 45.) Another of the same name in Lloegria; Latinized *Ambrosii Vicus*, Ambresbury. (*Camden*.)

A Dinas Emrys amrygant :

Amrygyr Newenhyr naw cant

A Chaer yn Arvon.

Prydydd y Moch, i Lew. ap Iorwerth.

DINAS FFARAON or FFARAN, lle dadcuddiodd Gwrtheyrn y dreigiau. (*Tr.* 45.) This was some fort on Snowdon hills, perhaps the same with Dinas Emrys, which see, and *Ffaraon* and *Coed Ffaraon*. (*Rhys Goch Eryri*.)

DINAS GAWR.

DINAS MELIN Y WYG, a British *oppidum*, such as is described by Cæsar (*Comm.*, l, v). It lies in the mountains of Denbighshire.

DINAS Y MOWDDWY, a town in Meirionydd.

DDINAS NEWYDD (Y). Gwaith y Ddinas Newydd, a battle fought at Brecknock with Elfled, Duchess of Mercia, A.D. 919. (*Powel, Carad.*, p. 47.)

DINAS POWYS, a manor in Morganwg. See *Ynys Powys*.

DINAU (Llwdlo), or DINAN, or DUNANT, qu. ?

DINAWAL, a lordship in Cardiganshire.

Pob rhyw wr pybyr eirian

O Ddinawal a dâl dan.

Deio ap Ieuan Du.

DINAWAL, neu DINAWL, neu DINAFWL: qu., whether the same as Dinefawl, tad Bran, tad Llowarch (15 *Llwyth*).

DINBRAIN.

— hydr riain

O'r wenllys gar Dinbrain

Aml yw gwawd gynnevawd gain, etc.

Hywel ap Eignion, i Fefanwy Fechan o Gastell Dinas Bran.

DINBRAN, the name of a lordship near Llangollen, where Castell Dinas Bran is. See *Castell Dinas Bran*.

DINBRITHON, Dunbritton in Scotland.

DINBYRN (n. pr.).

Eirf drabludd angudd angerth Dinbyrn.

Ein. ap Gwalchmai, i Lew. ap Iorwerth.

Nid ail Dinbryn.—*D. ap Gwilym*, i Rys Meigen.

DINBYCH and DINBECH, q. d. Dinas Bychod, a town and castle in North Wales; in English, Denbigh: hence Denbighshire, Church dedicated to St. Marchell. See *Dinas Bwch*.

DINBYCH Y PYSGOD, Tenby, and the hundred of Denbigh in Essex.

DINCADVAEL, an old fort on the top of a high hill in Llan Nefydd parish in Denbighshire, capable of holding a large army, strengthened with three fosses on the side next the east, the other side very steep; not mentioned in Camden. There is also a gentleman's seat called Dincadfael, in the hundred of Isaied. (*J. D.*)

DINDAETHWY, one of the six commots of Anglesey, from a fort of that name.

DINDRYFAL, the ruins of a fort in Anglesey; lit., a triangled town or fort.

DINEFWR, a part of South Wales, once a principality. Talaith Dinefwr. Castell Dinefwr, near Llandeilo Fawr. Here a terrible battle was fought, A.D. 1254, between Llewelyn ap Gruffudd and Henry III's army, who had besieged this castle with a strong power landed at Caermarthen. The King's men were put to flight, and [he] lost 2,000 soldiers. (*Camd. in Llewelyn.*)

Llawn llef Talaith Dinefwr

Llefain mal llif Noe am wr.—*Lewys Morganwg.*

DIN EITHON, a castle on the river Eithon in Maelienydd, from which some part of that country takes its name. Bro Din Eithon.

Prif arglwydd brolwydd Bro Dineithon.

Cynddelw, i Cad. ap Madawg.

DINERTH (n. pr. v.). Howel ap Dinerth. (*Powel, Carad., p. 178.*) Hence Castell Dinerth.

DINERTH in South Wales, at St. David's, where a battle was fought, A.D. 911, between the Welsh and Uther and Rahald, the Danes, who came there with a great navy, where Mayloc ap Peredur Gam was slain. (*Carad. in Anar., p. 451.*)

Dinerth Castle and Caerwedros Castle rased by Owen Gwynedd, etc., A.D. 1136, and all the Normans and Flemings drove out of Cardiganshire. (*Carad. in Gruff. ap Cynan.*) He had this year an army of 6,000 foot and 2,000 horse well armed, and near the river Teivi fought all the power of the Normans, Flemings, and English; killed 3,000 in the field, and several were drowned in the flight, and several carried away captives. (*Caradoc.*)

DINFYDDWY. Some fort, in Caledonia, perhaps.

Gwyn ei byd hi'r fedwen
Yngwarthaf Dinfyddwy
A wybydd pan fo y gâd yn Ardudwy.—*Myrddin Wyllt*.

DINGAD Sant.

Nid Dingad ddoniad ddinodi gwlad Goel
Deinioel a Seirioel rhag eu sorri.—*Hywel Dafydd*.

DINGAD ap Nedd Hael.

DINGAD ap Brychan Brycheiniog.

DINLLAEN.

Oes le rhydd was osler hen
Ond yn Llŷn neu Dinllaen.—*Iolo Goch*, i'r Gwyddelyn.

DINLLAES: vid. *Tinllaes*.

DINLLE. Dinas Dinlle.

DINMAEL, in Powys Vadog. (*Powel*.) See *Llangwm Dinmael*, Denbighshire.

DINMAWR or DINMOR, vulgò Dingmor.

DINOGAN (n. pr. v.). Dinogan mab Cynan Garwyn.

DINORWEG, Caernarvonshire. Syr Gruffydd Llwyd o Wynedd, Arglwydd Dinorweg.

DINOTHUS (*Dinotus* by Leland, who says in *Scr. Brit.*, c. 44, he was first a monk of Bangor is y Coed, and then abbot), a learned man. He and other abbots and seven British bishops met Augustine at the Claudian Synod, when sent by Pope Gregory, but could not agree with him. He is also mentioned by Bede, l. i, c. 1. In the ancient orthography this name was wrote *Dinot* or *Dinart*; in the modern, *Dunod* or *Dunawd*. Dunawd Fyr was son of Pabo Post Prydain. See also *Oaer Ddunod* and *Deiniel*. [Dunawd Ffur, i. e., Dunawd the Wise.—*W. D.*]

DINSOL, some town anciently in the north of England.

DINTAGOL or TINTAGOL, a village in Cornwall. It is turned into a man by Buchanan.

DINTARN. Mynachlog Dintarn ym Mynwy gynt.

DINTEIRW, a castle in

Trais ar ysgwyd rhag ysgor Dinteirw
A gwyr meirw rhag mur cor.

Cynddelw, i Ywain Cyfeiliog.

DIOCHLEISION (n. pr. v.), Dioclesian the Emperor. See *Chwedlau Doethion Rhufain* [printed in the *Brython*].

DIRÆ, the Furies Tisiphone, Megæra, and Alecto; from the Celtic *dir*, necessity. Y Duwiau Dir.

Successum Dea dira negat.—*Virgil*.

DDISERTH (Y), a parish church in Tegeingl, whose patron saint is Cwyfan (*E. Llwyd*); Disart (*Camden*). There has been, says E. Llwyd, in *Descript. Diserth*, a castle at Tre Castell, which some say was called Castell Ffailon, *alias* Dincolyn, *alias* Castell Geri; for in the same township there is a field called Bryn Dincolyn. There are some pieces of wall still remaining. (*E. Llwyd*.)

DISERTH parish, Radnorshire. There is a Dysert in Scotland. DISILWY, or DINSILYW, or DINSILWY, Mon.

DISMAS: see *Esmas*.

DISTAIN. Einion Distain ap Ierwerth; *i. e.*, steward.

DIFANCOLL (Y), Total Loss, a battle fought in North Britain, where it seems not one man escaped. It is mentioned in *Tr.* 34: "Teulu Gafran mab Aeddan, pan fu y Difancoll, a aethant i'r môr tros eu harglwydd." Bede says it was fought between Ethelfrid, King of Northumbria, and Eðan, King of the Scots that inhabit North Britain, who had an immense army, and that they were almost all slain. The *Saxon Chronicle* places it in A.D. 606, but Bede in 603. See Bede, l i, c. 34.

DIVI GAWR. Caer Divi Gawr yw Caer Ddyffn, says Thomas Williams (*Catalogue of Cities*).

DIVODOG or DYFODOG: see *Tyfodog*.

DIWLAS (fl.), Montgomeryshire.

DIWRIG, father of Iarddur.

DOBUNI, a name which the Romans gave to the people of Gloucestershire and Oxfordshire, or thereabouts.

DOCVAN ap Brychan, *al.* Doevan.

DOCHTWY o Lydaw.

DODIEN, King of Cornwall. See *Dyfnwal*.

DOFR, Dover.

Y ddelw a'i wayw'n ei ddwylaw

A fu ar draeth yn Nofr draw.—*L. Morganwg*.

Gwerthefyr, King of Britain, whose statue was set up at Dover harbour to frighten the Saxon invaders. (*Marwnad Syr R. ap Sion*.)

DOGOEN. Llanddoged, a parish and church in the deanery of Rhos, Denbighshire.

DOGMAEL ap Cunedda Wledig. (*Ach Cynog a Chattwog*.)

DOGVÆL Sant (in English, *Dogmael*), a British abbot. An ancient church dedicated to him in the land of Kemes in Pembrokeshire, given after the Conquest to a priory of monks, by the name of St. Dogmael's. (Dugdale's *Monasticon*.) Llanddygwel. (*Brit. Sanct.*, June 13.)

DOGVEILYN, one of the commots of Cantref Dyffryn Clwyd, Denbighshire; so named from Dogvael ap Cunedda Wledig.

DÔL or DOL, the name of a city and bishop's see in Little Britain and of a city in *Franche Comte*. The meaning of the word in British is a vale or dale, much the same with *ystrad, dyffryn*. A great many places in Wales so situated have their names formed from *dôl*, as Dol Gadfan; Dol y Calettwr; Dolau Gwyn; Dol y Cothi; Dolfan, Caermarthenshire; y Dolau; Dol Benmaen; Dol y Corslwyn; Dol Arddun (see *Arddun*); Dolgellen; Dolgiog (see *Ciog*); Dolobran; Dol Bodŷa; y Ddol Goch; Dol y Garrog; Dolwyddelen.

In Scotland those places that have this situation are called Dale or Strat; and Stratclwyd in Scotland, where the Stratclwyd Britains were formerly, is now called Clydesdale; and so our Ystrad Clwyd in Wales is called Dyffryn Clwyd. They have also in Scotland, Teviots Dale, Liddis Dale, Annan Dale, Tweed Dale, Lauderdale, Eskdale, Dalewhinie, Nithsdale, Knapdale, Dalkeith, etc.

DOLANOG, a gentleman's seat (*J. D.*). Williams.

DOLBEN (n. pr. v.).

DOLBENMAEN, a chapel in Caermarthenshire [Caernarvonshire].

DOLEUBACHOG, a gentleman's seat. Wynne.

DOLEUGWYN, a gentleman's seat in Meirion.

DOLGADFAN (nomen loci).

DOLGELLEU, a town in Meirionyddshire, near the river Maw. Mr. Camden places it on the river Avon, but there is no such river. Mr. Edward Llwyd says the name is derived from *kellu*, which he says is *celli*, a grove of hazles; but qu. whether the river that runs through the town is not called *Gellu*, as most *Dôles* have their name from the rivers that run through them? The great sessions are kept here and at Bala alternately. It is called *Dolgellef* by Syr Owain ap Gwilym to Lewis Owen.

DOLGIOG, a gentleman's seat, Montgomeryshire.

DOL Y GLESYN, a gentleman's seat (*J. D.*). Wynne's.

DOL Y FONDDU, a gentleman's seat (*J. D.*). Pugh.

DOL HAIDD, a gentleman's seat, Pembrokeshire, qu. ? [*Car-mar-thenshire*].

DOL Y MELYNLLYN, a gentleman's seat in Meirionydd.

DOL Y MOCH, a gentleman's seat. (*J. D.*)

DOLOBRAN, a gentleman's seat in Powys.

DOLOR (n. pr. v.). Dolor Deifr a Bryneich, father of Pryder, one of the three strong crooks or strong cripples. (*Tr.* 21.)

DOLPHYN ap Ierwerth ap Llewelyn Aurdorchog. Hence Prys Dolphyn and Treddolphyn in Anglesey. [*Coed Olphyn* (n. l.), Davies' *Heraldry*, p. 33.—*W. D.*]

DOL Y SERE, a gentleman's seat in Meirionydd.

DOLWEN: see *Llwyndolwen*.

DOLWYDDELEN Castle, near Llyn Dolwyddelen in Caernarvonshire; q. d. Dol-wydd-Elen, *i. e.*, the Valley of Elen's Wood.

DOLLING ap Gruffudd ap Cynan, a learned priest, A.D. 1137. (*Caradoc*.)

DON (n. pr. v.). Don, lord of Arfon, was father of Gwydion or Gwdion, an eminent Cambrian philosopher and astronomer. Tir mab Don, *i. e.*, Arfon, the land of Gwdion ap Don.

Pan aeth Caswallon hir i dir mab Don.—*Taliesin*.

Hence *Caer Daun* in Nennius; in the British, perhaps Caerdon; whence the *Danum* in Anton. *Itinerary*, which, perhaps, is Doncaster. See Ior. ap Beli i Esgob Bangor, and also *Arch. Brit.*, p. 259, and *Gwdion*.

DÔN. Iankyn Dôn. Dôn Gwenonwy.

DONA Santes. Llanddona, a church in Anglesey.

DONCASTER: see *Dawn*.

DONN, a river, runs by Aberdeen in Scotland.

DONET ap Tudwal ap Ednyfed.

DORABEL, a castle near Abertemys,—the mouth of the Thames (*Tyssilio*); probably at Deal or Dover. J. Cæsar having landed at Abertemys, Caswallawn secured the Castle of Dorabel. In Galfrid's Latin it is *Dorabellum oppidum*, and not a castle. See *Pwyth Meinlas*.

DORIS, a sea-nymph. (Ovid. *Met.* i, 11.) This was a Celtic

princess. *Duwies y Dwr*, the Goddess of Water, or Water Goddess,—*Dwres* or *Dyfres*.

DORTI (n. pr. f.), Dorothea.

DOVEILING, enw lle. Gwehelyth Doveiling (qu. Dogfeiling ?). Vid. *Dogvael*.

DOUR or DWR (fl.): hence Aberdour of Fife in Scotland. Lat. *Aberdora* or *Dura*.

DOURGUY, wrote anciently for Dourdwy. (*E. Llwyd*.)

DOWBOR or DYFRWR. Llanddyfrwt, a parish and church, Caermarthenshire.

DOWS, verch Ricard ap Hoel. Angl. and Lat. *Dulcibella*.

DRAETHON. Caer Draethon. (*Usher's Catalogue*.)

DRAGON. I take it to be an old Celtic term in the military art; perhaps a standard. Some say it signified only a lord or commander. Uther, the father of Arthur, was surnamed *Pen-dragon*; that is, head or chief dragon. Perhaps a dragon was with the Britains what the eagle was with the Romans, their standard. Gwen Ben Dragon is also mentioned in the *Triades*, 50. Qu. whether the word *dragon* is derived from thence?

Gwyddbwl Dragon gosbarth Brython.—*Taliesin*, i Eidol.

DRAN (n. pr. v.). *Triad* 24.

DREF WEN (Y), a town mentioned by Llywarch Hen in *Marwnad Cynddylan*, where Mr. E. Llwyd supposes he was killed. It lay near a wood, between the river Tren and Trodwydd, and Tren and Traval. Y Drewen (*L. G. Cothi*), Whittington.

Y Dref wen ymron y coed.—*Llywarch Hen*.

DREMROST. Daniel Dremrost, a king of Armorica. (Sunburnt.—*Dr. Davies*.)

DREFLYS (Y), one of the three commots of Cantref Bualt. (*Price's Descript.*)

DROICHAU. Caer Droichau. (*Nennius*.) Qu. whether Caer Draethon of Usher?

DRONWY or DARONWY, a place in Mon. See *Paluc* and *Edwin*.

DRUDWAS or DRUTWAS (n. pr. v.). This I found in an old MS.: "Drutwas ap Tryphin a gafas gan ei wraig dri ederyn llwch gwin, y rhai a wnaent beth bynnag", etc.; i. e., Drutwas, son of Tryphin, had of his wife three *Lhwch gwin* birds which

would do whatever their master commanded them. There was a duel to be fought between Arthur and Drutwas, but no body was to be suffered to come into the field but themselves. Drutwas sent the birds into the place of appointment with orders to kill the first man that came. A sister of Drutwas, who was Arthur's concubine, came to know this, and out of regard to them both stopped Arthur from going. At last Drutwas came into the field imagining that the birds had killed Arthur in his armour, and the birds snatched him up, and killed him instead of Arthur; and when they were high up in the air, they knew who he was, and came down with the most pitiful complaints for killing Drutwas their master; and upon this that famous piece of music called "*Adar Lluch Gwin*" was composed, and then Llywarch Hen had the subject to sing as follows:

Drutwas ap Tryphin mewn (gwnae) trin anianawl
 Ar drallawd ac orddin
 Adwy a wnaeth gysefin
 Adar a'i lladdodd lluch gwin.—*Llywarch Hen*.

The meaning of this fiction of the poets is this: Some Arthur (not the King) and Drutwas (who is mentioned in the *Triades* as a noted orator in King Arthur's court) had a duel to fight. Drutwas sent three ruffians to the place appointed, to kill the first that came. *Adar lluch gwin* are vultures, and vultures is a proper term enough for ruffians. The tune, or piece of music, afterwards composed on this subject was of a grave and melancholy kind; and perhaps Llywarch Hen's *Englyn*, misunderstood, gave the first rise to this story.

Drutwas mab Tryphin was one of the three golden-tongued knights in King Arthur's court. (*Tr.* 82.) His oratory dropt as pleasing as gold from his tongue.

DRUM: see *Trum*.

DRUM BENAWC ap Tryphin o Frecheiniog ap Drem ap Cu ap Gweneu.

DRWS, an ancient Celtic word prefixed to the names of places, signifying in our days a door or entrance into a house, anciently signified any opening or passage between mountains, etc., or a pass. Drws Ardudwy, Meirion; Drws y Coed; Drws y Nant. [*Bwlch Oerddrws*.—*W. D.*]

DRYCH (n. pr. v.). Drych eil Cibddar, un o'r tri phrif Lledrith-awc. (*Tr.* 33.)

DRYGE. Tudur (a laddodd y Dryge) ap Gronw. I suppose y Dreigiau.

DRYLL Y POBYDD, a gentleman's seat. (*J. D.*)

DRYSLWYN (n. l.), in Llangathan, Caermarthenshire. Fair kept here.

DRYSTAN ap Tallwch (*Tr.* 24), un o'r tri galofydd. See *Trystan*. Un o'r tri gwrddfeichiad. (*Tr.* 30.)

DRYSVAES, Lat. *Drusomagus*. (*E. Llwyd.*) Qu., whether Dyrysvaes, as Dyryslwyn, etc.

DRYWARTH.

Gorddyar adar ar y Drywarth.—*Llywarch Hen*.

DRYWON (n. pr. v.). Drywon mab Nudd yn Rhodwydd Arderydd. (*Tr.* 36.) A battle fought A.D. 557. This Drywon had a *gorsgordd adwy* then; i. e., a guard of a pass, as I understand it. (*Tr.* 36.) See *Gwenddolau*.

DU, black. Llewelyn Ddu.

DUC, a duke. A degree of nobility among the ancient Britains; originally a general or leader of an army, as the British word signifies *to lead*; and in that sense Nennius says of King Arthur that he was *dux* of all the petty kings of the Britains against the Saxons. But some unwilling persons will not see that this is the sense of that passage: "Arthur pugnabat contra illos in illis diebus videlicet Saxones cum regibus Britonum sed ipse *Dux* erat bellorum et in omnibus bellis victor extitit." (Nennius, c. lxii.) Can anything be plainer than that Arthur was the chief of the British kings, and generalissimo or leader of all the British forces? With which account agree Tyssilio and the *Triades*.

DUDLYSTON. Llwyth Dudleyston yn y Traean. [Dudleston, near Ellesmere, Shropshire.—*W. D.*]

DULAS (fl.). There are abundance of rivers of this name in Wales; and the river Douglas in Scotland (i. e., Duglas), and also Douglas in the Isle of Man, are of the same original. It signifies black and blue water, or bluish black. See *Llanddulas* and *Aberdulas*.

DULYN and DUFLYN, i. e., Dublin in Ireland; à *du* and *Ulyn*,

i. e., black lake or black pool; and so in Irish. So Dafydd Epynt is wrong to write *Dulun*.

Mae enw Wiliam yn *Nulun*

Ar finau gwyr fwy nag un.—*D. Epynt*.

See *Ednyfed Vychan*.

DUNAWD ap Cunedda Wledig.

DUNAWT, DUNAWD, or DYNOD (n. pr.). Dunawd Fyr, son of Pabo Post Prydain, mentioned by Tyssilio to have been one of the noblemen that attended Arthur in his great feasts, etc. The *Triades* call him "un o dri phost cad Ynys Prydain"; meaning, I suppose, in the time of Arthur (*Tr.* 11), for his father was also called "Post Prydain"; so that "Tarw Cad", "Post Cad", "Cad-farchog", and "Taleithog Cad", seem to be some particular station in the army. Llywarch Hen, in Urien Reged's elegy, mentions him :

Dynod fab Pabo ni thech.

St. Dinot Church, at Worthenbury, Flintshire. See *Pabo*.

DUNOD DEINWYN, father of Deiniol Sant. (*Hoianau Myrddin*.)

DUNODIG. Cantref Dunodig, anciently one of the four cantrefs of Caernarvonshire, containing the commots of Ardudwy and Eflonydd: so called from Dunod ap Cunedda Wledig. (*Price's Descr.*)

DUNSETTAN, a name given by the Saxons to the mountain Welsh of Monmouthshire or Gwent Land, called also Wentset. (*Camden*.)

DUNWALLON, lord of Dyfed, A.D. 948. (*Caradoc*, p. 60.)

DUROTIGES, Loegrian Britains inhabiting Dorsetshire; so called by the Romans. The British name was *Dwrdrigwyr*, men inhabiting the water-side. They were of the Belgæ that inhabited the water-side about the Rhine, and were called also *Morinwyr* (Lat. *Morini*). See *Morini* and *Morinwyr*.

DWGAN (n. pr. f.). Y Ddwgan Ddu o Harlech. (*Araith Iolo Goch*.)

DWNWALLON, lord of Dyfed, A.D. 948.

DWR. Caer Ddwrgynt, sef yw Caergybi, yn Saesneg *Holyhead*. (Th. Williams, *Catal.*) Qu., whether not *Caer y Twr*, from Mynydd y Twr.

DWRGWENT, Darby; from the river Derwent. See *Derwenydd*.

DWY, qu. ? Llanddwy (n. 1).

Meibion myr llenwyr Llanddwy,

Meddiant teg mae iddynt hwy.—*Bedo Philip Bach.*

DWYFACH and DWYFAWR, two rivers near Pwllheli ; i. e., the greater and lesser *Duwy* : hence, perhaps, Dyfrdwy, the Dee, or the water of Du, or Black-water. Probably it was at first called *Dufr Du*, as Dublin, *Dulyn*, black pool.

DWYFAEN, a gentleman's seat. (*J. D.*) Llwyd.

DWYGYFYLCHEU, a parish. (*E. Llwyd.*) Dygyfylchi, Dygyfylchi, or Dywgyfylchi. The church is dedicated to St. Gwining. (*Br. Willis.*)

Carafi gaer falchwaith o'r Gyfylchi.

Qu., whether Conwy Castle ? See *Ogyfylchi*.

DWYWANEDD verch Amlawd Wledig.

DWYNWE, merch Gwallawc ap Llienawc.

DWYNWEN, Santes y Cariad ; daughter of Brychan Brycheiniog. Her church, at Llanddwyn in Anglesey, was repaired to in all love affairs, as Venus' Temple was among the Romans. (*D. Jones.*) Dafydd ap Gwilym's poem or petition to her is curious as a specimen of it.

DWYRYD, a river, Meirion.

DWYRYW (fl.), in Llywarch Hen's Marwnad Cynddylan. Powys.

DWYVAEL ap Pryderi neu Pryder ap Dolor Deivr. Vid. *Pryderi*.

DWYWE, Santes Llanddwywe, Meirion.

DWYWELYTH ap Tegawc.

DWYWG (n. pr. v.). See *Difwg*.

Dygn gofion deon am dwg

Difa dewrblant da *Dwywg*.

Cynddelw, ym Marwnad Meibion Dwywg ap Iorwerth.

DYDDGAN Sant. Capel Dyddgan or Dyddgen, in the parish of Llangyndeyrn in Caermarthenshire.

DYDDGI (vel DYDDGU) verch Cynfrig ap Llywarch. See D. ap Gwilym.

DYDDGU, wife of Cadwaladr ap Gruffydd ap Cynan. (*J. D.*)

DYF. Caerdyf : qu. whether a river called Tyf falls into the Taf at Caerdyf ? [No river there called Tyf.—*I. M.*]

Morgannwg mawr yw gennyf
I gwyr a'i dwr hyd Gaer Dyf.

Rhys Goch Glyndyfrdwy.

But the great river is called Tâf. Y Ty Gwyn ar Dâf.

DYFED, the country called in Latin *Demetia* or *Dynetia* (rectum Dyvetia), Penbrokeshire, *i. e.*, Penbro Dyfed; part of South Wales containing 8 cantrefs and 23 commots; derived, I suppose, from *dehau*, south, *q. d.* Dehaufed, as all South Wales is called from the same word Deheubarth. In the MS. Book of the Church of Landaf it is said that "Septem domus episcopales sunt in *Dyued*: (1), Menevia, que est sedes principalis in Cambria; (2), Ecclesia Ismael; (3), Ecclesia Degeman; (4), Ecclesia Yssel; (5), Ecclesia Teilau; (6), Ecclesia Teulydave; (7), Ecclesia Keneu. Abbates Teilau et Teulydave et Ismael et Degeman tenentur clerici esse et ordinari. Ebediu cujuslibet istorum Domino *Dyued* erunt sc. 12 lib. vel qui illis successerint reddant. Menevia ab omnia debito libera manet et soluta. Ecclesia Keneu et Ecclesia Yssil ab illo debito libera erunt quia terris carent."

This *Ebediu* was paid to the Prince; and the abbots of Keneu and Yssil were probably lay abbots or seculars. What these "domus episcopales" were is hard to find out. They were not bishops' sees, as Mr. Spelman imagines them to be; but probably they might have been originally bishops' seats in the infancy of Christianity, when the Loegrian bishops were drove into Wales. Secular abbots could not be bishops.

Rhag unig bariffwyn gwrehun Dyfed.—*Hoianau Myrddin.*

DYFED (Gwarthaf), the north part of Dyfed. (*Powel*, p. 274.)
DYFNAINT ap Iddon ap Iddic.

DYFNAINT or DYFNEINT, the ancient name of Devon and Cornwall (à *dyfn* and *nant*), *i. e.*, deep valleys; by Roman writers, *Damnonia*. A colony of Britains went from thence in early times to Ireland, which they called Fir Domnan, *i. e.*, in British, Gwŷr Dyfnant, or men of Dyfnant. (*Flaherty, Ogygia*, p. 14.)

O Ddyfnaint o Naint o Nanheudwy.

See *Damnonii*.

DYFNAN ap Brychan Brycheiniog.

DYFNAN, Sant Llanddyfnan, a parish church in Anglesey.

Na bo ... Fab Brân ap Dyfnan heb dir.—*D. Eppynt.*

DYFNOG Sant. (*Br. Willis.*)

DYFNWAL MOEL MUT ap Dodien, King of Cornwall (Lat. *Dunwallus Molmutius*), the 21st King of Britain, was father of Beli a Bran (Belinus and Brennus), and the first King that wore a gold crown. He reduced the pentarchy into a monarchy, and probably was the Prydain ap Aedd Mawr mentioned in the *Triades* to have conquered the island, and to have called it after his name, Prydain; for our tables of genealogies place that Prydain about this distance of time, and is made to come from Cornwall; and Tyssilio, in his *Brut y Brenhinoedd*, makes this Dyfnwal the first that wore a golden crown, and gave the islanders wholesome laws. Mr. Leland, in *Script. Brit.*, c. 7, praises him greatly for his great learning and making laws for his country, which were called after his name, the *Moelmutian Laws*; that they were translated by Gildas into Latin on the decline of the Roman empire, and afterwards taken into the Saxon and Norman laws; that he made four public ways through the Isle of Britain, a deed worthy of so great a prince. The Saxon writers have endeavoured to deprive this monarch of the honour of beginning these roads, and would fain have it that they were made by the Romans; but none of them ever could fix what Roman it was that made them. See Ranulph Higden, monk of Chester. But Dyfnwal only began these roads, and gave them privileges. His son Beli prescribed the bounds of them, and perfected them. (*Tyssilio.*)

And the Laws of Dyfnwal have retained his name to the time the British power over the whole island was overturned by the Saxons. The Saxons being illiterate when they first came, had no written laws. The first written laws they had were those of King Ethelbert of Kent, who reigned from 561 to 617; and these were short and rude. (*Spelman.*) The next were of Ina, King of the West Saxons, between A.D. 712 and 729; the next were of Offa, King of Mercia, about the year 758; then came those of King Alfred, King of the West Saxons, about the year 900, who collected all the Saxon laws, and translated the Laws of Dyfnwal into Saxon, as Tyssilio says. There is a great

probability in this, as [his] tutor, Asserius, was a Britain, who, no doubt, assisted him in it; they being before translated by Gildas into Latin. (*Tyssilio*.) Therefore the argument of the improbability of his translating of his enemies' laws is answered. About this time Howel Dda revised the Cambro-British Laws.

DYFR (n. f.). Dyfr Wallt Eurait, one of the ladies of Arthur's court. (*Tr.* 78.)

DYFRDONWY (fl.), the same with Dyfrdwy. (*Dr. Davies*, but qu.)

Nid cywiw a llwfr dwfr Dyfrdonwy.

Prydydd y Moch, i Lew. ap Iorwerth.

See *Trydonwy* and *Onwy*.

DYFRDWY, the river Dee, q. d. Dwfr Du, or black water. This river had other names in ancient times, as Peryddon, Aerfen. Dyfrdwy, qu. Dowrdwy, from *dwrdd*, loud water (*E. Llwyd*); but it is not louder than others. It is mentioned by Einion ap Gwalchmai (1200):

Eil gwelais i drais dros ganol Dyfrdwy

Yn y trai tramwy, etc.

DYFRIG (by Latin writers called *Dubricius*), Archbishop at Caerllion ar Wysg. King Arthur was crowned by him; and in his old age he turned hermit, as some say, and was succeeded by Dewi (St. David), who was uncle to King Arthur; but the truth is, he finished his days in the Monastery of Enlli; and had, no doubt, a pension, to make room for the King's relation.

Bennet of Gloucester, Capgrave, and John Tinmouth, have wrote his acts; and *Brit. Sanct.* picks out of them that he was a native of South Wales, and opened a famous school near the banks of the river Wy, at his college of Henllan, and among the scholars or disciples were Sampson, a bishop, and Teilo, who succeeded him Bishop of Llandaf. He was the first Bishop of the see of Llandaf, consecrated thereto by St. German on his second coming into Britain to oppose the Pelagian heresy, for which he is supposed to have been afterwards translated to the archbishoprick of Caerllion. Our British historians say he set the crown on King Arthur's head, and was with him at the battle of Mons Badon. At the synod of Brevi he resigned his archbishoprick to St. David, and retired into the solitude of Enlli (the Isle of Bardsey), called the Isle of 20,000 saints, where he died in

the sixth century, and was buried there, but his relics were since translated to Llandaf. (*Brit. Sanct.*) See *Dewi*. Llanddyfrig.

DYFFYNNOG, vic. Breckn.

DYFFYNNYN DIARCHAR (*Cyfoesi Myrddin a Gwenddydd*), or DYFFYN DIARCHER (n. pr. v.), a Prince who I find in an old MS. reigned in North Wales after Cynan Dindaethwy. He is there called *Dyfn Diarchar Penhyn*; perhaps *penhynneif*, or chief elder. He was nephew to Alaethaw ap Cadvan, and Môn was his inheritance; at the same time that fourscore chiefs (*penaethau*) disputed their right to North Wales; at last it fell to him. (Dr. Thomas Williams' MS.)

DYFFRYN, an ancient Celtic word signifying a vale (à *dy* and *bryn*), is prefixed to the names of many places in Wales: as Dyffryn Clwyd; y Dyffryn Gwyn; Dyffryn Ardudwy; Dyffryn Iar; Dyffryn Paith; Dyffryn Meissir; Dyffryn Ceiriog; Dyffryn Goluch; Dyffryn Hownant, Cardiganshire.

DYFFRYN CLWYD, one of the five cantrefs of Berfeddwlad, containing the commots of Coleigion, Llannerch, and Dogfeilyn.

DYFFRYN GOLUCH, in Glamorganshire. Fairs kept here.

DYFFRYN IOLYDD. (*Hynwel ab Owain Gwynedd*.)

DYFFRYN MEISIR, a place in Powys, wrote in *Llyfr Coch Hergest*, Dyffrynt Meisir. (*Llywarch Hen* in Marwnad Cynddylan.)

DYFFRYN TEFEIDIAT. The Teme (Shropshire, Radnorshire, and Herefordshire); a country near the marches of Wales about Knighton, thence to Ludlow. It is one of the three commots of Cantref y Clawdd. Through it runs Teveidiat river. (Price's *Descript.*)

DYGEN or TYGENT, a river near Craig Freiddin in Powys.

Gorlas rydiau dyfr Dygen Freiddin.—*Gorhoffedd Gwalchmai*.

DYGEN DYFNANT.

Eil gad trom y tremynasant
Udd adian uch Dygen Dyfnant
Ail agwrdd

Bron yr Erw y galwant.

Prydydd Moch, i Lew. ap Iorwerth.

[Qu. *Dyfnant* in Meifod?—*W. D.*]

DYGYNNELW, son of Cynddelw Brydydd Mawr, A.D. 1160.

DYGYNELW (n. pr. v.), Owen ap Urien's poet; one of the Tri gweywrdd beirdd, *i. e.*, red speared poets. (*Tr.* 17.)

DYLAN AIL TON (n. pr. v.). Marwnad Dylan ail Ton.

DYLOGAU, a place in Cwm Ystwyth, Cardiganshire.

DYLYGION. Eithaf Dylygion, one of the two commots of Gwent Llwg in Monmouthshire. Qu., Dy lwg or Dwy lwg? Perhaps rivers of that name.

DYMMOC, Dymock. Thomas Dimock.

DYNDÆTHWY, rectè Dindaethwy. Vid. *Tyndaethwy*.

DYNEVOWR: see *Dinefwr*.

DYNGAD, a church in Herefordshire. (*Powel*.)

DYNGERANT (n. l.). (*Powel, Caradoc*, p. 169.) It should have been wrote *Dingeraint*; *i. e.*, the Castle of Geraint, it being built at a place called Cilgeraint in Dyfed, on the bank of the river Teifi. See *Cilgeraint*.

DYNOD. Caer Ddynod, or Caer y Ddynod, in the parish of Llanvihangel, close by the river Alwen. (*E. Llwyd*.) See also *Caer Forwyn*, which is just by this, on the other side of the river, probably Caer Forudd. Caer Ddynod should probably be wrote Caer Ddunawd. Dunawd Fyr was son of Pabo Post Prydain, a powerful Prince in King Arthur's time, whose caer this might be. It answers the description of Caractacus' camp in Tacitus, when he engaged Ostorius Scapula somewhere in this country of the Ordovices. See *Dunawd*.

DYNWENNAIN, or *Dinwennain*, ym Mhowys, llys meibion Cyn-drwyn. (*E. Llwyd*.) See *Cynddylan*.

DYNWIL HIR, the camp of Reynold Earl of Bristol, near Caermarthen, A.D. 1159 or 60.

DYRNOG or DYFNOG GAWR, a Cambrian Prince in the time of the Romans in Britain. *Pair Dyfnog Gawr* was one of the thirteen rarities of Britain. In this pot or boiler, if the meat of a coward was put, it would never boil; but the meat of a man of courage would boil immediately. (*MS*.)

Clwch Dyrnog in Anglesey; perhaps Tyrnog.

DYRNWYN, the name of Rhydderch Hael's sword, one of the thirteen rare things or curiosities of the Isle of Britain. Un o'r tri thlws ar ddeg. Upon taking it out of the scabbard it would flame like fire. Qu., whether they knew the use of phosphorus then?

DYRYSGLWYN or TRYSGLWYN, a gentleman's seat in Anglesey.
— Lewis, Esq.

DYSGL A GREN Rhydderch, one of the thirteen rarities of Britain. See *Eluned*.

DYSGUETTAWR (n. pr. v.), Dysguettawr, perchen y Wen Ynys. *Taliesin* apud R. Vaughan.

DYSGWYLFA (n. l.), [a calcareous mountain between Nant y Glo and Clydach.—*W. D.*]

DYSGYFEDAWG (n. pr. v.), a poet, father of Gall (*Tr.* 16) and of Diffedel and of Ysgafnell (*Tr.* 37). In Mr. Llwyd's book *Dissy-vyndod*.

DYSYNNI, a river. Aberdysynni in Meirion.

Cadr ei dy oedwis ger Dissynni

Cadredd a llariedd a llary roddi.—*Llywelyn Vardd*.

DYVIR. Caer Ddyvir, *al.* Deifr, Berwick. (*Th. Williams*.)

E.

EASTYN, a church and parish in Flintshire dedicated to St. Cynfar. Qu. whether St. Iestyn?

EBBER CURNIG, a monastery on the sea-side, near the borders of Scotland (*Bede*, l. iv, c. 16); probably Abercyrnig or Abercorn.

EBHRAWC: see *Efroc*.

EBRAIN ach Eurog Gadarn.

EBLUD. *Sc.*

EBRANCUS, falsely for *Ebraucus*.

EBRAUCUS: see *Efroc*.

EBROAUC (*Nennius*, Cott. Lib., Ox.): see *Efroc*.

ECTOR ap Eurog Gadarn.

ECHEIFIANT (nomen loci).

ECHEL FORDDWYTWLL, father of Goronwy. (*Tr.* 15.)

ECHNI, falsely for *Enlli* island, in Capgrave's *Life of St. Cadoc*.

ECHYRNWG. *Scr.*

EDEIRNION, one of the three commots of Cantre'r Barwn in Powys Vadog; as if you would say, the lands of Edeyrn ap Cunedda.

EDELFLED FFLESAWC (*Nennius*, c. 65), Eadlfred, son of Ealdric or Eadlferd. He was killed by Ysgafnell ab Dysgyfedawg. (*Tr.* 37.)

Nennius calls the Pictish king whom Eadlfred fought *Bridei*, perhaps Aeddan Fradog. See Bede.

EDENAWC (n. pr. v.). *Gruffydd ap Gorgeneu*.

EDEYRN (n. pr. v.). Edeyrn ap Cunedda Wledig : hence Edeyrnion, a country, a commot of Cantre'r Barwn in Powys.

EDEYRN, a parish in Caernarvonshire.

EDEYRN DAFOD AUR, a grammarian [orator, and poet of the 13th century.—*W. D.*]

EDEYRNIAWN, the people of Edeyrn, or his clan, or tribe, or land.

EDEYRNION, a deanery of St. Asaph ; seven parishes.

EDGAR, a King of England. Mr. Camden (in *Britannia* in Cheshire) tells us of a triumph this King had at Chester over the British Princes. These are his words, speaking of the city of Chester : "And soon after saw King Edgar gloriously triumphing over the British Princes ; for being seated in a triumphal barge, at the foredeck, Kennadius, King of Scotland ; Malcolm, King of Cumberland ; Macon, King of Man and of the Islands ; with *all the Princes of Wales*, brought to do him homage, like barge-men rowed him up the river Dee, to the great joy of the spectators"; and in the margin, "circ. an. 960". This story seems to me to be very lame, and to want confirmation. First, Caradoc, in his *History of Wales*, hath not a word of his triumph ; nor Dr. Powel in his *Notes*, who only mentions this tribute of the-wolves agreed upon about this time. Whoever worded this story did not know the names of the Princes of Wales that reigned then, nor how many there were of them, and only says "all the Princes of Wales". Caradoc, in the space between the years 958 and 961, tells us, "In those days Iaco and Ieuf (two brothers) by force and strength ruled all Wales as they thought good." Then *all* the Princes of Wales were but *two*, which with the three other Princes before mentioned made five. They should have had *six* Princes to make it a six-oar barge. But how came Princes to understand handling the oar so well as to row against the stream *up* the river Dee ? Kings and Princes are very little used to rowing ; and I believe if the experiment was tried upon even five country esquires to row a barge up the river Dee, they would be more apt to go down the river than up. Again, how happened it to

the great joy of the spectators? All the spectators were not Saxons. If there were British princes there, they had a great many attendants that were all spectators; but it was not to "their great joy". Therefore the story should be gilt to make it more easily swallowed.

EDLIN, the heir to the crown. *Edlin braint neu eni*, an heir by privilege, or born. Spelman's *Glossary* by mistake writes this *Breint eric*, from an old Latin MS. of the Laws of Howel Dda; where he also writes *Vrchrichiad* for *gwrthrychiad*, an heir. See Spelman's *Glossary* in *Adelingus*.

EDMUND, Earl of Richmond. See *Owen Tudur*.

EDNI. Llan Edni.

Owain ydyw o Llan Edni.—*Ieuan Deulhoy*n.

EDNOB, the lordship of Edenhope, near Bishop's Castle in Shropshire.

Yn amwyn Ednob ednaint ar gnes

Yn lladd esgarant pan esgores.

Cynddelw, in Marwnad Cadwallawn ap Madawg.

The Castle of Edenhope, besieged by the Romans and defended by Cadwallawn.

EDNYFED, an old British name of men.

EDNYFED VYCHAN, Baron of Bryn Ffenigl, was a man of great power in Wales about the year 1200. He was of the privy council to Llewelyn ap Iorwerth; and his wife was Gwenllian, daughter to Rhys ap Gruffudd, Prince of South Wales. (Powel, *Car.*, p. 249.) He had a son called Gruffudd, who was obliged to flee his country on a suspicion of an amour with the Princess; and we have extant his father's advice to him in excellent poetry:

Bydd ddilesg, Gruffudd, bydd dilech

Ag na ddilyn eiddilweh

O ddolur bydd eiddilach

O Ddilyn oni ddelych.—*Edn. Vychan* a'i cânt.

[See G. O. Harry's Pedigrees, whether Llewelyn ap Iorwerth had a daughter.—*W. D.*]

EDNYFEDAWC or EDNYFEDOG (n. pr. v.).

EDNYWAIN BENDEW ap Eginir ap Gollwyn, lord of Englefield,

one of the Fifteen Tribes of North Wales, bore *argent*, a chevron *sable* between three boars' heads of the second.

EDNYWAIN ap Bradwen, of Llys Bradwen near Dolgelleu, one of the Fifteen Tribes of North Wales, lived about A.D. 1194. Bore *gules*, three serpents enowed *argent*.

EDRYD WALLTHIR, a name given by the Britains to Eadred Duke of Mercia, who fought the Britains at Gwaith Cymryd Conwy, A.D. 880.

EDRYD ap Nethan [*Tref Edryd* near Mathraval.—*W. D.*].

EDRYWI (n. pr. v.). Traeth Edrywi. Carreg Edrywi is in Newport, Pembrokeshire.

EDVEDD ap Sedd Gyfedd o Frecheiniog.

EDW (fl.): hence Aberedw.

EDWAL ap Gruffudd ap Cynan, abbot of Penmon. (*Caradoc* in Gruff. ap Cynan.)

EDWAL FOEL, made Prince of Wales, A.D. 916, son of Anarawd. (*Caradoc*.)

EDWIN ap Gronwy (called King of Englefield), one of the Fifteen Tribes of North Wales, ap Owen ap Hywel Dda ap Cadell ap Rhodri Mawr, lived at Llys Llanceurgain, an. 1040. Bore *argent*, a cross flory engrailed *sable* between four Cornish choughs.

EDWIN, son of Howel Dda. (*Caradoc*, p. 58.)

EDWIN or EDWYN (n. pr. v.), a British name. A King of the Saxons of this name, born and brought up in Cadvan's court in Anglesey, with Cadwallon, his father Edelfled having turned off his mother, who took refuge, and was brought to bed in Cadvan's court. Edwin and Cadwal were sent by Cadvan to King of Armorica, to be brought up in feats of arms. (*Brut Tyssilio*.) The *Triades* call Edwin "un o dair gormes Mon a fagwyd ynddi" (*Tr.* 81), *i. e.*, one of the three molesters of Anglesey that were born in it. It is a British name.

North drud Casswallon wrth drin

Neu Edwin a wnae adwy.

See *Edwin ap Gronwy*.

EDWY river falls into the Machawy river at Aberedwy, Brecknockshire (q. d. Ehedwy, from *ehed*, to fly). (*E. Llwyd*.) See *Aedwy*.

EDWYN, King of the Picts, died A.D. 736. (Powel, *Caradoc*, p. 15.)

EDYRN, vel Edeyrn, qu. ?

EFELFFRE, one of the three commots of cantref Daugleddeu in Pembrokeshire. Qu., whether *Y Velffri* is from hence; or *Y Vêl Vre*, the honey-mount? [Qu., *Ufelfre*, the fiery mountain?—*W. D.*]

EFELL, Angl., a twin. Cynfrig Efell.

EFYRNWY or EFERNWY (fl.) or Y Furnwy, or Furnwy, falls into the Severn.

EFILIAU (n. pr. f.). Efiliau, wife of Wydyr Drwm, noted for a chaste wife. (*Tr.* 55.)

EFIONYDD, a part of Caernarvonshire, or *Eiddionydd*; also *Efionudd*, but not right.

Och fyned uwch Efionudd

Ceirw da 'nghôr Cowrda 'nghudd.—*Hywel Reinallt.*

Ni chawn odid ddawn hyd Eiddionydd.—*Tudur Aled.*

EFNUDD neu EUNUDD ap Alan ap Alser.

EFNYDD (n. pr. v.). Efnydd ap Clydawc died A.D. 936. (*Carad.*, p. 51.)

EFNYDD ap Morrier, one of the Fifteen Tribes of North Wales. In another book thus: Efnydd ap Gwerngwy in Dyffryn Clwyd, and lord thereof, lived in the time of Bleddyn ap Cynfyn, of whom he had this coat for his services in the wars with the Saxons: *azure, a lion rampant or.* One Efnydd, a prince, I suppose, was slain in Arwystli, A.D. 900. (Powel, *Carad.*, p. 43.)

EFRAWC: see *Efrog*.

EFREI, Gwŷr Efrei, Jews, Hebrews.

EFROC, Efrog, Ebhrawc, Evrawc, and Evravic (n. pr. v.); Lat., *Ebraucus*.

EFROC GADARN, the fifth King of Britain. He had twenty sons and thirty daughters. Built Caer Efrog, now York, and made some conquests in Gaul. Reigned thirty-nine years. (*Usher's Cat.*, Efrog; *Triades*, Catalogue of Cities, Caer Efracw.)

EGBERT, King of the West Saxons, who in the ninth century (A.D. 827) brought the Saxon heptarchy under one crown, and called them by the name of English, and their country England. About 100 years afterwards the Danes conquered the English, and kept the crown for some time. About 100 years after that

the Normans conquered England, and demolished most of the English nobility, so that what remains of great families in Britain are either ancient Britains or Normans.

EGINIR ap Gollwyn.

EGINOC, one of the four cantrefs of Caermarthenshire.

EGLWYS WEN (YR), *i. e.*, Whitchurch, *Candida Casa*, built by Nynias, the Britain, in the country of the Bernicians, or Southern Picts. (Bede, l. iii, c. 14.)

EGRI (n. pr. v.). Egri o Dalybolion ym Môn, A.D. 550 (*Arch. Brit.*, 257) : hence Bodegri, Anglesey.

EGRYN (n. pr. v.). Egryn ap Gwrydr Drwm. Llanegryn, Meirion. See *Llwyn Egryn*.

EGWAD Sant. Llanegwad, Carmarthenshire. *William Egwad*, the poet, had his cognomen from hence ; lived A.D. 1480.

EGWEST or EGWESTL. Camden calls it a small monastery of Llan Egwest. Llanegwest, in Latin *Valle Crucis*, an abbey near Llangollen, Denbighshire, built A.D. 1200. John Llwyd, arglwydd abad.

EHEDOG. Moel Ehedog, a high mountain in Caernarvonshire.

EIDAL, EYDAL, Italy, Italia.

EIDOL or EIDIOL ap Evrog Gadarn.

EIDOL ap Arthfael, the 63rd King of Britain ; Latinized *Aidolus*.

EIDRUL, Hæturia [Hetruria or Etruria ?].

EIDYN (n. pr. v.). Eidyn, mab Einryan, a laddodd Aneurin. (*Tr.* 38.)

EIDDILIC CORR, one of the three noted philosophers (*Tr.* 31) ; in another place, *Gwyddyl Gorr*. Perhaps Eiddilic should have been Gwyddelig, *i. e.*, Irish.

EIDDIONYDD (*E. Llwyd*), a country or commot commonly called *Eifionydd*, in Caernarvonshire.

Ni chawn odid ddawn hyd Eiddionydd.—*Tudur Alad*.
See *Eifionydd*.

EIDDON ap Idnerth ; in another place, Iddo ap Idnerth ap Edryd.

EIDDUN. Cad Eiddun. Cledr cedeyrn cad Eiddun. (*Cynddelw.*)

EIDDYN, Dinas Eiddyn, Edenborough. See *Penrhyn Rhionedd*.

EIFFT, for *Aipht*, Egypt.

EIFION (n. pr. v. ?). See *Neifion*.

Nofiad a wnaeth hen Eifion

O Droia fawr draw i Fon.—*Dafydd ap Gwilym*.

EIFIONYDD (wrote also Eiddionydd and Efonydd, and pronounced *Yfonydd*), one of the two commots of Dunodic in Caernarvonshire; the other, in old times, being Ardudwy.

Ni chawn odid ddawn hyd Eiddionydd.—*Tudur Aled*.

See *Eifion*.

EIFL (Yr), wrote also Yr Eifyl or Yr Eiffyl, a high mountain on the sea-coast of Caernarvonshire. On the top of one of its three heads is a surprising fort of vast stones. I read in an old MS. that the Princes of Scotland, upon the defeat and death of their countryman, Elidir Mwynfawr, killed by Rhun ap Maelgwn, landed their forces, and burnt the country from the Eifl to Hergyn [Erging, Urchenfield.—*W. D.*].

EIGRAD Sant. Llanelgrad, a church in Anglesey.

EIGYR and EIGR, verch Amlawdd Wledig ap Cynwal.

EIGYR, the mother of Arthur, King of Britain.

EILON ap Dogvael Dogveiling.

EILLION. Caer Eillion in Powys. (*Gweylgorddau Powys*.)

EILLT. Cynddelw a gant y 3 Englyn hyn i Fab Eillt o Llan-sadwrn a'i enw Pyll. (*MS.*)

EINIAWN, or Eneon, Einion, Eingion, and Engan, or, as Camden writes it, *Enion*, is a British proper name of men, which he says the British Glossary translateth *Justus*; but there is no such glossary. It is true that *uniawn* in the British tongue signifies straight or just, though not *enion*. But the name *Einiawn*, as it is pronounced *Eingion*, seems to have the signification of the word *eingion*, that is, a smith's anvil,—a name not improper, in an age of war, to a man able to bear strokes. Einion fab Bed Brenhin Cernyw. (*Tr.* 75.)

EINIAWN ap Arthal ap Morudd was the name of the 40th King of Britain, which was about 200 years before the birth of Christ.

EINION ap Maelgwn Gwynedd.

EINION ap Gwalchmai.

EINION ap Morgan ap Arthel, King of Britain, the 13th after Brutus.

EINION SAIS ap Rhys ap Howel. *Scr.*

EINION YRTH, lord of Caereinion, one of the eight sons of Cunedda Wledig who were drove out of the country by the Scots, A.D. 440. Llaneingion Frenin yn Lleyn. Annianus ?

EINON ap Owen ap Howel Dda.

EINUDD or EFNYYD ap Gwerngwy. See *Efnydd*. Hunudd verch Einudd.

EINWS ap Ieuan Llwyd.

EIRA MAWR a barhaodd o ddydd Enwaediad hyd Wyl Badrig, yn amser Gruff. ap Llewelyn. (*MS.*)

EIRCH or ERCH, a river in Caernarvonshire. Abereirch, vulgò Berach. St. Cawrda ?

[Bwriais naid hyd Abererch,

Llan yw hon ar afon Erch.—*Gro. Owain. W. D.*]

EIRIF (n. pr. v.), father of Llawr, and is probably a Norman name. (*Tr.* 72.)

EIRIOEW. *Scr.*

EIRYRI or EIRYRIW, Snowdown Mountains in North Wales. Humphrey Llwyd writes it *Eiryri*, and explains it *Niviferos*; but why did not Camden own where he had this derivation? See *Eryreu*. (See *Brit. Descr. Com.*, p. 82). Llywarch Brydydd y Moch seems to derive the name of the mountain from *eryron* (eagles) :

Dadeni haelion

O hil Eryron o Eryri.—*P. M.*

EITTUN, enw lle. Gwenlllys Eittun. (*Gr. Dafydd ab Tudur.*) [Eytyn o Eytyn; Eyton of Eyton, near Rhiwabon. Sion ab Elis Eytyn, the Bosworth soldier. He lived at Rhiwabon, afterwards Watstay, and now called Wynnstay.—*W. D.*]

EITHA COTHWYR, it seems, was the British name of the inhabitants of the Hebrides, which signifies extreme old inhabitants, who might be part of the first planters of Britain. They are called in Eumenius' panegyric to Constantius *Atta Cotti*. See *Brit. Descr.*, p. 59.

EITHON (Din Eithon ?), a river. See *Ithon* and *Leithon*. [Caer wythochrog ar lan Eithawn.—*W. D.*]

EITHRAS o Lydaw. *Sc.*

ELAETH FRENHIN ap Meuric.

ELAETH, a poet of the fifth or sixth century. Mr. Edward Llwyd says he is author of *Englynion y Beddau* (he wrote near the time of Llywarch Hen); but in p. 258, *Englynion y Beddau* are given to Taliesin by William Maurice.

ELAYS, a river, qu. ? Penrhyn ar Elays, one of three commots of Arberth in Dyfed. (Price's *Descript.*)

ELBETH. Wiliam arglwydd Elbeth o Normandi.

ELBODUS (Elfod). Leland says that he quashed the Arian and Pelagian heresies, settled the time of Easter, and was Bishop of Gwynedd (Venetorum); that he was acquainted with those two learned men, Nennius and Samuel. This was probably the Elvodus whom Nennius mentions as his patron.

ELEIAS LEDWYR o Lydaw.

ELEMON. Caer Elemon (*Nennius*). See *Selemion*.

ELEN, a river that runs into the Gwy. Pont ar Elen; Cwm Elen. [*Elain* (a doe), swift or rapid. Pont ar Elain; Cwm Elain, near Rhaiadr Gwy.—*W. D.*]

ELEN (n. pr. f.), Helena.

ELEN verch Eudaf, Helen, the daughter of Octavius, who was married to Macsen Wledig, Emperor of Rome. She was sur-named *Elen Lueddog*, or the Warlike, on account of the vast army sent over to Armorica in her time, under the command of Cynan Meriadoc. The British copy of Tyssilio mentions her by name; but the Latin of Galfrid doth not, the two Helens, I suppose, having confounded him. This last Helen is called in the *Triades* Helen *Lueddog*, and not *Lwyddog*, as some ignorant writers would have it. See *Elen*, daughter of Coel.

ELEN, the daughter of Coel, King of Britain, who was married to Constantius Chlorus, and was the mother of Constantinus Magnus, the Emperor. This Elen was called Elen *Lwyddog*, or the Prosperous, because it is said she found the cross of Christ. She was also called Elen *Fannog*, i. e., the Famous or Noted. She is by some confounded with Elen Lueddog. She was born about the year 250, at York, or London, or Colchester; which latter was called after Coel, her father, a British king. Constantius took her to wife, and Constantine the Great, her son, was born A.D. 274. Theodoret says (*Hist. Eccl.*, l. i, c. 14) that she brought her son up in Christian piety; but Eusebius (l. i, c. 47)

seems to say she was not herself a Christian till her son was converted by the sight of a cross in the heavens when he marched against the tyrant Maxentius. She went to visit the Holy Land by divine instinct, and found the cross of Christ. (*Brit. Sanct.*) Constantine called her to his court, and declared her Augusta or Empress. Rufinus (l. x, c. 7) says she was a most fervent Christian. St. Gregory the Great says (l. ix, *Epist.*, c. 9) she was incomparable for religion and goodness. She was buried at Rome about A.D. 328.

ELENIS (n. l.).

ELERCH, a river in Geneu'r Glyn, Cardiganshire, falls into Eleri.

ELERI (St.), daughter of Brychan, wife of Caredig Ceredigion, and mother of Sant, father of Dewi. (*Ach Cynog.*)

ELERI (fl.), vulgò Leri. Glan Leri. Aber Leri, Cardiganshire.

ELERIUS (St.), brought up at Llanelwy, and founded a monastery at Gwytherin in Dyffryn Clwyd, of which he was abbot. He wrote the Life of St. Winifred, whose first name was *Brewa* (*Brit. Sanct.*), rectè Gwenfrewi; and Leland calls her Guenvreda (*Script. Brit.*, c. 49). Brought up by Beuno.

Qu. whether *Ilar* (Llanilar) be this Elerius, or perhaps Geler? Dr. Fleetwood denies that Elerius wrote her Life.

ELESTRON ap Don (n. pr. v.).

ELETH Santes. Cappel Eleth in the parish of Amlwch, Anglesey.

ELFAEL, a castle in Maelienydd, belonging to Cadwallon ap Madog ap Idnerth, whose sons were drove out of that country by Ralph Mortimer, A.D. 1194, when he built the castle of Cymaron.

Yn amwyn Elfael pan wnasth Elfed

Elfydden greulawn elfydd greuled.

Cynddelw, in Marwnad Cad. ap Madog.

See *Elfed*.

ELFAEL. Ieuan ap Rhys ap Ivor o Elvael.

ELFAN POWYS, brother of Cynddylan. (*Llywarch Hen* in Cynddylan.)

ELFED (n. l.), qu. a river? (*Llywarch Hen* in Cadwallon's Elegy.) Cynwyl Elfed, Carmarthenshire. See *Elfael*.

ELFYW (n. pr. v.). Cwmmwd mab Elfyw, one of the four comots of Cantref Mawr, in Caermarthenshire. (*Price's Descript.*)

Cambrian Archæological Association.

THE THIRTIETH ANNUAL MEETING

WILL BE HELD AT

CAERMARTHEN,

On MONDAY, AUGUST 16th, 1875,

AND FOUR FOLLOWING DAYS.

Patron.

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES.

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PROPOSED ARRANGEMENTS.

The following arrangements are proposed, subject to such alterations as may be found expedient at the time of the meeting:—

Monday, August 16th.

The General Committee will meet at 8.30 p.m. at the Assembly Rooms, to receive the Report, and to transact the necessary business. At 9 p.m. the President will take the chair, and deliver the usual INAUGURAL ADDRESS, and the Annual Report of the Committee will be read.

EXCURSIONS.

Tuesday, August 17th.

CARRIAGE EXCURSION.—Start at 9 a.m. Short halt at Ystrad—Castell Moch—Meini llwydion (Llangain)—Llanstephan Church—Castle—St. Anthony's Well—Castell Cogan (Llanfylltydd). Cross Laugharne Ferry. Visit Laugharne Church and Castle—Llandawg Church (Stone, "Barriwend Filiva Vendvbari," with Ogham inscription)—Coygan Bono-Cave. Re-cross Ferry, and drive back to Carmarthen.—Evening Meeting at 8.30 p.m.

Wednesday, August 18th.

Muster at Assembly Rooms, 9 a.m., to see Carmarthen Priory (remains)—Nun's Walk—St. Peter's Church and Monuments—Remains of Castle and of St. Mary's Chapel—Vaults of Prince Edward's Chapel—Grey Friars' Monastery (ruins)—Earthworks in Friars' Park.

CARRIAGE EXCURSION.—Start at 12. Drive by Conwyl Elfed to Clawdd Mawr (earthworks, 1 mile in length)—Crug y durn, Crug las—two Cromlechs (with remains of a third) at Nant Clawdd; by Sarn Helen (Roman road) to Trawsmawr (Great Cross, a religious house affiliated to Strata Florida), "Severini" stone, and a stone marked "CVNEC," and another marked with a cross—Rhyd y marchog (Knight's ford) to Cwm Castell—Garn Fawr—Site of S. Nicholas' Chapel (Capel Groes Feini); thence by Merthyr monach to see "CATVRYN" stone, and home to Carmarthen.—No Evening Meeting.

Thursday, August 19th.

EXCURSION BY G. W. RAILWAY.—8.53 a.m. muster at Town Station. Start for Whitland. Visit ruins of Whitland Abbey (seat of Hywel Dda)—Bar Cuni Stone—By Whitland and Taf Railway to Llangan (Canna's Chair)—Sarnllas—Dolwilym Cromlech—Castell and Maenhir (Llanglydwen)—Castell Cossau—Parc Sarnau—Gaer and Meini (Llanfyrnach). Pass by Rhydownen (supposed encampment of Owain Glyndwr). Visit Glogue Slate Quarries and Slate Mills. Proceed by rail at 2 p.m. to foot of Foel Trigarn, crossing via Flandrica. 4.25 p.m. return to Whitland. Reach Carmarthen Junction 6.22 p.m.—Evening Meeting at 8.30 p.m.

Friday, August 20th.

EXCURSION BY L. & N. W. RAILWAY.—Muster at Town Station. Start at 10.5 for Llandilo Bridge—Passing Ty Gwyn (Sir Richard Steele's residence)—Golden Grove—Dryslwyn Castle—Grongar Hill. Llandilo Bridge, 10.33. Visit Dynevor Old Castle, and see the curiosities in the Hall—Llandilo Church.

Leave Llandilo at 1.45 p.m. for Kidwelly—reaching Kidwelly at 3.2 p.m. See Old Kidwelly—Castle—Church—Ruins of Monastery—British Camp at Allt Cynedda (Tumuli). 4.30 leave Kidwelly, passing Penallt Priory, visit St. Ishmael's Church. Leave Ferryside 6.17, reaching Carmarthen at 6.40 p.m.

Meeting for members only at 8.0 p.m.

MEETINGS will be held in the evenings of each day (except Wednesday), at which papers will be read on objects of antiquarian interest. Gentlemen who intend to read papers at these meetings are requested to furnish the subjects of their communications to either of the General Secretaries, or to the Rev. Rupert H. Morris, at their earliest convenience.

MUSEUM—A temporary local Museum of Antiquities, Ornaments, Coins, Manuscripts, &c., will be formed, and held in the Assembly Rooms, Carmarthen. Contributions towards the Museum are earnestly requested, and should be sent not later than the first day of August, addressed to the Curator, Capt. G. G. Philipps, care of Mr W. Spurrell, Carmarthen.

The Committee of the Association are responsible for the safety of the articles entrusted to their care, and will return them, free of expense, after the Meeting.

Careful lists and descriptions, with the names and residences of the Contributors, should accompany the articles. Glazed, locked cases will be provided for the more valuable articles.

TICKETS.—Particular attention is directed to the rule of the Association, that no person (not being a Member of the Association) will be considered as joining any Excursion unless provided with an excursion ticket for the week; and that all persons accompanying the Excursion must exhibit their tickets when required.

Tickets admitting to all the Evening Meetings and Excursions, and to the Museum, will be issued by the Local Committee to Non-members of the Association on the following terms. viz.:

Family Tickets, to admit all Members (<i>bona fide</i>) of a family				
residing together	...	...	...	£1 1 0
Double ditto, to admit a lady and gentleman	...	...	...	0 12 0
Single ditto	...	...	...	0 7 6

A Local Fund is being raised towards defraying expenses, contributions to which may be paid to G. J. Hearder, Esq., the Local Treasurer, to either of the Local Secretaries, or to the National Provincial Bank, and the Brecon Old Bank. A list of contributions will be issued.

All Subscribers of £1 : 1 : 0 and upwards, and takers of family tickets, are entitled to the publications of the Association for 1875 or 1876, as may be preferred.

Subscribers of less than £1 : 1 : 0 will receive a printed Report of the Meeting.

All the above Tickets admit to the Excursions, Meetings, and the Museum, and must bear the name of the holder.

A Ticket admitting to a single Evening Meeting may be had at One Shilling; to all the Evening Meetings at One Shilling and Sixpence. A Family Ticket, admitting to all the Evening Meetings, at Two Shillings and Sixpence. Admission to the Museum, Sixpence each.

The cost of Conveyance on the different Excursions will be additional; but ticket-holders will be entitled to participate in the benefit of any special arrangement that may be made.

Tickets may be procured at Mr. W. Spurrell's, King-street, Carmarthen, where a book will be kept, in which members are requested on arriving at Carmarthen to enter their names and residences.

A register of suitable lodgings may also be consulted at the same place.

Special arrangements on a tariff of prices having been made with the various hotels for the reception of visitors from a distance, those intending to be present are requested to communicate with either of the Local Secretaries prior to the meeting, that they may have the benefit of these terms.

Ladies and gentlemen wishing to join the Association are requested to forward their names and addresses to G. E. Robinson, Esq., Cardiff, or to either of the Local Secretaries. Annual Subscription, One Guinea.

Cambrian Archaeological Association.

1875.

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